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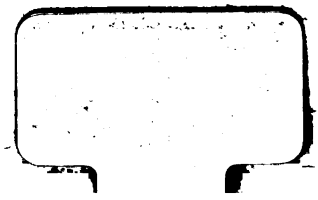
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THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

A NEW REVIEW,

FOR

SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER,
AND DECEMBER,

M DCC XCIII.

SURGIT OPUS. MANIL.



VOLUME II.

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PREFACE.

THE concluſion of a ſecond volume induces us again to pauſe, and to caſt back our eyes upon the ground we have paſſed over. The retroſpect of labour paſt is in itſelf exhilarating, if that labour has attained its termination; but if it is to be repeated or continued, ſucceſs muſt be included in the view, or hope will languiſh, and the ſpirits ſink into deſpondency. In looking back upon our career of a few months, our ſatisfaction is almoſt unmixed. We call to mind, indeed, exertions ſometimes irkſome, but we find them followed rapidly by encouragement and applauſe, which more than counterbalance every effort. Thus rewarded labour goes on cheerfully, and we can look forward to that which is to come, with a hope which has received its earneſt, with ſpirits quickened by ſucceſs, and with gratitude, which, in acknowledging what it has received, reſolves to merit more.

Another kind of retroſpect we have pledged ourſelves to make, which is that of the literature of our country, during the ſame period, ſo far as it has paſſed under our notice, and has been enriched by valuable additions. To record the failures of our national literature would be neither pleaſing nor patriotic; and the Britiſh preſs, like every other, iſſues many publications, which, once to have mentioned, is abundantly ſufficient. Our recommendations we are happy to repeat: we chooſe to cenſure only once,

DIVINITY.

In this diviſion of our ſubject we have not much at preſent to record. We are able, indeed, to decorate our page with a name which muſt be ever dear to true religion, that of the reſpected and lamented *Biſhop Horne;* but the publication which enables us to do ſo, is not altogether an acceſſion of new treatiſes to the public. It conſiſts chiefly, if not entirely, of ſermons preached on particular occaſions, and publiſhed ſingly, but now firſt collected in a volume.* The diſcourſes are well worthy of their excellent author; and, as ſingle ſermons, like fugitive tracts, are ſoon loſt to the public, may be conſidered, when received in this form, as a real acquiſition. Multitudes will now peruſe them, and be improved by them, to whom, in their ſeparate ſtate, they would have been for ever unknown. We ſhall, in our next Preface, have occaſion to announce a more important acceſſion to divinity, from the labours of the ſame excellent prelate. In eſtimating the ſermons of a Mr. *Turner*,† who, after more than 50 years of miniſtry, retired from labour, leaving them as a kind of legacy to his congregation, we did not allow ourſelves to conſider to what diviſion of Proteſtants the author belonged. The diſcourſes we found to be uſeful and judicious, of a practical nature, and particularly calculated to improve the young. For theſe, and ſimilar good qualities, we gave them our commendation, which we here repeat. The public has long experienced, that, in writing for the general uſe of Chriſtians, it is very poſſible for divines of different churches to co-operate together. The diſcourſes of eminent preachers in the Scottiſh church, have long been celebrated here, and juſtly valued: and we ſhould deſpiſe ourſelves if we could aſk in any caſe, who wrote, more anxiouſly than what is written. Mr. Williamſon's ſermons‡ at Bampton's lecture, on the

* Horne's 16 Sermons, No. III. p. 273.
† No. III. p. 286. ‡ No. IV. p. 393.

the truth, inſpiration, authority, and end of the Scriptures, are not indeed to be ranked with thoſe celebrated and much canvaſſed diſcourſes, which that inſtitution firſt produced; yet, as judicious and ſenſible diſcuſſions of very important points, deſerve attention from the public. The topics handled in them are the importance, evidence, inſpiration, and authority of the Scriptures; the doctrines of atonement, faith, and obedience; which, whoever can deliver with ſound judgement, and a clear method, has a valid claim, not only to reſpect, but gratitude. We hope to ſee the Bampton lectures continue to afford ſuch ſound ſupport to the doctrines of the Church, as it has given by the labours of Mr. Williamſon, and his predeceſſors.

Among the ſmaller works in divinity, Mr. May's little volume of ſermons, on Joſeph * deſerves commendation, as do alſo ſeveral of the ſingle diſcourſes, and other ſmall tracts; ſome of which, though noticed briefly by us, from want of room, ſhould be peruſed with care, and well conſidered. Such are in particular the ſermons of *Mr. G. H. Glaſſe*, on the French Emigrants;† that of *Dr. Brown* on the ſigns of the times;‡ and ſome other tracts.

Ethics.

There are ſome names which almoſt preclude an encomium, every well-trained mind having one ready formed within itſelf, to be applied ideally as ſoon as it is mentioned. Such is that of *Dr. Beattie*, to whom truth, religion, and morality, have obligations, which prevent him from being called excluſively a poet. The concluſion of his *Elements of Moral Science*§, afforded us an opportunity of illuſtrating our pages by a name ſo much eſteemed, and of paying to the merit of the author a tribute we were willing to diſcharge.

* No. III. p. 334. † No. I. p. 101. ‡ No. IV. p. 464.
§ No. IV. p. 442.

HISTORY.

It is not often that a more valuable addition is made to any ſcience, than that which hiſtory has received from the excellent volumes of *Mr. Edwards* on the civil and commercial hiſtory of the Britiſh Weſt Indies. We extended our account of this work through three ſucceſſive numbers,* and, certainly, could not in leſs ſpace have done juſtice to its merit, by giving ſufficient ſpecimens of the ſtyle, or knowledge of the contents. The elegance and animation of Mr. E. as a writer, will recommend his hiſtory no leſs to the general reader, than the accuracy and extent of his reſearches to the collectors in this particular claſs. The book muſt live, and be a ſtandard book of information: ſuch a book was wanting, and the deficiency is now happily ſupplied. In the hiſtory of *Mary Queen of Scots* by *Dr. Thomas Robertſon* † we had occaſion to remark a want of conſiſtency in opinion, reſpecting the great point of Mary's innocence in Lord Darnly's murder; and we have given it, on the whole, a character of mediocrity, which, however, may not preclude it from obtaining a reſpectable place on the ſhelf of the hiſtorian. It cannot be ſaid, in this caſe, that ſuch a book was wanted; but, being produced, it may be uſeful to ſome readers, and may obtain ſome credit for its author. *Henry's Hiſtory of Great Britain*,‡ a work already eſtabliſhed in reputation, and well deſerving of the place it held in the public eſteem, we have ſeen concluded, as far as the labour of the original author can be concerned: for the ſixth volume, which we have reviewed, is a poſthumous publication, and we are informed in it, that no more papers by Dr. Henry on that ſubject were found by his executors. A part, even of this volume, has been ſupplied by another hand. Excellent as the

* No. I. p. 1. II. p. 146. III. 301. † No. IV. Vol. I. p. 406, and of this Vol. No. I. p. 26. and No. II. p. 133.

‡ No. II. p. 121. III. p. 304. IV. p. 419.

plan of this hiſtorian is, we have already ſaid what we do not heſitate to repeat, that we wiſh not to ſee it taken up by any other writer, till the political ferment of men's minds ſhall ſo far have ſubſided, as to allow a hope that it may be conducted through the turbulent parts of our hiſtory with candour, and impartial judgement. *Capt. Tench's Account of the Settlement at Port Jackſon* * deſerves well to be conſulted by thoſe who are curious concerning the progreſs of that enterpriſe, though neither ſo full as the relation given from the papers of the Governor and others, nor certainly ſo favourable to the deſign. Captain Tench has delivered his own ſentiments with manlineſs and communicated his knowledge with clearneſs. *The Hiſtory of Plans for the Government of Britiſh India* † as a judicious collection of documents, calculated to throw light upon a very important diſcuſſion, was commended by us, and will doubtleſs be conſulted by thoſe who have occaſion to think deeply on the ſubject. It is a work not intereſting to the general reader, but neceſſary to thoſe who are called upon to ſtudy the proper management of Britiſh policy reſpecting India.

Biography.

Sir William Waller's Vindication of his Conduct, in the civil wars of Charles the firſt's reign,‡ is a curious piece of authentic biography, or, at leaſt, of materials for biography, and was at this period judiciouſly brought forward to the public eye, as containing a very ſtrong leſſon, that of painful experience, to explain the danger of unſettling an eſtabliſhed government: Sir William may alſo point out to thoſe well-meaning perſons, who would go a certain length in innovation, under the hope of ſtopping there, that the time muſt always quickly come, when ſuch partiſans muſt either quit their party or their principles. Mr. *G. Cumberland*

* No. I. p. 62. † No. II. p. 152. ‡ No. I. p. 32.

G. Cumberland,* in giving *Anecdotes of Julio Bonaſoni*, has rather paid a tribute to art, than added much to the ſtores of biography; nevertheleſs, we have thought proper to mention his book here, as the place in which it moſt naturally arranges itſelf. His prefatory plan for improving the arts of England will probably produce no great effect. *The Life of Mr. John Weſley*, is at preſent only begun †; yet thus much we may be allowed to ſay of it, that the ſubject is ſuch as will intereſt many. Mr. John Weſley was a man too remarkable to periſh unrecorded. The beautiful verſes by his ſiſter, Mrs. Wright, which we extracted from that publication, muſt intereſt all, who have either a taſte for genuine poetry, or feelings for the true pathetic.

ANTIQUITIES.

A work of uncommon ſplendor and magnificence, in this line of ſcience, has been edited by the learned ſociety of antiquaries, from the papers of the late *Major General Roy*. This is an account of the *Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain* ‡, illuſtrated by plates, taken from actual ſurveys by the General. The remains of the Roman camps in North Britain have furniſhed the materials for this important volume, and many points of hiſtorical curioſity are greatly illuſtrated by the reſearches it contains.

TRAVELS.

Two reſpectable authors have undertaken to throw light on parts of their native kingdom, by publiſhing accounts of their travels in them. Of theſe, Mr. *Buchanan*, Miſſionary to the Weſtern Iſles from the church of Scotland, has confined himſelf to an account of the moſt Weſtern Hebrides,§ to which he was carried by the duties of his miſſion. He repreſents there a ſtate of ſociety oppreſſive, in a conſiderable degree,

* No. II. p. 143. † No. III. p. 265.
‡ No. I. p. 6. II. p. 127.
§ No. II. p. 178.

to the loweſt members of it, and manifeſts a ſtrong deſire to have thoſe evils remedied. His work is certainly a valuable acceſſion, notwithſtanding the labours of Martin. The other traveller alluded to confined himſelf to a more beaten track; his journey was in the *Weſtern Counties of Scotland* *; But, notwithſtanding, he was thereby carried through places that are far from unknown, Mr. *Heron* has contrived to make his publication both amuſing and inſtructive: he touches on almoſt every uſeful topic, and handles moſt of them with judgment. The travels of a learned Swede, *Profeſſor Thunberg*, delivered to us, in a tranſlation of conſiderable merit, though ſaid to be performed by foreigners, form a valuable acceſſion to our literature †. In his accounts of places frequently deſcribed by other travellers, the profeſſor renders his obſervations intereſting to philoſophical readers at leaſt, by giving an account of whatever he ſaw worthy of remark in the three kingdoms of nature. In Botany, more eſpecially, the chair of which ſcience he fills at Upſal, he is particularly careful to note the genera, ſpecies, and varieties of whatever plants he found; but the moſt intereſting part of theſe volumes, to the public at large, is the account of Japan. This, as that country has not been deſcribed by any European ſince Kæmpfer, excites no little curioſity; which, if it does not fully gratify by many new diſcoveries concerning that remote and ſingular empire, it furniſhes with a full atteſtation of the former account, by agreeing with it in all material points. A volume of Letters, containing an account of the chief places that border on the Mediterranean, under the title of *A Picturesque Tour through Part of Europe, Aſia, and Africa*, ‡ has added, at leaſt, a book of elegant appearance to collections of this kind: a few places copied from Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, conſtitute its whole title to the name of *Picturesque*, unleſs it be alledged, that it is rendered ſo by the deſcriptions. As an acceſſion

* No. IV. p. 430. † No. III. p. 291. IV. p. 376.
‡ No. III. p. 280.

ceſſion of knowledge, this book can hardly be announced, but it tells, agreeably enough, what has been often told before.

POLITICS.

Fatigued with the conſtant recurrence of the ſame topics, we have not very eagerly taken up works of this deſcription during the laſt four months. One or two publications, of ſome importance in this line, have been, by accidental cauſes, delayed longer than we wiſhed or intended; hence it happens, that the only political work of any magnitude, which we have now to mention, is *Caſtley's Order before Anarchy*,* a ſtrong, and, in moſt points, a ſucceſsful attack, upon the writings of Paine. Among the ſmaller publications of a political nature, *Mr. King's Conſiderations on the Utility of the National Debt*, † deſerves to be brought forward to notice, as ſuggeſting much important matter of reflection; and with the notice of this, we may, for the preſent, diſmiſs the ſubject.

LAW.

It is hardly worth noticing in this place, that we have had occaſion to announce, in this preſent volume, two good works of legal information; one of them being incomplete, and, by the death of its author, likely to continue ſo; the other only a republication, with valuable additions, of a work of much utility. The former of theſe is a *New Abridgment of Caſes in Equity*,‡ by the late *Joſiah Brown*, Eſq. which is carried no further than the title *Award*, in an alphabetical arrangement: the other is a new edition of *Cooke's Bankrupt Laws*, § continued to the end of Trinity-term, 1792.

POETRY.

They, who record periodically the productions of the preſs, cannot expect to be enabled very frequently to

* No. III. p. 255. † No. III. p. 332. ‡ No. IV. p. 399.
§ No. III. p. 284.

to congratulate the public upon the acquiſition of works in the firſt line of art or genius. Such productions are, in all countries, of rare occurrence. It is ſufficient to ſupport the credit of a people in this point, if the general form of its ordinary poetry be ſtamped with good taſte, if its young writers promiſe improvement, and they, who cannot write ſublimely, write at leaſt ingeniouſly. The times of general poliſh, when the artifices of verſification are unknown to few, are not, indeed, moſt favourable to the higheſt flights of fancy; but the lower regions of Parnaſſus will be, at the ſame period, moſt highly cultivated, and praiſe may juſtly be beſtowed, where immortality cannot be promiſed. In the poems of *Mr. Kendall*, of *Exeter*, * we remarked conſiderable ſucceſs in the finiſhing and harmony of minor compoſitions, and from them produced ſome ſpecimens, which would vouch for the propriety of our deciſion. The poems of *Dr. Drake* † we conſidered rather as the effuſions of a mind, which, by attention to criticiſm and taſte, might be trained to more conſiderable efforts, than as finiſhed compoſitions, capable of beſtowing much preſent fame upon their author: it is ſomething to meet with an author who may be a poet, if he will take the proper ſteps. *Mrs. Robinſon*, whoſe pen is not long idle, gave us reaſon to commend one, at leaſt, of her three poems, ‡ publiſhed together, that entitled the Cavern of Woe; and certainly has poetic talent, which would ſhine with better luſtre, had ſhe ſome correct adviſer in the article of ſimple unaffected taſte. Nor muſt *Peter Pindar* paſs unnamed, coarſe as he is occaſionally in his addreſſes to illuſtrious perſonages. § His Epiſtle and Odes to the Pope have the ſame merits and the ſame faults as his other poems; they will produce a laugh, but not always without a frown, or even without a bluſh. In the province of the Drama, *Mr. Macklin's Man of the World*, ‖ regularly publiſhed

* No. II. p. 139. † No. III. p. 261.

‡ Sight, the Cavern of Woe, and Solitude, No. IV. p. 437.

§ No. IV. p. 429. ‖ No. II. p. 166, *with Love-a-la-Mode*.

publiſhed at length, after being long known, and often pirated, afforded us an opportunity of diſcuſſing its merits. Theſe we conſider in ſo high a point of view, that we are happy to ſee it legitimately added to the number of our printed Dramas, and think it no mean addition to our national theatre. *Democratic rage*,* a tragedy on the fate of the unfortunate Louis XVI. does honour to the Muſes of Ireland, and to its author, *Mr. Preſton*: it has the merit of much poetry, and much pathos, with a judicious management of recent characters and events, which entitle it to live; and as we know not why we ſhould make nice diſtinctions between kingdoms ſo united as Ireland and Britain, we hail it as an acquiſition to the *Belles Lettres* of this country.

English Classics republished.

Few authors have received more ſplendid decorations from their publiſhers, than Butler owes to Dr. Naſh, the laſt editor of his Hudibras;† nor are the beauty of types, the ſplendor of paper, or the neatneſs of engraving, the only recommendations of this edition. The volume of Notes, which the Doctor has ſubjoined, contains much original information, beſides a judicious compilation of matter from Grey and others. We ſhould not, perhaps, have recommended Hudibras, particularly, as a work to be publiſhed with ſplendor, wit and humour being more conveniently enjoyed in a more familiar form; but, if it was to be done, the taſk of ornamenting this mock knight, in the magnificence of a Paladin, could not eaſily be better executed.

Ancient Classics.

The magnificent plan of republiſhing *Heyne's Virgil*,‡ with all the advantages of our improved typography and paper, has lately been completed by the London booktellers. The work, in all its ſizes, certainly anſwers every expectation that could have been formed

* No. IV. p. 400. † No. I. p. 51. ‡ No. IV. p. 416.

formed of it, but particularly in the quarto impreſſion. We were ſorry we could not, at the ſame time, pronounce it immaculate; but, among the errata, which the acute eye of criticiſm will diſcover, candour will certainly excuſe the greater part. To have attained every ſpecies of praiſe would have been too much felicity for any ſingle work.

MATHEMATICS.

The concluſion of our critique on *Torelli's Archimedes*, in the firſt number of this volume *, enables us to ſpeak more fully of its merits. Torelli has very ably executed his part in illuſtrating the doctrines of his author. The Oxford editor has done his, not only in what he has ſuperintended, but alſo in what he has ſupplied; and the Univerſity has evinced a proper zeal and liberality in the form and ſplendor it has given to the work. Whatever may be the degree of general attention paid to the mathematics at Oxford, it is certain that the moſt magnificent and accurate editions of the ancient geometricians have proceeded from the preſs of that univerſity. Mr. *Glenie's* attempt to ſuperſede the uſe of fluxions, by a new contrivance, which he calls the *Antecedental Calculus* †, contains much that may rationally employ the curioſity of mathematicians, without going ſo far as the deſign of the author aimed to carry it. The book contains alſo other intereſting problems. The author ſeems to have been led into this undertaking by too ſcrupulous a notion of pure mathematics, from which he is deſirous to exclude both time and motion. This being a refinement beyond what either the ancients or Sir Iſaac Newton thought neceſſary, has a better chance of being admired than adopted. Nevertheleſs the work is ſuch on the whole, as we would not here paſs over in ſilence.

PHILOSOPHY IN GENERAL.

Under this head we place ‡ *the Tranſactions of the Royal*

* No. I. p. 12. † No. II. p. 191. ‡ No. I. p. 86. II. p. 186.

Royal Society of London; a publication which may always be conſidered as a valuable acceſſion to Britiſh literature; but of which the particulars cannot be recounted in ſuch a ſketch as this. In the firſt part of the volume for 1793, the moſt remarkable papers are the letters of Mr. Volta on Galvani's Diſcoveries, and Sir George Shuckburgh's account of the equatorial inſtrument.

MEDICINE.

Conſumption, the ſcourge of our iſland, and the reproach of all phyſicians, has been zealouſly attacked by *Dr. Beddoes, who, in a letter to Dr. Darwin* *, recommends, with great candour, the uſe of what the new ſyſtem of chemiſtry calls Oxygene Air. We underſtand that the attention of the faculty has not been wanting to this propoſal, and that it will, in a ſhort time, be fully aſcertained by experiment, how far the Dr. is juſtified in practice, or how far over ſanguine in the recommendation of his own preſcription. *Dr. Oſborn* in his *eſſays on the practice of Midwifery* †, and *Mr. Rawlins in his diſſertation on the Forceps* ‡, are antagoniſts with reſpect to the merits of the double and the ſingle-curved forceps. However little the public in general may feel intereſted in ſuch a controverſy, we think the deciſion a matter of ſome conſequence, and hope the diſcuſſion will not be relinquiſhed till truth be fully eſtabliſhed on one ſide or on the other. We have confeſſed already that we incline to the ſyſtem of Mr. Rawlins. Dr. *Ryan* § gives a general account of the *Aſthma*; and among the modes of cure, particularly recommends cold bathing. His publication will not be paſſed over ſlightly by any medical ſtudent or practitioner. In writing to illuſtrate the *Morbid Anatomy* of the Human Body, *Dr. Baillie* ‖ has opened, in ſome degree, a new line of inſtruction; and the more clearly the connection can be made out between the previous ſymptoms, and the morbid ſtructure,

* No. I. p. 30. † No. II. p. 194. ‡ No. IV. p. 373.
§ No. III. p. 298. ‖ No. IV. p. 371.

ſtructure, the more extenſive will be the utility of the deſign, which we hope to ſee proſecuted to a much greater length. What is already publiſhed affords an honourable ſpecimen of the Doctor's accuracy in obſervation.

Natural History.

The admirers of this pleaſing ſcience will not want to be told that a new and much-improved edition of *Mr. Pennant's Hiſtory of Quadrupeds* * muſt be an acquiſition of value: he will no ſooner hear of its publication, than he will haſten to enquire for it, without waiting for the tardy deciſion of Reviewers. Many new plates contribute much to the ornament and elucidation of this work. Zealous ourſelves for the general cultivation of every ſpecies of knowledge, we have not thought it unworthy of our deſign to notice periodical works in this line, ſome of which are of conſiderable merit. Of *Donovan's Britiſh Inſects* †, of the *Muſeum Leverianum* ‡, and of the *Naturaliſt's Miſcellany* §, we have already ſpoken; and others yet remain, which, at a convenient time, we ſhall conſider in their turn.

Arts.

A very elegant publication of *Holbein's Dance of Death*, with obſervations prefatory, and illuſtrative of each cut, was noticed by us at the beginning of our third number ‖. Subjoined to it is Lydgate's Daunce of Machabrey, of ſimilar ſubject and deſign, and very properly ſelected as a companion. Among the introductory matter is a very clear and ſenſible account of various works of the ſame nature. *Mr. H. Bromley's catalogue of engraved Britiſh Portraits* **, though not of a kind to be examined in detail by us, is certainly an acquiſition of importance to collectors of prints, and all who are curious in that line, the number

* No. II. p. 161. † No. III. 253 ,p. ‡ No. III. p. 322, No. IV. 439. ‖ No. III. p. 241. ** No. III. p. 329.

number of whom is not ſmall. It is recommended by its clear method, and various information; and we believe alſo for its accuracy, having been compiled with conſiderable advantages.

LANGUAGES.

The labours of the pious and reſpectable *Mr. Parkhurſt*, in illuſtrating the Hebrew language, have long been juſtly applauded; and they who wiſhed to initiate themſelves into that ſtudy, have conſtantly ſought for that aid, though, of late years, very frequently without ſucceſs, the book being out of print. We were happy, therefore, to announce the third edition of that *Hebrew Lexicon* *, corrected, enlarged, and improved. If indeed the general zeal for ſacred literature had made as great a progreſs, as the efforts of Mr. Parkhurſt in improving his lexicon, we ſhould be, at this moment, a much more learned nation than we are. It is ſatisfactory, however, that the means of learning are not wanting to thoſe who are inclined to cultivate ſuch knowledge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of all publications by learned ſocieties, no one is more truly miſcellaneous than *the Memoirs of the Literary and Philoſophical Society at Mancheſter* †. The firſt part of the fourth volume, which we have here noticed, conſiſts chiefly of philological matter; and has in it ſeveral curious and important papers; but neither of this, nor of the *third volume of Aſiatic Reſearches* ‡, can we at preſent pronounce a full opinion, our examination of them not being concluded. *The Roman Converſations* ‖, a poſthumous work of the late Joſeph Wilcocks, Eſq; conſiſts of Dialogues on ſubjects taken from the Roman Hiſtory, and enlivened with local and antiquarian knowledge. It is a work well calculated to aſſiſt the progreſs of young perſons and

* No. I. p. 43. † No. IV. p. 361. ‡ No. IV. p. 405.
‖ No. I. p. 74.

and their ſtudies, and ſtrongly bearing teſtimony to the learning and piety of the author. A few novels have been noticed by us, but none of excellence ſufficient to demand being recorded here. The beſt is that of *the Minſtrel* *; but there is alſo merit, though much leſs than in ſome other performances of the ſame author, in the Memoirs of *Sir Roger de Clarendon, by Mrs. Reeve* †.

On the whole, it will appear, that neither has the Britiſh Preſs been lately undiſtinguiſhed by works of merit, genius, and learning, nor have we been remiſs in pointing them out to the knowledge of the public. In hopes of rendering an uſeful ſervice to that public, we ſhall continue our labours, and in due time reſume our recapitulation.

* No. III. p. 275. ‡ No. IV. p. 383.

TABLE

TO THE

BOOKS REVIEWED IN VOLUME II.

N.B. For remarkable Paſſages in the Criticiſms and Extracts, ſee the INDEX at the End of the Volume.

ABINGTON, Earl, ſpeech on the ſlave trade, 333
Acta literaria ſocietatis Rheno-Trajectinæ, tom. 1. — 343
Addreſs to the author of the poetical and philoſophical eſſay on the French revolution, 203
Æſop's fables, — 453
Allionio de miliarium origine, 340
America, report on the ſubject of manufactures, — 285
Antigoni Caryſtii hiſtoriarum mirabilium hiſtoria, — 223
L'Aparition ou l'egoiſme, 337
Apollonii Dyſcoli hiſtoriæ mirabiles, ——— 224
Archimedes, Torelli, — 12
Ariſtotelis opera, Gr. Ja Buhle, 350
Aſiatic reſearches, vol. III. 405
Avaudaunum Paupia Bramin, trial of, ——— 454

B

Badin opuſcula Latina, — 117
Baillie's morbid anatomy, 371
Bandinio de Florentina Juntarum typographia, ejuſque cenſoribus, 339
Barbauld, ſins of the government, ſins of the nation, —— 81
Barrymore, Earl, life of, 330
Beattie's elements of moral ſcience, ——— 442
Beckman's hiſtory of inventions, Germ. —— 221
Beddoes on conſumptions, 30
Benſon's defence of the Methodiſts, —— 101
Bentham's proteſt againſt law taxes, —— 454
Beſt, the Chriſtian religion defended againſt the philoſophers and republicans of France, 335
Bianchi, Marmi Cremoneſi, 467
Bingham's faſt ſermon, — 104
Blumenbach, Craniorum illuſtratio, —— 226
Bode's aſtronomy illuſtrated, 474
Bonnet's collection of religious diſcourſes, Dutch, — 342
Bonneville, hiſtoire de l'Europe moderne, tom. III. — 217
Book, or continuation of the moral world, vol. V. — 93
Böttiger's remarks on ſelect odes of Horace, Germ. — 349
Brancadoro's paſtoral letter, 220
Briſtow, James, ſufferings of, during ten years captivity with Hyder Ally and Tippo Saib, 200
Britiſh conſtitution, the preſent ſtate of, — 206
Brodbelt's doctrines of the reformation of the church of England, —— 208
R. A. Bromley's faſt ſermon, 106
H———'s catalogue of engraved Britiſh portraits, — 329
Brown's caſes in equity, 399
——— ſermon at Utrecht, 464
Buchanan's travels in the Weſtern Hebrides, —— 178
——— two ſermons, 210
Bulliard, hiſtoire des champignons de France, — 339

Burke,

Burke, Richard, charge to the grand jury, at Briſtol, 95
Burney, Miſs, now Mad. D'Arblay, on the emigrant French clergy, 450
Butler's Hudibras, — 51
Butt's faſt ſermon, — 105

C

Carpenter's letter to Foley, 461
Cartwright's letter to the aſſociated, — — 331
Caſtley's order before anarchy, 255
Chabert, maladies des animaux domeſtiques, — 466
Charitable morſel of unleavened bread, in reply to Gideon's cake of barley meal, — 336
Chauſſard, de l'education des peuples, — — 338
Chriſtians, petition of unlearned, 209
Clapham's ſermons, 213, 461
Clarke's ſermon, — 24
——— verſes on the inſtallation of the D. of Portland, 447
Cobbold's Norriſian prize eſſay, 103
Cocks on the dreadful tendency of levelling principles, — 207
Commercio generale delle nazioni d'Europa, — — 469
Comparative ſketch of England and Italy, — — 175
Conflict, a ſentimental tale, 449
Coke's bankrupt laws, — 284
Cumberland's life of Bonaſoni, 143

D

Dakings's ſermon, — 213
Daubeny's viſitation ſermon, 211
Dillon, ſur la revolution Françoiſe, 215
Diſney's ſermon, — 103
Donovan's natural hiſtory of Britiſh inſects, —— 253
Drake's poems, — 261
Dryden's antidote, or a doſe for the Jacobins, — 328
Dyer's complaints of the poor of England, — 333

E

Eaſt-Indies, hiſtorical view of plans for the government of, 152
Eckhel, doctrina numorum veterum, —— 225
Edward's hiſtory of the Britiſh colonies in the Weſt-Indies, 1, 146, 301
——— letter to the Edinburgh New Town ſociety, — 206
England and Italy, comparative ſketch of, —— 175
———, ode to the people of, 449

F

Faublas, Chev. de, life and adventures, —— 204
Fayette, ſtatement of his own conduct and principles, — 459
Female duelliſt, —— 92
Fodéré, eſſai ſur le Goitre & le Cretinage, —— 340
Foley's letter to Prieſtley, and ſermon, ——— 206
Fox, on national faſts, — 214
—, Hon. Charles J, epiſtle to, 328
France, letters to the nobility of, now reſident in England, 332
——— reflections ſur le procès de la Reine, —— 336
———, the genius of, — 448
———, ſhort account of the principal movers of the revolution of, — — 456
———, voyage dans les departments, —— 465
Frend William, trial of, 205
———, proceedings at Cambridge againſt, — 455

G

German and Illyrian dictionary, 227
Girtanner's chemiſtry, Germ. 221
Glaſſe's ſermon in favour of French clergy, —— 191
Dr. ——— before the humane ſociety, ——— 464
Glenie on the antecedental calculus, ——— 191
Græcæ Elementa, — 111
Gregory's Noſe, —— 452

Grieſbach, ſymbolæ criticæ in novum teſtamentum 346
H
Hall's ſermon at Rotterdam 102
Halle, on the poiſonous plants growing in Germany 112
Hamilton's duties of a regimental ſurgeon — 389
Harrington's ſchizzo on the genius of man — 39
Hawker's ſermon on plenary inſpiration — 100
Henry's hiſtory of G. B. vol. 6. 121, 309, 419
Heron's obſervations in a journey through the weſtern counties of Scotland — — 430
Hezel's inveſtigator of Scripture 347
Holbein's dance of death 239
Hook, Major, defence againſt Capt. Campbell — 99
Horne, Bp. ſermons — 273
Horſeley, Bp. reply to his 30th of Jan. ſermon —— 457
——— ſtrictures on the reply 458
Hunter's journal at Port Jackſon 450
Hurdis's reflections on a new year 460
I
Jacobſius, emendationes in epigrammata Anthologiæ Græcæ 345
Jauffret, les charmes de l'enfance 338
Jeſſe's ſermon 210
Jews prayers for the Portugueſe 342
Italy and England, comparative ſketch of —— 175
K
Kendall's poems — 158
King's conſiderations on the national debt — — 332
Knox's narrative — 453
L
Laws, advantage of the obſervance 206
Lenoir, eloge funebre de Louis XVI. —— 336
Lequinio, les préjugés detruis 218
Lewelyn's appeal to men againſt Paine's rights of man 207
Lewis's ſermon —— 214
Lovett's citizen of the world 93
Lowth's ſermon — 212
M
Macklin's Man of the world, and Love a-la-mode — 166
Man, a ſchizzo on the genius of, 39
Mancheſter ſociety memoirs, vol. IV. part I. —— 361
Marat; a political eclogue 448
Maſon's two ſermons 210
Matthew's, Mrs. ſimple facts; or the hiſtory of an orphan 92
Mavor's faſt ſermon — 106
May's ſermons —— 334
Meerman, on civil liberty 109
Minſtrel; or anecdotes of perſonages in the 15th century 275
Mitſcherlich, eclogæ recentiorum carminum Latinorum 227
Moore, on plenary inſpiration 103
——'s ſermon —— 463
Morgenſtierne, examen des principes de Mr. Paine 447
N
Naſh's edition of Hudibras 51
Nations, the martial character of 451
Naturaliſts miſcellany, vol. 4. 439
Nieman, on the cultivation of foreſt trees, Germ. — 112
Nott, on the thermal waters of Piſa and Aſciano in Tuſcany and Yverdun in Switzerland 440
Oeconomical journal, Swediſh 227
Oedman's collection of natural hiſtory —— 228
O'Keefe's London hermit 449
Order before anarchy 255
Oſborne's midwifery 194
P
Pad, a farce — 329
Paine's proſpects on the war 207

Pallas, new memoirs of the north, vol. 5. — 229
Parkhurſt's Hebrew and Engliſh lexicon — 43
Parliamentary Reformation, review of — — 456
———, eſſay on — 459
Pattinſon's faſt ſermon 104
Paulus, memorabilia — 114
—— collection of travels in the eaſt ——— 117
—— philoſophico-theological journal. German. 473
Peacock, Miſs, the knight of the Roſe —— 93
Pearſon on cancerous complaints 98
Pennant's hiſt. of quadrupeds 161
Philoſophical Tranſactions 1793, part 1. —— 86, 186
Picturesque tour through parts of Europe, Aſia, and Africa 280
Pierſon's charge — 214
Pindar, Peter, epiſtle to the Pope 429
Piramowicz, on eloquence and poetry. Swediſh 118
Pollux, hiſtoria phyſica, five chronicon —— — 475
Porter's letter to Hawker 102
Preſton's democratic rage, a tragedy —— — 400

R

Raſchii lexicon univerſæ rei numariæ veterum — 474
Rawlins on the obſtetric forceps 373
Reeve's memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon —— 383
Review addreſſed to Charles Fox 458
Revolution in Great Britain and Scotland, impoſſible 334
Richard's modern France 447
Robertſon's hiſtory of Mary Queen of Scots — 26, 133
Robinſon, Mrs. poems 437
Roſtarreck, poverty triumphant 203
Rowley, on the ſcarlet fever and ſore throat — 97
Roy's military antiquities of the Romans in Britain 6, 127
Rudd's ſermon on civil liberty 109
Ruperti and Schlichthorſt's new magazine for ſchoolmaſters. German — 349
Ruſſel, Ld. W. epiſtolary poem to Lord W. Cavendiſh in 1683 97
Ryan, on the aſthma 294

S

Sandifort, muſeum anatomicum academiæ Lugduno-Batavæ deſcriptum 472
Saxius, onomaſtici literarii epitome 343
Schneevogto icones plantarum rariorum 472
Schnurrer's accounts of former profeſſors of Hebrew at Tubingen, Germ. 474
Schwartz, opuſcula academica 348
Scott's faſt ſermon — 104
Seditious, ſummer proſpects of, 95
Seducer, or Edward and Fidelia 447
Sewergin's mineralogy 478
Shavecloſe, the aſs and ſick lion 96
———— Falſehood, Paine, and Company, diſarmed by truth patriotiſm 96
Shaw's muſeum Leverianum 322
Sins of the government, ſins of the nation 81
Smallpage's ſermons 463
Solitaire François ſur les bords de la Tamiſe — 216
Stockdale's letter to Bryant 453
Stockholm academy memoirs 477
Sunday Schools, importance of 209

T

Tench's account of Port Jackſon, 62
Teylerian diſſertations relating to natural and revealed religion, 110
Theocritus, François par Gail 107
Thunberg's travels in Europe, Africa, and Aſia 291, 376

Tiſchbein, vaſes of Sir W. Hamilton 468
Torelli Archimedes 12
Traveller's companion from Holyhead to London, 452
Treachery no crime 458
Trinity, ſhort way to truth reſpecting — 208
Turner's ſermons 286
Tzetzæ anti-homerica, homerica, & poſt-homerica 346

V

Valpy's ſermon 460
Viette's Dumourier unmaſked 204
Virgilius Heynii 415

W

Wainman's addreſs at Wiſbeach 207
Walker's ordination ſermon 199
——— ſermon 462
Wallace, Lady, the conduct of the King of Pruſſia and Dumourier inveſtigated 19
Waller, Sir William, vindication of ——— 32
War, motives and conſequences of the preſent, conſidered 94
Weldon, on caſes of retention of urine — 205
Wendeborn's tour in England, German 118
Whitehead's life of John Weſley 265
Whitfield's faſt ſermon 105
Wilcock's Roman converſations 74
Williams' letters from France, vol. 3, 4. 244
——— quotations from Newton on the Prophecies 463
Williamſon's Bampton Lectures 393
Wilſon's letter to Mr. Pitt 67
Winter's faſt ſermon 105
Witte, defence of his hiſtory of the pyramids of Egypt. German 475
Wollaſton's two ſermons 335
Wood, on country curates 335

X

Xenophon, conſtitution des Atheniens 215

Y

Yorke's letter to Froſt 330

Z

Zouch's viſitation diſcourſe 463

THE

BRITISH CRITIC

For SEPTEMBER, 1793.

PRO PATRIA.

ART. I. *The Hiſtory civil and commercial of the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt Indies. By Bryan Edwards, Eſq. of the Iſland of Jamaica,* 2 Vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Stockdale.

THE author of this luminous and inſtructive work, has, from his own obſervations, and by a judicious ſelection of materials from former writers, amaſſed ſuch a body of information, and arranged it in ſo perſpicuous a manner, that it muſt arreſt the attention of every reader, whether his object be mere amuſement, or hiſtorical reſearch.

Style and manner are, from the fabrication of our language, and its preſent cultivated ſtate, ſo readily attainable, that it is perhaps rather a diſgrace to want, than a merit to poſſeſs them; but the diffuſion of this attainment beyond the Atlantic, and to commercial men, reflects a luſtre on the preſent age, and greatly tends to confirm our hope, that the Engliſh language will ſurvive the ravages of time, and be looked up to by future nations with the ſame reverence that we now pay to the claſſic dialects of antiquity.

This reflection will hardly appear impertinent to any reader of the work now under conſideration: the ſtyle is clear, ſpirited, and eaſy, in the narrative part; and, in the deſcriptive, warm without rapture, and elevated without turgidity.

As ſpecimens of the latter kind of excellence, we ſhall produce two paſſages.

" But reſigning to the naturaliſt the taſk of minutely deſcribing the ſplendid aerial tribes of theſe regions, whoſe variety is not leſs remarkable than their beauty, I now return from theſe, the ſmalleſt and moſt pleaſing forms of active life, to the largeſt and moſt awful objects of inanimate Nature. The tranſition is abrupt; but it is in the magnitude, extent, and elevation of the mountains of the new world, that the Almighty has moſt ſtrikingly manifeſted the wonders of his Omnipotence. Thoſe of South America are ſuppoſed to be nearly twice the height of the higheſt in the ancient hemiſphere, and even under the equator, have their tops involved in everlaſting ſnow. To thoſe maſſive piles the loftieſt ſummits of the moſt elevated of the Weſt India iſlands cannot indeed be compared; but ſome of theſe riſe nevertheleſs in amazing grandeur, and are among the firſt objects that fix the attention of the voyager. The mountains of Hiſpaniola in particular, whoſe wavy ridges are deſcried from ſea at the diſtance of thirty leagues, towering far above the clouds in ſtupendous magnificence, and the blue mountains of Jamaica, have never yet, that I have heard, been fully explored. Neither curioſity nor avarice has hitherto ventured to invade the topmoſt of thoſe lofty regions. In ſuch of them as are acceſſible, Nature is found to have put on the appearance of a new creation. As the climate changes, the trees, the birds, and the inſects, are ſeen alſo to differ from thoſe which are met with below. To an unaccuſtomed ſpectator, looking down from thoſe heights, the whole ſcene appears like enchantment. The firſt object which catches the eye at the dawn of day, is a vaſt expanſe of vapour, covering the whole face of the vallies. Its boundaries being perfectly diſtinct, and viſibly circumſcribed, it has the exact reſemblance of an immenſe body of water, while the mountains appear like ſo many iſlands in the midſt of a beautiful lake. As the ſun increaſes in force, the proſpect varies, the incumbent vapours fly upward and melt into air; diſcloſing all the beauties of nature, and the triumphs of induſtry, heightened and embelliſhed by the full blaze of a tropical ſun. In the equatorial ſeaſon, ſcenes of ſtill greater magnificence frequently preſent themſelves; for, while all is calm and ſerene in the high regions, the clouds are ſeen below ſweeping along the ſides of the mountains in vaſt bodies; till growing more ponderous by accumulation, they fall at length in torrents of water on the plains. The ſound of the tempeſt is diſtinctly heard by the ſpectator above; the diſtant lightning is ſeen to irradiate the gloom; while the thunder, reverberated in a thouſand echoes, rolls far beneath his feet." Page 19.

The ſecond paſſage is deſcriptive of Jamaica in particular.

" The country, at a ſmall diſtance from ſhore, riſes into hills, which are more remarkable for beauty than boldneſs; being all of gentle acclivity, and commonly ſeparated from each other by ſpacious vales and romantic inequalities; but they are ſeldom craggy, nor is the tranſition from the hills to the valleys oftentimes abrupt. In general, the hand of Nature has rounded every hill towards the top with ſingular felicity. The moſt ſtriking circumſtances attending

ing theſe beautiful ſwells, are the happy diſpoſition of the groves of pimento, with which moſt of them are ſpontaneouſly cloathed, and the conſummate verdure of the turf underneath, which is diſcoverable in a thouſand openings; preſenting a charming contraſt to the deeper tints of the pimento. As this tree, which is no leſs remarkable for fragrancy than beauty, ſuffers no rival plant to flouriſh within its ſhade, theſe groves are not only clear of underwood, but even the graſs beneath is ſeldom luxuriant; the ſoil in general being a chalky marl, which produces a cloſe and clean turf, as ſmooth and even as the fineſt Engliſh lawn, and in colour infinitely brighter. Over this beautiful ſurface the pimento ſpreads itſelf in various compartments. In one place we behold extenſive groves, in another a number of beautiful groups, ſome of which crown the hills, while others are ſcattered down the declivities. To enliven the ſcene, and add perfection to beauty, the bounty of Nature has copiouſly watered the whole diſtrict. No part of the Weſt Indies that I have ſeen abounds with ſo many delicious ſtreams. Every valley has its rivulet, and every hill its caſcade. In one point of view, where the rocks overhang the ocean, no leſs than eight tranſparent waterfalls are beheld in the ſame moment. Thoſe only who have been long at ſea, can judge of the emotion which is felt by the thirſty voyager at ſo enchanting a proſpect.

"Such is the fore-ground of the picture. As the land riſes towards the centre of the iſland, the eye, paſſing over the beauties that I have recounted, is attracted by a boundleſs amphitheatre of wood,

> "Inſuperable height of loftieſt ſhade,
> "Cedar, and branching palm:

An immenſity of foreſt; the outline of which melts into the diſtant blue hills, and theſe again are loſt in the clouds." P. 180.

Beſides theſe extracts of the deſcriptive kind, we ſhall adduce one inſtance where a common obſervation is made in ſo pointed a manner, and conveyed in ſuch energy of language, that if it be not an imitation of Johnſon, it is rivalry.

"Few indeed are the animals that own allegiance to man in his ſavage ſtate. Of the beaſts of the foreſt, the ſtrongeſt diſpute his ſuperiority, and the weakeſt avoid his approach; to his conveniency therefore they contribute nothing, and towards his nouriſhment, the ſupplies that they afford are caſual and uncertain." P. 93.

We cannot help adding to the praiſe of ſtyle, the declaration of our reſpect for the author, on account of the firmneſs with which he has proclaimed his religious principles. He appears, throughout his work, a believer in revelation; we collect this not only from the concluſion of his firſt chapter, which breathes a ſpirit of piety and ſublimity in the ſame ſentence, but, from his readineſs to controvert the capricious ſyſtem of Buffon, who ſeems deſirous of accounting for the formation of our terra-

queous globe in any way, ſo that it may not coincide with the Moſaic hiſtory. The principles of our author indeed are his own concern; but the free declaration of them demands the tribute of our praiſe; for, perhaps the time is come when every man, who has formed his principles on knowledge, has a merit in profeſſing them. If the ſuffrage of mankind were taken, it might poſſibly appear, that French philoſophy has abſorbed comparatively few into its vortex, beyond the limits of the French atmoſphere.

After this general teſtimony of our approbation, we ſhall proceed to the work itſelf, which is divided with great propriety, according to the ſubjects treated of, into ſix books. The books are ſubdivided into chapters, each chapter containing its ſpecific ſubject, and ſome of the chapters again broken into ſections, for the ſake of perſpicuity.

Five of theſe books we had read, without perceiving any thing further in this author, than that he was truly a Weſt Indian patriot, jealous, as he ought to be, of the rights and privileges of the colonies, and a man of humane and benevolent ſentiments, though adverſe to the abolition of the ſlave trade. But the ſixth book introduces us to the great queſtion dependent at preſent between the mother country and her colonies, whether they ſhould have a direct communication with the American ſtates, or only through the medium of Britiſh veſſels, and under the reſtrictions of the act of navigation? This queſtion, as a political one, belongs not to our province; if the facts are as Mr. Bryan Edwards ſtates them (of which we form no judgment) we ſincerely agree with him, that the Britiſh government had no right to ſtarve 15,000 negroes, under the pretence of an experiment; for, the firſt duty of a governing power is to feed the governed; and the experiment ought not to have been made at the hazard of a famine.

But be the fact as it may, and be the ſubject ever ſo apt and proper to the work, as a commercial hiſtory, we ſpeak not only as Engliſhmen (who may be conſidered as tinctured with a party ſpirit) but as readers and judges, when we ſay that, as a work of eminent merit, we would have wiſhed it to have cloſed with narration rather than argument. The ſpirit which divided England and America is ſtill at work on both ſides of the Atlantic, and we would have wiſhed a ſtandard hiſtory of the Weſt Indies, as we augur this will be, to have deſcended to poſterity, without a taint of prejudice or partiality.

The firſt book conſiſts of four chapters, and a more ſplendid diction is rarely to be found than occurs in the firſt of theſe, which is wholly deſcriptive of the general face of nature, the climate, the ſea and land breeze, vegetable and animal productions,

ductions, and particularly of the magnificent cedar, mahogany, ceiba, and the wild fig, known in the Eaſt Indies by the name of the Banian tree, noticed by almoſt all the firſt viſitors in India who accompanied Alexander, and celebrated by the muſe of Milton.

The ſecond and third chapters contain an account of the original inhabitants, and the former ſpecifies the Caribbees, or Charaibes, as a diſtinct race from the natives of Cuba, Hiſpagniola, Jamaica, &c. This fact has been noticed by moſt former writers, and we think the author rather curious than happy, in endeavouring to deduce the origin of the Charaibes from the old world, rather than from the ſouthern continent of America, according to their own tradition.

Robertſon has very properly diſtinguiſhed the Eſquimaux, Patagonians, and Charaibes, as anomalies in regard to the great maſs of the Indian nations: of the latter there are in a general view but two ſpecies, the ſavage and the civilized. In the two great empires of Mexico and Peru, men had paſſed by a tranſition very common in the old world alſo, from abſolute independence to abſolute ſlavery; and the government of the Great Iſlands, under Caciques, was evidently an imitation of the monarchy on the continent. All the other tribes whether in North or South America, however they might minutely vary, exiſted upon a principle of individual independence, without law, magiſtrates, office or rank of any kind; without a ſuperior except in war. Between this abſolute independence and abſolute monarchy, if we except the Republic of Tlaſcala, there was no gradation. Now if we view the Charaibes, as one of theſe independent clans, and take the author's own account, we trace every feature of American manners, and not one of the old world. Their hatred to the neighbouring tribes in a dependent ſtate was a natural effect of ſavage independence;* their appetite for human fleſh; their trial by torture to prove them worthy of command; their perforation of the naſal cartilage; their contempt and degradation of the female ſex; their little knowledge of the Deity, and firm perſuaſion of a future ſtate; their Boyez or magicians; their public hall of aſſembly; their pining or voluntary death when reduced to ſlavery, are all ſo perfectly characteriſtic of American manners, that to ſeek for any other than an American origin, appears not only fanciful, but ſuperfluous.

We poſſibly overſtep our bounds in adverting ſo freely to this ſubject, but as the queſtion is reſumed in an appendix to the firſt book, and proofs drawn from the poſſibility of the fact, and

* Had the French ſucceeded in their mad career in 1792, they would have become the Charaibes of Europe.

ſupported by ſimilarity of language, if the reader will pardon our tranſgreſſion, we promiſe to make compenſation by our ſubſequent brevity. To proceed therefore; the few cuſtoms which are mentioned, weigh little againſt the general character of this tribe as ſpecified above. The poſſibility of a veſſel being driven acroſs the Atlantic by the trade wind, we ſhall not deny; but one of theſe two conſequences is neceſſary; either the mariners on board muſt have been dead with famine before the veſſel was caſt on ſhore, or they muſt have arrived in ſo ſmall a number, as to mix with the natives, without effecting any change of language or of manners. The conſtruction of ancient veſſels was ſuch, that though they carried many men, they carried no proviſions: no, not even water for two days; and thoſe who have read the voyages of Nearchus and Hanno, will agree, that if either fleet had been driven off to ſea for ſix days, every ſoul on board muſt have periſhed.

In regard to language, all proof collected in the manner here produced from Rochefort, is dubious in the extreme; ſimilarity of ſounds in oral language occur in every dialect throughout the world, and probably there is no method of eſtabliſhing a radical correſpondence, but by the means which the ingenious Mr. Marſden, author of the Hiſtory of Sumatra, has propoſed; that is, a collection of radicals, expreſſing the names of ſimple ideas, numerals, and all objects that fall under the immediate cogniſance of the ſenſes; where theſe ſhall be found to accord, we may, according to the different degree of correſpondence, eſtimate the diſtance or proximity of relation; and, if upon a compariſon of this ſort, the Charaibe tongue ſhall appear to have an affinity to any language of the old world, we ſhall moſt readily allow that the author has proved the point in queſtion.

In the enſuing month, we ſhall reſume our account of this very intereſting publication.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. II. *The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain, by the late William Roy, F. R. S. F. S. A. Major General of his Majeſty's Forces, Deputy Quarter Maſter General, and Colonel of the 30th Regiment of Foot.* Publiſhed by the Order, and at the Expence of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Large Folio 5l. 5s. White.

THE materials of this magnificent work were preſented by the executors of the late General Roy to the Society of Antiquaries, who reſolved to print it in the ſplendid form in which it now appears, and appointed a committee to ſuperin-

tend the engraving of the plates, and the printing of the letter-preſs. Theſe gentlemen, who, as we are informed at the beginning of the volume, were the Earl of Leiceſter, preſident; Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart. vice-preſident; John Topham, Eſq. Treaſurer; Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. Frederick Barnard, Eſq. and the Rev. Thomas William Wrighte, Secretary, have diſcharged the truſt impoſed upon them with much ſagacity and good taſte.

The volume is divided into four books, with an Appendix, containing five detached pieces. Of each of theſe we propoſe to give a ſummary account. The firſt book comprehends a general view of the military tranſactions of the Romans in Britain, from the firſt deſcent of Julius Cæſar, An. A.C. 55, to their final dereliction of the iſland, A. D. 420, and the ſubſequent arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449.

Before we enter on the ſubject of this book, it will be proper to take ſome notice of what is called the prefatory introduction. In this place General Roy explains the circumſtances which gave riſe to his undertaking, and the chief objects propoſed in it. It is premiſed that theſe lucubrations are to be conſidered rather as amuſements of leiſure, than as tending to any great utility, but it is impoſſible that the author's labours ſhould not be of importance, at leaſt, to military men; becauſe, as he himſelf remarks, that which was an advantageous poſt when the Romans were carrying on their military operations in Britain, muſt, in all eſſential reſpects, continue to be a good one now: add to this, that in no part of the world can ſo great a variety of the Roman military works be found, as in this iſland, a great number of which yet remain perfect.

Theſe works are diſtinguiſhed into two kinds; the one of a more laſting, the other of a temporary conſtruction; the former are the ſtations, forts, and caſtella, or field redoubts, which, next to their walls and military ways, are the moſt perfect Roman works in Britain. The ſmaller works are intrenchments, which were thrown up by the troops for the ſecurity of the camps. The author thinks it remarkable, as indeed it is, that after ſo many centuries theſe ſhould ſtill be diſcovered. That more of them ſhould be viſible in the north than in the more fertile parts of the ſouth of Britain, is imputed to the comparatively ſlower progreſs made in cultivation; and that they have not been obſerved in other provinces of the empire, as well as in Britain, is preſumed to ariſe from their figure and dimenſions not being thoroughly underſtood and attended to. By comparing the relation given by Tacitus of Agricola's laſt campaign, with the face of the country, General Melville was enabled to decide what has been a ſubject of controverſy among

antiquaries, that the battle between the Romans and Caledonians, at the Grampian mountains, took place not in Strathern, but towards the Eaſtern extremity of thoſe hills. This gentleman diſcovered four camps in that diſtrict, which he communicated to the author of the work before us. This information increaſed General Roy's curioſity and diligence, and he progreſſively availed himſelf of the opportunities which preſented themſelves, till he was enabled to aſcertain the route by which the Roman armies penetrated from the north of England as far as Strathmore in Scotland. From theſe ſmall beginnings, our author was almoſt imperceptibly led to his preſent extenſive and laborious work The introduction concludes with an account of the maps inſerted in the volume, (in one of which, the general map of North Britain, the reader will find the ancient names of people and places, from the curious map of Richard of Cirenceſter) together with an apology for not entering more at length into the ſubject of the Roman order of battle; which certainly would have led to diſcuſſions of great length, as it is a topic about which the beſt ſcholars and profoundeſt antiquaries are ſtill at variance.

The firſt book is almoſt entirely hiſtorical, and diſcuſſes a ſubject, the more material circumſtances of which muſt neceſſarily be familiar to all who have, in any degree, made the hiſtory of this country their ſtudy. All that relates to the landing and progreſs of Cæſar in Britain, has been taken, in a general way, from that commander's own account of theſe tranſactions. Of the ſubſequent arrival of Plautius, and of the Emperor Claudius, after an interval of about an hundred years, the materials are ſupplied by Suetonius, Dion and Tacitus. The firſt chapter concludes with the acceſſion of Veſpaſian to the empire, and the ſecond commences with the memorable epoch of Agricola's campaigns in our iſland. The account of this is extracted altogether from Tacitus, and is alſo a portion of our hiſtory ſo generally known, as to require no further animadverſion on our part, than merely to ſay that the narrative of General Roy is remarkably perſpicuous and ſatisfactory. The third chapter continues the hiſtorical narrative of the conduct of Domitian, the recal of Agricola, and the final departure of the Romans from Britain in 420, with the ſubſequent arrival of the Saxons in 449.

The ſecond book involves a ſubject much leſs familiar, and of conſiderable intereſt and importance; namely, the original inſtitution of the Roman militia, and their ancient ſyſtem of caſtrametation. A particular and ſatisfactory account is given, in this part of the work, of the firſt inſtitution of the Roman militia under the regal government, of the manner of raiſing troops in the

time

time of the republic, and of the Roman legion in the different periods of its eſtabliſhment. The ſubſtance of the remaining part of this book is principally taken from Polybius. Sect. i. of chap. ii. treats of Roman camps in general, and particularly exemplifies thoſe of a temporary kind. Sect. ii. illuſtrates the Polybian camp, from Livy and Vegetius. Sect. iii. treats of two conſular armies united within the ſame intrenchments. All theſe different ſubjects are inveſtigated with extraordinary care and accuracy; but perhaps were intended by the author only to be conſidered of importance here, ſo far as they are made to introduce what follows.

Book the third exhibits a general deſcription of North Britain, and of the temporary Roman camps exiſting there, with a commentary on the campaigns of Agricola. The reader is firſt preſented with a ſhort deſcription of the great outlines and ſtriking features of the country; nor can we have a better opportunity, than this part of the volume affords, of introducing a ſpecimen of the writer's ſtyle and manner.

"The only thing propoſed by this ſhort account of North Britain, was to give a general idea of the great outlines and ſtriking features of the country, without entering into any particular detail of the various ranges of mountains, and deep intervening vallies, which interſect it. An obſervance of minutiæ of this kind would have extended the deſcription to a tedious length, occaſioned many irkſome repetitions of glens and mountains continually ſucceeding each other, and would rather have hurt, than aided the general deſign, by dividing the attention, and drawing it off from the great and principal objects, which ſerve beſt to mark and characterize the country. Two diſtricts of the Highlands ſeem, however, ſo very ſingular, and, at the ſame time, ſo different in their natures, as to deſerve to be mentioned. The firſt is a great plain, called the Moor of Rannach, ſituated in the centre of the higheſt mountains of Scotland. It is a deſert about twenty miles ſquare, extending from the hills of Glen Lyon, as far as Ben Nevis in Lochaber; flat and moraſſy in its nature, and wholly without inhabitants or cultivation. The ſecond comprehends ſome part of Coygach, Aſſynt, and Edirdachillis, ſtretching along the north-weſt coaſt as far as Loch Inchard, being in length about twenty-four miles, and in breadth eight or ten. This, though appertaining to the mountainous region of the country, is nevertheleſs very different from the adjoining Highland diſtricts; for without being ſo remarkably high, it is infinitely more rugged and broken than any other part of Britain. In order to convey any tolerable idea of a country ſo very extraordinary in its nature, we may ſuppoſe ſome hundreds of the higheſt mountains ſplit into many thouſands of pieces, and the fragments ſcattered about. Between theſe lumps of rocks are numberleſs ponds of freſh water. Here and there, too, a cottage is to be ſeen, with a ſpot of cultivated ground, not in general tilled, for it is but in few places that it is poſſible to make

make uſe of a plough, but dug with a mattock, in the interſtices between the ſplinters of the rocks. The wood to be met with here is chiefly birch, without, however, growing to any great ſize; and through the general maſs, the ſea, from diſtance to diſtance, indents itſelf far into the land, forming a ſcene the moſt wild and romantic that can be imagined. The general map which accompanies theſe eſſays repreſents only principal things, being by much too ſmall to admit of the minutiæ; yet even from it a much truer notion may be formed of the weſt coaſt of the Highlands of Scotland, which is ſo very rugged and intricate, than what could poſſibly be conveyed in many words. We ſhall therefore finiſh this deſcription with the ſhort and expreſſive account which Tacitus gives of the nature of this part of the coaſt, in his life of Agricola: "No where," ſays he, "is the wonderful power of the ſea to be ſeen in greater extent "than here; driving back the waters of many rivers, or forcibly car- "rying them away with its own. Neither are its flowings and ebbings "confined to the uſual limits of the banks and ſhore, but it works and "winds itſelf far into the country, and even forms bays in rocks and "mountains, as if the ſame were its native bed." P. 59.

According to General Roy, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the temporary camps of the Romans diſcovered in Scotland, are thoſe which were actually occupied by Agricola, during his different campaigns. Theſe camps are of two different kinds, a greater and a ſmaller: they are again diſtinguiſhed into three ſets: the firſt comprehends thoſe between the border of England and the wall of Antoninus, the ſecond, thoſe found between that wall and the river Tay; and to the third, thoſe in Strathmore, between the Tay and the eaſtern extremity of the Grampian hills.—Theſe camps are ſeverally repreſented in plates, which are really magnificent, and which enable the reader to form an accurate idea of what they are intended to repreſent. Their local ſituations and advantages are alſo minutely and perſpicuouſly deſcribed. The author expatiates on the ſimilarity between theſe camps and thoſe deſcribed by the ancients, and thus materially illuſtrates a ſubject hitherto but partially underſtood, and conſiders that a foundation is here laid for tracing with greater certainty the motions of Agricola.

The commentary on the campaigns of Agricola, commences at p. 77, and this part of the ſubject is executed in a maſterly manner. A ſummary account of the narrative may not be unacceptable to our readers.

When Agricola arrived in Britain, the main body of the Roman army was quartered in Warwickſhire, Sraffordſhire, and Cheſhire, bordering on North Wales. This was the country of the Ordovices and Cornavii. The reduction of theſe, and of the Iſle of Angleſey, terminated his firſt campaign. In the ſecond campaign, the Romans reduced to their obedience all the northern

northern counties of England, as far as the iſthmus between Newcaſtle and Carliſle. Some think that they penetrated as far as the Friths of Forth and Clyde.

In the third year of his command, Agricola entered Scotland, through Annandale and Clydeſdale. He is ſaid to have explored the country, this ſummer, as far as the mouth of the Tay, but it appears certain that he wintered on the iſthmus between the Forth and the Clyde. This, in his fourth campaign, he fortified with a chain of ſtations, and probably at the ſame time puſhed on towards the neareſt *Gorges* of the Grampian hills, and overran the vale which is weſt of Sterling, as far as Loch-Lomond and Dumbarton. In his fifth campaign, ſome think that the Roman general entered the ſouth parts of Argyleſhire. This opinion, our author, with great ſtrength of argument, controverts, and affirms his belief that Agricola paſſed the Clyde, and marching through Renfrew and Airſhire into Galloway, reduced the mountainous country to the weſtward. In all theſe parts, remains of Roman works are to be found.

The ſixth campaign commenced with an expedition along the coaſt of Fife, in which it ſeems probable, that part of the fleet co-operated with the land-forces; and that while a part advanced as far as Loch-Leven or Falkland, the reſt took poſt at Sterling, or rather at Ardoch. Here the whole army aſſembled after leaving Fife, and was ſeparated into three bodies, the weakeſt of theſe, namely the ninth legion, was attacked by the Caledonians, who, by the timely coming up of Agricola, were defeated, and obliged to hide themſelves for the remainder of the winter.

The ſeventh campaign finiſhes the military operations of Agricola in Britain. Before he diſcuſſes the ſubject, the author firſt thinks it eſſential to aſcertain the ſpot, of Mons Grampius, where the Romans defeated Galgacus. The opinions of different antiquarians on this ſubject are enumerated; and it is finally decided, that the battle muſt have happened to the eaſtward of the Tay, beyond the frontiers of the Horeſtii. It is probable, that in the commencement of the ſeventh campaign, the Romans re-aſſembled at Ardoch. Agricola proceeded from hence, or from Strageth, which is five miles further, to Bertha, where he paſſed the Tay, and where is the camp called Graſſy Walls. His next camp was at Meigle, at the diſtance of fourteen Engliſh miles; from Meigle, at the ſame diſtance, he advanced to Battle-Dykes, which camp, from the ſimilarity of its figure, is proved to have contained the ſame army which encamped at Ardoch and Graſſy Walls. After much acute reaſoning upon the comparative ſituations of the different camps, with the movements of the Caledonians, as deſcribed by Tacitus,

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it appears to us ſatisfactorily determined, that the defeat of Galgacus took place ſomewhere in the vicinity of Stonehaven. The particular ſpot may perhaps never be aſcertained, unleſs near this place a number of Roman and Caledonian arms ſhould be diſcovered.

This victory terminated the ſeventh campaign, and the military career of Agricola in Britain. He led back his army by ſlow and eaſy marches to winter quarters, occupying, not improbably, on his return, the camps of Kiethick, Kirkboddo, and Lintroſe. Theſe camps appear to have contained a ſmaller body of men than thoſe of Ardoch and Battle-Dykes; a plain proof that the Roman army, in its return, was divided into two or more detachments.

In this place the third Book concludes. After informing our readers, that of all the camps which are here named, this volume contains plates upon a magnificent ſcale, and of an accuracy which, we underſtand from military men, beſpeaks the greateſt profeſſional ſkill and ſagacity, we finiſh our remarks for the preſent month.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. III. *Torelli's Archimedes.*

[*Concluded from Vol. I. page* 422.]

WE now proceed to terminate our obſervations on this important work, to which we have given a conſiderable portion of our attention, without the leaſt fear of being cenſured for it, by the judicious friends of ſcience.

Having demonſtrated a few properties of lines cutting and touching a circle, and conſidered the circumſtances under which ſtraight lines cut or touch the ſpiral, Archimedes proceeds to demonſtrate the following very curious relations, which we ſhall ſtate in general terms. If p denote a ſtraight line perpendicular to the revolving line, after any complete revolution, and t a ſtraight line touching the ſpiral in the extremity of the curve, after any complete revolution, and meeting the perpendicular p, then at the end of the firſt revolution p is equal to the circumference of the firſt circle;—at the end of the ſecond, p is equal to twice the circumference of the ſecond circle;—and, in general, after n number of revolutions, p is equal to the circumference of the nth circle, multiplied by n. After maturely conſidering the propoſitions in which theſe properties are demonſtrated, we are at a loſs which to admire moſt, the ſubtlety

ſubtlety of the inventions, or the accuracy and elegance with which they are proved.

Archimedes aſcertains the relations between the ſpiral ſpaces and circles mentioned above, by means of certain arithmetical progreſſions. Thus if r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z, &c. be any number of terms in arithmetical progreſſion, of which r is the leaſt term, and alſo equal to the common difference, and if n be the number of terms, he proves that $z^2 \times \overline{n+1}+r+s+t+v+w+x+y+z \times r = 3 \times \overline{r^2+s^2+t^2+v^2+w^2+x^2+y^2+z^2}$. This is made out by prop. 4. B. 2. of Euclid, and by ſuppoſing it to have been demonſtrated that $z^2 = \overline{z+2y+2x+2w+2v+2t+2s+2r} \times r$; which is eaſily proved. For, proceeding upon the doctrine of arithmetical progreſſion, beginning with r and ending at y, twice the ſum of the ſeries is $n^2r - nr$; and, by the ſame method of proceeding, $z = nr$. Conſequently $z^2n^2r^2 = \overline{z+2y+2x+2w+2v+2t+2s+2r} \times r$. From this two very uſeful deductions eaſily follow, viz. that nz^2 is leſs than $3 \times \overline{r^2+s^2+t^2+v^2+w^2+x^2+y^2+z^2}$, but that it is greater than $3 \times \overline{r^2+s^2+t^2+v^2+w^2+x^2+y^2}$. Theſe are evident from the firſt of the above-mentioned equations, and from conſidering that $2z^2$ is greater than $\overline{r+s+t+v+w+x+y+z} \times r$. By means of theſe truths he determines the ratio between the firſt circle and firſt ſpiral ſpace, in the following manner: A diameter of the circle being drawn at right angles to the revolving line after one complete rotation, the right angles being biſected, and the angles laſt obtained being again biſected, &c. by radii of the circle, the portions of theſe radii between the centre and ſpiral will form a ſeries of lines in arithmetical progreſſion, proportional to the above, of which the radius of the circle is the greateſt term, anſwering to z. For both the motions underſtood in the definition of the figure being uniform, the angles paſſed over by the revolving line, and the portions of this line paſſed over by the point moving in it, in equal times, are equal to one another. Now if ſectors of circles, having theſe portions of the radii of the firſt circle for their radii, be circumſcribed about the ſpiral, and inſcribed in it, they will be ſimilar to the ſectors into which the whole firſt circle is divided; and if n denote the number of theſe ſectors, the whole circle will be as nz^2, the figure circumſcribed about the ſpiral will be as $r^2+s^2+t^2+v^2+w^2+x^2+y^2+z^2$, and the figure inſcribed, as $r^2+s^2+t^2+v^2+w^2+x^2+y^2$. From hence, and from the above progreſſions it appears, that the circumſcribed figure is greater than one third part of the circle, and the inſcribed leſs than the ſame part; and conſequently, the firſt ſpiral ſpace cannot be more or leſs than one third of the firſt circle.

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Uſing the ſame notation we can repreſent what he proves in another propoſition, viz. that $z^2 \times \overline{n-1}$ has to $z^2+y^2+x^2+w^2+v^2+t^2+s^2$ a leſs ratio than z^2 to $rz+\frac{r^2}{3}$ but to $y^2+x^2+w^2+v^2+t^2+s^2+r^2$ a greater ratio than z^2 to $rz+\frac{r^2}{3}$. His demonſtration of this depends upon the third and fourth propoſitions of the 2d B. of Euclid, and, by means of it, he proves that the ſpace bounded by the ſpiral line after the ſecond revolution is to the ſecond circle, as 7 to 12. Hence he determines the relations of the ſpaces generated in the ſucceſſive revolutions. Thus if S be put for the ſecond ſpiral ſpace, the ſeries of ſpaces, beginning with the firſt, will be $\frac{s}{6}$, S, 2S, 3S, 4S, &c.

The method in which Archimedes treated the ſpiral, bears a ſtriking reſemblance, in ſome of the principal particulars, to the juſtly celebrated doctrine of Fluxions. His geneſis of the figure exactly coincides with that uſed in fluxions; his two firſt propoſitions directly tend to the eſtabliſhment of the doctrine *; and when he is demonſtrating the higher properties, he perpetually appeals to the motions with which he commenced. Let us not, however, be accuſed of inſinuating that theſe particulars led to the modern diſcovery. At moſt they could only raiſe a belief, that the properties of other figures might be aſcertained from the manner in which they might be ſuppoſed to be generated, by the motion of one or more of their extremities; and had Sir Iſaac Newton been even thus far indebted to them, he would readily have acknowledged the obligation to Archimedes, for whom, upon all occaſions, he expreſſed the higheſt eſteem.

To the treatiſe on the conoid and ſpheroid, which immediately follows that on the ſpiral, an epiſtle to Doſitheus is prefixed. In this the author defines the figures he is about to examine, and enumerates the principal propoſitions; and, with all the ingenuouſneſs of a truly great mind, he confeſſes that ſome of them employed much of his time and attention before he ſucceeded in their demonſtration. The ſubſtance of his definitions may briefly be expreſſed thus: ſolids generated by the revolution of a parabola, hyperbola, and ellipſe about the axes, are called reſpectively, a parabolic conoid, a hyperbolic conoid, and a ſpheroid; and the axis, about which the ſuperficies revolves, is alſo called the axis of the ſolid. Archimedes, previouſly to his entering upon the conſideration of theſe ſolids, demonſtrates ſeveral properties of the conic ſections, and then examines the conſequences produced by planes cutting or touching the ſolids themſelves.

* Mac Laurin in his Chapter of the Grounds of Fluxions, adopts them as his two firſt theorems.

themſelves. In this examination he finds that no change of poſition in the cutting plane produces a curve differing from one of the conic ſections. The ſolids being cut by planes, paſſing through a diameter of the generating ſuperficies, curves are obtained of the ſame kind reſpectively with thoſe which revolved; excepting in the ſpheroid, that a circle is formed when the cutting plane paſſes through the axis which revolved with the ellipſe. Any one of the three ſolids being cut by a plane oblique to the axis and ſurrounding its ſurface, the ſection formed is an ellipſe.

In order to compare the ſolids with cylinders having the ſame baſe and altitude with them, Archimedes has recourſe to arithmetical progreſſion and exhauſtion. Thus, the progreſſion being $y+2y+3y+4y+$, &c. and n being the number of terms, he obſerves that $ny \times n$, the laſt term multiplied into the number of terms, is leſs than n^2y+ny, twice the ſum of the ſeries, but greater than n^2y-ny, twice the ſum of the ſeries wanting the laſt term. This he applies to the parabolic conoid, in the following manner. The conoid is ſuppoſed to be included in a cylinder of the ſame baſe and altitude with itſelf, and this cylinder is underſtood to be divided into any number of cylinders of equal altitudes, by planes parallel to the baſe: ſolids are then ſuppoſed to be circumſcribed about, and inſcribed in the conoid, conſiſting of cylinders of the ſame altitude with thoſe into which the firſt mentioned cylinder is divided. To complete the conſtruction, the whole is cut by a plane paſſing through the axis; the common ſection of this plane with the conoid is a parabola, of which the lines of common ſection with the baſes of the cylinders are ordinates; and a ſtraight line being drawn from one extremity of the curve to the vertex, the portions of the ordinates between it and the axis are as the abſciſſæ of the axis, and alſo form ſuch an arithmetical progreſſion as the above, of which the diameter of the baſe is the greateſt term. Now cylinders of equal altitudes being as the ſquares of the diameters of their baſes, and the abſciſſæ of a diameter, in the parabola, as the ſquares of the ordinates, it follows, by the 24th and 15th of the 5th B. of Euclid, that $n^2y^2 \times n$, or n^3y^2, anſwering to the whole of the firſt-mentioned cylinder, is to $y^2+4y^2+9y^2+$, &c. to the term n^2y^2, or the figure circumſcribed about the conoid, as n^2y to $y+2y+3y+$, &c. to the term ny; but that n^2y is to $y^2+4y^2+9y^2+$, &c. to the term $\overline{n-1}^2 \times y^2$, or the figure inſcribed, as n^2y to $y+2y+3y+$, &c. to the term $\overline{n-1} \times y$. It appears therefore from the nature of the ſeries, that any ſuch figure circumſcribed about the conoid is greater, and any ſuch inſcribed is leſs, than half the cylinder, having the ſame baſe and altitude with the conoid; and as the conoid

conoid is a limit between theſe figures, it muſt be equal to half this cylinder. From hence it is evident, that a parabolic conoid is ſeſquialter of a cone, having the ſame baſe and altitude with it.

In order to demonſtrate the relation of a hyperbolic conoid to a cone, having the ſame baſe and altitude with it, Archimedes proves, that if n be the number of terms in the ſeries $\overline{a+x\times x}+\overline{a+2x\times 2x}+\overline{a+3x\times 3x}+$, &c. to the term $a+nx\times nx$, then $\overline{a+nx}\times nx\times n$, or $n^2ax+n^3x^2$, the laſt term multiplied into the number of terms, has to the ſum of the whole ſeries a leſs ratio than $a+nx$ to $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{nx}{3}$, but to the ſame ſeries, after the laſt term is taken away, a greater ratio than $a+nx$ to $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{nx}{3}$. This appears from conſidering that $\overline{a+x\times x}+\overline{a+2x\times 2x}+\overline{a+3x\times 3x}+$, &c. to the term $\overline{a+nx\times nx}=ax+2ax+3ax+$, &c. to the term $nax+x^2+4x^2+9x^2+$, &c. to the term n^2x^2. But $nax\times n$ or n^2ax is leſs than the double of the ſeries, of which nax is the laſt term, and greater than the double of the ſeries without the laſt term. Hence $\frac{n^2ax}{2}$ is leſs than $ax+2ax+3ax+$, &c. to the term nax, but greater than the ſame ſeries wanting the laſt term. Again, by what was proved in the ſpiral, $n^2x^2\times\frac{n}{3}$ or $\frac{n^3x^2}{3}$ is leſs than the whole ſeries $x^2+4x^2+9x^2$, &c. to the term n^2x^2, but greater than the ſame ſeries without the laſt term. It is further to be remarked, that $a+nx$ is to $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{nx}{3}$ as $n^2ax+n^3x^2$ to $\frac{n^2ax}{2}+\frac{n^3x^2}{3}$, and therefore the above aſſertion is evident. His manner of applying it to the hyperbolic conoid will eaſily be underſtood from what follows. Put $a=$ the axis of the hyperbola from which the conoid was generated, and $nx=$ the part of it produced within the ſolid, or the axis of the conoid, and the ſame conſtruction being underſtood as in the parabolic conoid, the ſquares of the ordinates in an hyperbola being as the rectangles under the abſciſſæ of a diameter, the figure circumſcribed about the conoid will be as $\overline{a+x\times x}+\overline{a+2x\times 2x}+\overline{a+3x\times 3x}+$, &c. to the term $\overline{a+nx}\times nx$; the figure inſcribed will be as the ſame ſeries wanting the laſt term; and the whole cylinder having the ſame baſe with the conoid will be as $\overline{a+nx}\times nx\times n$ or $n^2ax+n^3x^2$. Wherefore, by the above progreſſion, the whole cylinder has to the circumſcribed figure a leſs ratio than $a+nx$ to $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{nx}{3}$, but to the inſcribed a greater ratio than $a+nx$ to $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{nx}{3}$. Conſequently by the doctrine of exhauſtion, and dividing the antecedents by 3, the inſcribed cone is to the conoid as $\frac{a}{3}+\frac{nx}{3}$ to $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{x}{3}$ or as $a+nx$ to $\frac{3a}{2}+nx$.

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By means of a ſeries he alſo inveſtigates the relation between half a ſpheroid and its circumſcribed cylinder. Thus if a be put = the ſemiaxis about which the generating ellipſe revolved, and $nx=a$, the ſquares of the ordinates being as the rectangles under the abſciſſæ of the axis, the whole circumſcribed cylinder will be na^2, the figure circumſcribed about the ſpheroid will be as $\overline{a^2+a+x}\times\overline{a-x}+\overline{a+2x}\times\overline{a-2x}+\overline{a+3x}\times\overline{a-3x}+$ &c. to the term $\overline{a+n-1}\times x\times\overline{an-1}\times x$, and the inſcribed figure as the ſame ſeries, wanting a^2. Wherefore, by the 5th propoſition of lib. 2 of Euclid, the circumſcribed cylinder is to the circumſcribed figure, as na^2 to $na^2-x^2-4x^2-9x^2-$, &c. to the term $\overline{n-1}^2\times x^2$, but to the inſcribed figure, as na^2 to $\overline{n-1}\times a^2-x^2-4x^2-9x^2-$, &c. to the term $\overline{n-1}^2\times x^2$. But, by what was proved in the ſpiral, $x^2+4x^2+9x^2$—&c. to the term $\overline{n-1}^2\times x^2$, is leſs than $\frac{na^2}{3}$, but greater than $\frac{\overline{n-1}\times a^2}{3}$. Conſequently the circumſcribed figure is as a quantity greater than $\frac{2na^2}{3}$, and the inſcribed as a quantity leſs than $\frac{2na^2-2a^2}{3}$. But the ſeſquialter of $\frac{2na^2}{3}$ is na^2, and the ſeſquialter of $\frac{2na^2-2a^2}{3}$ is na^2-a^2. Hence the circumſcribed cylinder is leſs than the ſeſquialter of the circumſcribed figure, but greater than the ſeſquialter of the inſcribed; and as the ſpheroid is a limit between them, its ſeſquialter muſt be equal to the circumſcribed cylinder. A minute repreſentation of the manner in which Archimedes conſiders the parts into which a conoid or ſpheroid may be divided, would detain us too long. From what we have ſelected and laid before our readers, expreſſed in modern terms, we truſt they will be able to form an idea of the remaining parts of the treatiſe, as a method ſimilar to that we have deſcribed pervades the whole. To the general fullneſs, however, of demonſtration, the 12th propoſition is an exception; but the deficiencies in the text of this are ſupplied in an elegant commentary by Torelli, conſiſting of three propoſitions.

In the Arenarius, which ſtands next in the volume, Archimedes's method of extending arithmetical notation is preſented to our view. The invention of very high numbers, even ſuch as are capable of expreſſing the particles of ſand which would fill the ſphere of the world, is the object of this ſhort treatiſe; and in his manner of advancing to theſe, we find a foundation for the principles of notation uſed at preſent, and alſo that property of indices to numbers in geometrical progreſſion, upon which the doctrine of logarithms depends. This is the laſt

treatiſe of which the original Greek has been preſerved; that, de iis quæ in humido vehuntur, and liber lemmatum, have come down only in tranſlation.

The firſt book, de iis quæ in humido vehuntur, contains the fundamental propoſitions, relating to the ſuſpenſion of bodies in fluids; the ſecond is almoſt entirely confined to an inveſtigation of the manner in which a parabolic conoid will ſink or turn in a fluid, according to the different poſitions into which it is put when immerſed. This is very much mutilated; and the references in it conſtitute an inconteſtible proof, that Archimedes had alſo written upon the centre of gravity of the conoid.

The book of lemmas contains fifteen propoſitions, of which we think the 4th the moſt curious. In this it is demonſtrated, that if the diameter of a circle be divided into any two parts, and upon theſe parts as diameters, ſemicircles be deſcribed, on the ſame ſide of the diameter, the ſpace contained between the outer circumference and the two inner circumferences, is equal to the circle whoſe diameter is the perpendicular drawn from the point of ſection to the outer circumference.

The next article before us is that entitled "Archimedis "Opera Mechanica, ut cujuſque mentio ab Antiquis Scripto- "ribus facta eſt." It conſiſts of extracts from a variety of ancient authors, both in proſe and verſe, containing the higheſt praiſes of the mechanical inventions of Archimedes, and deſcriptions of the wonderful manner in which he oppoſed the Romans, when beſieging Syracuſe under Marcellus.

The appendix to what we have already mentioned next claims our attention. This the Delegates of the Clarendon Preſs thought proper to add, in order to render the publication as complete as poſſible. The firſt article in it is intitled "Commentarius in aliquas Archimedis propoſitiones de iis "quæ in humido vehuntur." The ſecond book of the treatiſe upon which this is written, as we have already obſerved, is much mutilated. Alluſions are made in it to ſeveral curious properties of the parabola, not to be met with in Apollonius, or, as far as we know, in any modern writer on conic ſections. Commandine, in his commentary on the treatiſe, ſupplied the deficiencies, but in a manner which did not pleaſe Torelli. He conſequently rejected his remarks, and from ſome cauſe or other was prevented from preparing explanations of his own. The Delegates, therefore, had recourſe to Mr. Robertſon of Chriſt Church, to whom the ſuperintending of the edition was intruſted, and he has fully ſupplied the defect. Had we not already ſo far exceeded our uſual bounds, we ſhould be happy

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to do juſtice to Mr. R. by entering into a minute examination of this ſhort but accurate commentary: it is ſuch, in our opinion, as would probably have ſatisfied Torelli.

Various readings from a MS. at Florence, and from four in the King's library at Paris, conſtitute the remaining part of the volume, and form an addition highly becoming the learned body by whoſe direction, and at whoſe expence, it was made. Mathematical language, it is true, is confined; but as it is free from the figures of rhetoric, it forms an excellent foundation for claſſical criticiſm; and, therefore, every attempt to obtain it in its native purity merits the gratitude of the literary world.

Beſides the various readings in the appendix, there are others at the bottoms of the pages, under the text of Archimedes, and the commentaries of Eutocius, which Torelli procured from Saint Mark's library at Venice. To enter into a compariſon of the extracts made from this and the other MSS. would be more laborious than uſeful; and we decline this irkſome taſk the more readily, as we are conſcious of having already viewed the works of Archimedes in the moſt intereſting light in which they can be conſidered. We have informed our readers of the principal objects of each treatiſe, and have deſcribed the means by which theſe ends were obtained. For fuller information we muſt refer to the work itſelf; aſſuring our readers, that in no author will they find more penetration exerted in the diſcovery of truth, more patient and ingenious demonſtration of it, or a more judicious and elegant arrangement.

ART. IV. *The Conduct of the King of Pruſſia and General Dumourier, inveſtigated by Lady Wallace.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

WHEN a lady, a beauty, and a wit takes up the pen, to write of Kings and Generals, ſomething extraordinary may be expected, and the world ſhould ſtand in mute attention; yet it requires all our deference for the ladies, for beauty, and for wit, to refrain from ſaying, rather too plainly, what ſpecies of the extraordinary appears in this production. We cannot, indeed, diſcover what neceſſity urged the publication of it in eight days, rather than in ſixteen, twenty-four, thirty-two, forty, or any other multiple of that magical number eight, which might have given it a chance for a little more correctneſs. This haſte was, perhaps, occaſioned by the ſmart of calumny, which the book was intended to remove; but this the lady diſclaims: ſhe deſpiſes all character *that can be purchaſed or defamed*

famed for three and ſixpence. Let her declare her own feelings on the ſubject:

" I do not take up my pen to vindicate myſelf in the opinion of hireling newſpapers, who, cannibal like, live upon the reputation of thoſe that ſupport them.—No; deſpiſing all character which either can be purchaſed, or defamed, for three ſhillings and ſixpence, I ſhould think reſentment, or any other feeling but that of cool contempt, beneath thoſe, who, ſatisfied with the rectitude of their own conduct, upon finding themſelves traduced—But deſirous to explain to the reſpectable part of mankind the circumſtances which have juſtified even the report, that I had any intercourſe with the unfortunate, uncorruptible hero of Jemappe—I think it neceſſary to clear myſelf from every poſſible appearance of diſloyal principles, or conduct: and, in ſo doing, I truſt I ſhall be able, by inconteſtable proofs, to wipe off from General Dumourier's reputation a great degree of unmerited odium, with which the intrigues of various parties have found convenient for themſelves moſt unjuſtly to load him." P. 1.

Here we are obliged to her ladyſhip for the information, that cannibals live on the reputation of thoſe that ſupport them: we thought they had more ſolid, though, indeed, not more diſguſting food. The principles upon which Lady Wallace undertakes the juſtification of Dumourier, are thus explained by her:

" Had Dumourier been a republican, I ſhould have deſpiſed his conduct, and have execrated his principles; but he ſwore allegiance only to the Conſtitution of 1789. Had he ever publiſhed any declaration that he would put the *Bonnet Rouge* upon our Sovereign's head, erect the Tri couleur Flag on the Tower of London, or land his Sans Culottes at the Thames, I ſhould have been the firſt and loudeſt to cry vengeance on him; and to have ſaid that his preſence inſulted and degraded the Engliſh nation. But ſuch a declaration he never made; and his whole opinions and profeſſions have ever been filled with reſpect for the Engliſh, and a firm and decided wiſh to be allied, and to ſee France ſo fortunate as to poſſeſs a ſimilar conſtitution. Had he not done every thing, which his limited powers would permit, to ſave his King from a cruel death, and his unhappy family from humiliation, I ſhould have ſhuddered in abhorrence of his treaſon; and I myſelf have proved a traitor to the ſentiment and feeling of honour, loyalty, and juſtice, which has ever filled my breaſt, and dictated every action of my life, had I held any intercourſe with him. But poſitively certain that he was incapable of, and perfectly innocent of all theſe accuſations, I ſhould equally now think myſelf mean, daſtardly, and ungenerous, to renounce, when overwhelmed with the dark clouds of fortune, a brave man, whom I can prove innocent of thoſe treaſons and crimes laid to his charge. Dumourier was a diſtinguiſhed officer in the French ſervice 40 years before thoſe inteſtine diſcontents; my ſentiments, which I have already given to the public, in a letter to my ſon, in 1791, will ſufficiently vindicate

the juſtice of my principles, my reſpect for good order, and a monarchical government; as well as my deteſtation of thoſe crimes and depravities, produced by the brutal anarchy which diſgraces France." P. 2.

The lady's accuſation againſt the King of Pruſſia conſiſts in the imputation of unalterable enmity againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, and inſincerity with reſpect to France, whoſe cauſe, her ladyſhip aſſerts, he was ſecretly diſpoſed to favour. The capture of Mentz ſeems, however, to have diſproved the charge.

La Fayette is cenſured by Lady W. with great ſeverity, though, to our apprehenſion, he ſtands exactly on the ſame ground that ſhe wiſhes to ſecure for Dumourier, that of having been ſteady to the conſtitution of 1789, and falling a victim to the party which ſubverted it. Fayette openly oppoſed the Jacobins, and denounced them as enemies to the country; if Dumourier was averſe to their principles, he, at leaſt, temporiſed with them for a conſiderable time, and his real ſentiments are much more problematical; yet Lady W. finds an apology for her friend, though ſhe ſeeks none for Fayette.

"Whilſt Dumourier was thus, with a degree of ability unknown ſince the days of Marlborough, and with a vivacity, genius, and intrepidity inconceivable, with ſuch judgment and juſtneſs in combining and calculating every reſource or weakneſs of either army—Whilſt he was thus employed—the nation at Paris declared itſelf a Republic. Had Dumourier himſelf been King of France, loving his country, and reſpecting his own honor, could he have laid down his arms, and ſaid, 'Gentlemen, I do not like to have a Republican Government; I will allow myſelf to be hanged, my country be conquered and diſgraced, and appear to all Europe a fool?' That would have been a degree of philoſophy which would have diſgraced even Diogenes' tub. It had another effect upon Dumourier, and redoubled his ardour againſt thoſe invaders who had forced his countrymen to exceſs, ſo diſagreeable to him: the ſame honor which would have rendered each nerve torpid, if ſtrung againſt his King, now gave added fire to every fibre, againſt thoſe who had attempted his ſeduction, and the ſubjecting his country." P. 43.

But her Ladyſhip is not contented with giving us her ſentiments in proſe; on the ſubject of glory and ambition they burſt from her in, what is printed in the form of, verſe; though the lines, like young frogs, could not gain their proper number of feet in ſo ſhort a period as eight days: the firſt ten, indeed, hop tolerably well, as full grown frogs; the reſt are in the tadpole ſtate:

"What art thou, Glory? What! a gilded cheat!
How many of theſe gallant warlike youths,

Lur'd by thy voice, have ſought thee e'en in death,
Forgetful of thoſe pangs which now diſtract
A wretched parent! or a frantic wife!
Oh! what thy power, which animates the ſoul,
Thus boldly to encounter worlds unknown!
Alas! if Fame—ſay, can theſe heroes now
Hear her falſe voice reſound beyond the grave?
Ah! what a thought is there! bewild'ring oft,
But not to be reſolved.—Oh Ambition!
Thou'rt a godlike paſſion! but moſt falſely
Thou doſt promiſe ſweet happineſs and joy!
Thy vaunted greatneſs and ſucceſs, how vain,
To give contentment! Of thy votaries,
Ah, how many wafted are, to thy moſt
Soaring heights, on the ſighs of hearts, groaning
With anguiſh and oppreſſion! What black crimes!
What ſeas of guiltleſs blood ſtream in full tides
O'er each path which marks thy gaudy triumph." P. 51.

The above lines, and many paſſages of the proſe, weaken, in ſome degree, the ſeverity of the following reflection on the Duke of Brunſwick: "But being a better general than I am, he does not venture to hazard a publication, only the work of a few hours; he waits till, often reviſed and corrected, *the work be expunged from all that imperfection which his apology may want.*" P 56. He will certainly do well to avoid all the imperfection, that is *not wanted* in this ſentence

The narrative of what her ladyſhip ſuffered at Paris in 1789, by the denunciation of one Valmalette, whom ſhe afterwards met at Maeſtricht, is one of the moſt intereſting parts of this performance, and tells highly to the honour of her courage. To render it the more clear, we ſhall give both meetings.

"The day after my arrival, on coming from the Comteſſe of D'Alton's, the beautiful wife of the Auſtrian general of that name, accompanied by my couſin Miſs Maxwell, General Count Conway, and young Reidheiſſel the Sub-governor's ſon, I ſtarted and grew pale at the ſight of a man, whom I met at the door. General Conway aſked me what was the matter? I pointing to the man exclaimed, Grands Dieux! there is a wretch who is come here to aſſaſſinate me, for I found him in my lodgings, before I had taken them five minutes, in cloſe conference with my landlord, whoſe name is Briatte; and who the Prince of Heſſe accuſed of being a Jacobine; his name is Valmalette. Young Reidheiſſel begged that I might compoſe myſelf, for that he could aſſure me he was not called Valmalette, but Count Mercan, chamberlain to the King of Pruſſia, and paymaſter to the Princes. Ah! if ſo, ſaid I, he ſhould add another title, that of *forger of aſſignats*; for this accounts for the poor emigrants being paid in them, and indeed for the amazing conduct of the whole campaign.

General Conway begged I would tell him how I come to think I knew this man, and I related to him what follows:

" In the year 1789 I left Spa, accompanied by my nephew, Mr. Fordyce, and curioſity led us through Paris, in our way to England; we arrived there the firſt of October; I at that time knew nothing of French politicks, and very few French people, even by reputation. In the few days I ſtaid there, I, however, had very decided proofs that the tumults, inſults, and dangers, which beſet the King on the 5th and 6th of that month, were ſolely the diabolical contrivance of Egalité.

" A committee was on the 7th formed of the deputies of the National Aſſembly, to inquire into the ſource of thoſe movements. To ſcreen the real perpetrator from being detected, this monſter Valmalette, denounced me to the committee, accuſing me of being employed by the miniſters of England, and having papers of great conſequence in my letter-caſe. La Fayette iſſued a warrant to apprehend me, which was ſerved as if I had been their captive queen, whom they had two days before dragged to Paris; for ſixty National troops and ſixteen Swiſs guards, attended by four commiſſaries, in the middle of the night, arreſted me, and placing me in a coach drawn by four horſes, they carried me to the Hotel de Ville.

" The ſtreets were filled with many thouſands of the Poiſſardes, who were moſtly intoxicated; and in the courts, were above 11,000 National troops; whilſt the ſtair-caſes, anti-chambers, and halls, were filled with officers, all with their ſwords drawn; in the inner apartment was ſeated La Fayette, " like a Sophy on his throne," ſurrounded with aid de-camps and generals, who all came to ſee the victim, which they were perſuaded, after a few minutes examination, would be thrown out to be torn to pieces, as many others had been.

" Knowing that no one, however innocent, had eſcaped, I made up my mind to my fate, being perſuaded, that as an Engliſhwoman, accuſed of being employed by miniſters againſt them, I had no chance; I ſummoned up my courage, and it did not fail me. I was reſolved boldly to defend my country and myſelf from ſo unmerited an accuſation; and to mark, by my words and geſtures, all that contempt, which theſe blood-hounds merited.

" From one o'clock in the morning, till eight, I was anſwering the interrogatories of the Abbé Fauchet, and the other Deputies—and with ſuch alternate irony and haughtineſs did I anſwer, that the major, who ſtood behind me with his ſword drawn over my head, told me afterwards, that he every moment expected I ſhould be ſent to priſon. Unaccuſtomed to ſuch undaunted truth, they were awed by my manner; and execrating the falſe informer, they propoſed conducting me back to my Hotel, Rue de Richelieu.

" Though acquitted above ſtairs, I had ſtill little chance of eſcaping the mob below; who, not under the dominion of reaſon, perhaps might tear me to pieces, as they had done Bertier, when ſent away acquitted. But having decorated myſelf before I ſet out, with the tri-couleur ribbons, the Poiſſardes, half of them drunk, the other

aſleep, probably thought I was a lady belonging to the commiſſioners who attended me; for I got home unmoleſted.

" Lord Robert Fitzgerald was then our miniſter at Paris. I immediataly ſent to deſire to ſee him. When he came, I told him the ſtory, and begged him to go along with me back again. He tried to perſuade me not to go again to ' that bourne' from whence ſo few returned; but I ſaid I had rather that they ſhould kill me, than that I ſhould ſit down under ſuch an inſult—ſo into my carriage we got, and drove to the Hotel de Ville; when arrived, I demanded to ſee the Marquis de la Fayette, and we were conducted into his Preſence-chamber, where he came, leaving his aid-de-camps with their ſwords drawn in the anti-chamber.—Lord Robert, as miniſter, began, very gracefully, by ſaying, this is my lady ——. I ſtopped him ſhort, ſaying, " Monſieur le Marquis ſhould know me, ſince he ſo daringly arreſted me laſt night; but, ſaid I, Monſieur La Fayette, I am neither of a country nor a mind that can ſubmit to an inſult; and to demand that ſatisfaction, which is not ſo much due to my honor as to your's, I am now come here accompanied by the miniſter of England."

" With all that inſinuating elegance and plauſibility of manners he is ſo famed for, he deplored his error, and lamented my ſufferings; aſſuring us that Valmalette had given Monſieur le Bailli, Mayor of Paris, who was his relation and friend, the accuſation againſt me, promiſing to him, that when I was caught he would attend to prove his aſſertion. He ſaid, that the miſcreant Valmalette, had not only, by this ſtratagem, occupied the committee from the inquiring into Egalité's guilt, but had inſured his own retreat: for that the night before he had ſtolen away with all his effects. After, in terms ſufficiently ſtrong, having reprobated their conduct, we took our leave, firſt having received from La Fayette every aſſurance that he would ſend a party after him to Cinquintaine*, where he was born, and probably had returned to hide himſelf; and alſo lay the buſineſs before the King, who ſent me a very handſome apology by Monſieur Montmorin (too good a one), that he alas! received too many inſults to be able to prevent any; but aſſuring me that he would write to the arch-ducheſs, to have Valmalette arreſted, if in the Brabant. The party and warrants were ſent after him; but he never could be found, nor heard of, till now I met him with my Jacobin landlord in my apartment. Comte Conway and Mr. Reidheiſſel ſaid it was amazing!—and, having conducted us to our houſe, wiſhed them good morning." P. 60.

We afterwards find Lady Wallace acting as a volunteer in the illuſtrious character of a mediatrix between General Dumourier and our miniſtry; and a little offended that her mediation was diſregarded. We give, and the world will doubtleſs give, her ladyſhip full credit for the goodneſs of her meaning in this interpoſition; but the judgment of the ſtep, and the reaſonableneſs of her entire dependence on Dumourier's word are not equally apparent. At leaſt, if this reliance be excuſable on the ground of friendſhip, it has no connection with ſound public

* Probably St. Quintin.

public policy. But Lady Wallace cannot believe any ill of her "*wonderful little hero.*" She ſays in page 124, "there had been a great deal of money expended in the campaign; yet I am firmly perſuaded, that not one farthing of it was appropriated to his own private uſe." We alſo are firmly perſuaded that this was his declaration, but more goes to make up a clear evidence than that.

Not diſcouraged with her former rebuff, Lady Wallace wrote to the Secretary of State for the home-department in favour of Dumourier, when in England; but again, alas! without effect. We bluſh at the want of gallantry in our cabinet! As to the hero himſelf, "Conſcious rectitude made him ſoar above reſentment in this little *countertime* in his fortune; he only ſmiling, ſaid, the miniſters are much afraid *d'un tres petit homme.*" P. 144. Still his fair friend was anxious to juſtify the rulers of her country; "I told him, to apologiſe for the rigour ſhewn him by the miniſters, that a report had got abroad, that he had declared he would put the Bonnet Rouge upon our Sovereign's head, and plant the Tricouleur Standard on the Tower of London. He anſwered "Fi donc milady! this language might be credited as coming from the brewer Santerre; but I hope my honour, and the birth and education of a gentleman, renders it totally impoſſible for any perſon who poſſeſſes common ſenſe, to ſuſpect me as having been capable of it." P. 152. After this, who can find in his heart to doubt that the whole ſtory was a calumny?

The latter part of the pamphlet contains an account of the perſons with whom Dumourier ("this *grand petit homme*, only four feet ten inches high, born at Cambray, &c.") aſſociated in London, and of the party at Mrs. Canconnen's, (probably Concannen's) of which ſuch falſe notions had gained credit. It appears that the ſong ſung was not the Marſeilloiſe hymn, nor Ca Ira; what it was we are not told: and of theſe patriotic ſongs in general, the hero ſaid that the muſic was charming, but, ſaid he, "Je chante l'air, mais pas le ſentiment."

On the whole, the reader who is not amuſed with this production of eight days, muſt be of a very moroſe temper; and we truſt a ſufficient ſpecimen of this has been given here to impreſs our readers with the ſame opinion. It was altogether much too remarkable to be paſſed over ſlightly. A Monſ. de Viette, who long ſerved with Dumourier, has taken up a very different notion of that hero, from that which he has impreſſed on the mind of Lady Wallace. His work we ſhall conſider at a future opportunity.

ART. V.

ART. V. *The Hiſtory of Mary Queen of Scots. By Dr.* Thomas Robertſon.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

WE have already noticed that very extraordinary movement of reaſoning, by which Dr. Thomas Robertſon at once allows the innocence, and ſuppoſes the guilt, of Mary, in reſpect to the murder of her huſband; by ſetting aſide all the writings adduced in teſtimony of her guilt, as proved to be forgeries by the late writers in her favour, and yet *ſuppoſing* her to have *connived* at the murder, though ſhe did not *concur* in it. We have equally noticed, how effectually he has overthrown his own ſuppoſition by his own teſtimonies; producing an accumulation of evidence in favour of her *innocence*; and ſo refuting equally his own ſurmiſe of her connivance at, as well as the old charge of her concurrence in, the guilty deed. But we ſoon come to an explicit avowal of Dr. R's own ſentiments in favour of her full innocence. "From the mere removal of Darnly," he notes in page 68, "Murray and his "partiſans gained little.—In putting him to death, and at the "ſame time induſtriouſly faſtening the murder upon her, they "nearly reached the ſummit of all their aims. From the "views which they ſeemed to have had, from the means which "they enjoyed of carrying them into effect, from the manner "in which this event was brought to paſs, all the operations "tending to which, it has appeared, were utterly unknown to "the Queen, we may probably be juſtified in conceiving, that "the meaſure was determined on, *even although ſhe had, with* "*no little activity, exerted herſelf to prevent its execution.*" The author thus yields up her conniving, as well as concurring guilt, to the force of the evidence and the energy of conviction. Truth triumphs over prejudice, and drags the ridiculous ſurmiſes of the latter, bound at the wheels of its chariot. To make the ſuppoſition of connivance the leſs neceſſary, the Queen, as the author *now* allows, could not have prevailed, had ſhe even, "with no little activity, exerted herſelf "to prevent its execution." Her innocence is alſo re-aſſerted in the very next page. "To conclude," as the author there ſums up, "from the evidences which have been ſtated, that "ſhe was *perfectly innocent*; innocent, notwithſtanding the "ſingular inſults and trials to which ſhe had been expoſed, "would be to crown *virtue* with *deſerved* laurels, and to "gratify the heart of every reader, who peruſes the mournful "ſtory of the Queen of Scots." All the ſurmiſes againſt Mary, therefore,

therefore, are diſmiſſed for ever. She ſtands confeſſed to be perfectly innocent, and is freed even from the ſuſpicion of connivance, which was unneceſſary to the purpoſes of the conſpirators.

Yet we muſt not preſume too far on the conſiſtency of our author's ideas. He who could bring ſuch a light infantry of ſurmiſes into the field, to oppoſe the heavy armour of poſitive evidence; who could own the heavy armour bore down the light infantry, yet endeavour to find ſome hope of triumph for his infantry, and ſtill abandon them finally to their defeat, cannot be much confided in, for ſteadineſs of action and uniformity of practice. Accordingly we find, in the very next words to the laſt quotation, that to all this, however affirmed poſitively, "her [Mary's] after-marriage with Bothwell ſtands "in the way." The Dr. thus revolts from his own evidence and his own acknowledgments again. How ſhall we hold faſt by the tail this eel of argumentation, that haſtily wriggled out of our hands, and now returns to his native mud again? We muſt follow him thither, and try once more to ſeize him.

"Mary was not aware of the power," he tells us in p. 70, "which ſhe had given Bothwell over her; and how far he "might carry it. Nothing could be refuſed to the man, who, "from a conſtruction put upon her *ſilence*, could tell, if he "chooſed it, that *ſhe conſented to the murder of her huſband.*" What ſilence then was this? It was the ſilence *ſuppoſed* before, and *affirmed* now, in which ſhe *connived* at the murder before, and is now made to *conſent* to it. But has not the Dr. already declared her perfectly innocent? And has he not made Bothwell himſelf, "both living and dying, ſolemnly to proteſt "that the Queen was *wholly innocent?*" He certainly has. How then ſo wildly does he double upon his own ſteps, "ſo "ſequiturque fugitque?"

Yet, "had ſhe been entirely innocent," when he himſelf has pronounced her ſo by the lips of Bothwell himſelf, "in vain "had every attempt of his [Bothwell] been made againſt her;" that is, her innocence would have ſaved her from being ſeized and raviſhed by him. This would have been "a brazen wall" indeed, as ſtrong as that with which Friar Bacon meant to have encircled Britain. What, however, can Dr. R. mean by all this? "A conſciouſneſs of the plot againſt Darnly was the "chain which bound up ſuch powerful hands" Even ſuppoſing what Dr. R. has given up ſo repeatedly before, and what all evidence denies, that ſhe was conſcious of the plot; yet by Dr. R's own account of it, in his *affirming* moments, it was a conſciouſneſs merely marked by *ſilence*, and it could be known only to herſelf, and her God. But Dr. R. has looked into

into the records of doomſday, therefore *knows* ſhe was ſilent and *conſcious*, and makes Bothwell *know* it too. Yet even if Bothwell knew it, how would his knowledge operate to bind up her hands againſt him? We cannot ſee through this cloud of myſtery, to diſcern it. Nor is Dr. R. willing to quit his cloud and explain his myſtery. But we can diſcern without his leave, and by the aid of common-ſenſe only, that *had* Bothwell known Mary to be any way involved in the guilt of the murder, he *would not have ſeized*, and *would not have raviſhed her*. The previous ſociety in guilt would have rendered both unneceſſary, and the marriage would have followed the murder of courſe. So directly do the ſeizure and rape militate againſt all which Dr. R. is now advancing! So much more powerful is the ſteady light of common-ſenſe, than the dancing meteor of refinement!

"The innocent, as [Mary] has been maintained by many," and as ſhe has been acknowledged over and over again by himſelf; ſuch contradictorineſs have we in this author! "The "able, the almoſt magical Queen Mary, was ſeized by Both-"well, reeking with Darnly's blood," but not *known* by many to be ſo, even reaſonably believed by her to be *not* ſo, as *he* had been formally acquitted on a trial juſt before; "diſhonoured "by him; held captive; at laſt liberated; but ſtill adhered to "him." Dr. Robertſon falſifies the hiſtory, in order to condemn Mary. Mary was not "liberated," as he aſſerts, and therefore had no power of "adhering," or not adhering to him. The author means at the period *immediately before* the marriage; but Mr. Whitaker produces two of the ſtrongeſt evidences in the world, to ſhow ſhe was never "liberated," either *before* or *after* the marriage. We ſhall repeat them from him, and then leave our readers to judge of the credit due to Dr. Thomas R. as an hiſtorian. "How ſhamefully the "Queen our ſovereign," ſay the very rebels themſelves at the time, "was *led captive*, and by *fear*, *force*, and (as by many "conjectures may be well ſuſpected) other extraordinary and "more unlawful means, *compelled* to become bed-fellow to "Bothwell;—*is manifeſt to the world?*" Bothwell "had in "three months found ſuch hap in an unhappy enterprize, that, "by the murder of the babe's father, he had purchaſed a—*mar-*"*riage* of the mother, *ſeized her perſon in his hands*," after marriage, "*environed* [*her*] *with a continual guard of* 200 *har-*"*quebuziers, as well day as night, wherever ſhe went*; that if "any man had to do with the princeſs," meaning Mary, "it "behoved him, *before he could come to her preſence*, to go *through* "*the ranks of harquebuziers*, under the mercy *of a notorious*

"*tyrant!*"

"*tyrant!*" Where then is the "liberation" ſo confidently aſſumed by our hiſtorian? It is not to be found

"In all the hoary regiſters of time."

The very contrary indeed appears ſtrongly imprinted there. Nor can we aſcribe Dr. R's aſſumption to mere ignorance. He is a profeſſed hiſtorian of the period, and the fact "is manifeſt "to the world." We are conſtrained therefore to impute it to a principle that has long diſgraced the hiſtorical accounts of Mary, and polluted his own pages with ſo much doubting and contradiction before.

"Granting for a moment, what has been contended for," and what Dr. Robertſon himſelf has ſo repeatedly avowed, "that "ſhe was altogether innocent of her huſband's murder: ad- "mitting what there is no ground to be denied, that ſhe was, "afterward, *really* ſeized, violated, and held captive by Both- "well: at laſt, on the 12th of May, ſhe was at liberty. What "part on that day was Queen Mary to act? * In her own "capital; in the preſence of the Court of Seſſion; of the Pro- "voſt of Edinburgh, and of many of the principal perſons of "rank and character in the kingdom, among whom were ſome "of her warmeſt friends, ſhe ſtood, as ſhe avowed herſelf, at "perfect liberty." All this is only a repetition of the groſs error above, and is all refuted at once by the very records of the rebels at the time. We have given a ſtriking proof of this above, from Mr. Whitaker; and we ſhall give others here from the ſame author, preferring a reference to him rather than to the records themſelves, in order to ſhow that all this train of reaſoning was precluded before it was produced. On the 12th of May ſhe was conducted by Bothwell, from the caſtle to the Court of Seſſion, and from thence to Holyrood-houſe †. *There*, as we have already ſeen, he kept her ſur- rounded with a continual guard of 200 harquebuziers, as well day as night, wherever ſhe went; and therefore kept her ſo ſurrounded, we may be ſure, all the way from the caſtle to Holyrood-houſe, "James Erle Bothwell," add the rebels, ſo early as the 12th of June only, "put violent handes in our ſo- "veraine ladies maiſt nobill perſoune, upon the 24th daie of "April laſt bypaſt; and thairafter wardit hir Hienes, in the "caſtell of Dunbar, quhilk he had in keeping; and *by a lang* "*ſpace* thairafter *conveyit* hir Majeſtie, *invironit with men of* "*weir*, and ſic friends and kinſmen of his as wald do for him, "*evir* in *ſic* places," the caſtle of Edinburgh, the Court of Seſſion, and Holyrood-houſe, "quhair *he had maiſt dominioun* "*and power!*"§ This evidence is deciſive, for Mary not

* Vindication 111, 117—119. † Ibid. 116. § Ibid. 111, 130.

being

being at liberty, whatever ſhe was compelled to ſay, when ſhe appeared at the court of Seſſion, on May the 12th. On the 15th ſhe was married, and another record of the rebels carries on her captivity to that day. "The ſaid Erle," add the rebels, on the 21ſt of July, in their own privy council;—"after "he had treſonabilie reveſit [or ſeized] hir majeſties maiſt no-"bill perſoun, and led her captive to Dunbar, *conſtrenit hir*, be-"ing *in his bondage and thraldome*, to *contract marriage with* "*him**." Yet Dr. Robertſon would willingly take *her* declaration againſt the rebel teſtimony; and pronounce her to be at full liberty, when the rebels again and again aver at the moment, that ſhe was "in bondage and thraldome." He would ſuperſede a poſitive fact, by a verbal declaration; and turn the very conſequence of compulſion into a proof of its non-exiſtence. Such logic may ſuit ſuch hiſtory, but can ſuit no other.

It is ſurely a groſs offence in hiſtorical writing to ſuſpend the guilt of a queen confeſſed to be a woman of principle, upon ſuch a ſpider's thread of argument as this. But it is yet worſe, when, to make room for ſuch an argument, facts are to be removed out of ſight, and records to be ſwept from the face of hiſtory; when the temple of truth is to be thrown down, and its pillars laid in the graſs, that the ſpider may ſpin its cobweb ſnares for flies, more commodiouſly, over them.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ART. VI. *A Letter to Eraſmus Darwin, M.D. on a new Method of treating Conſumptions and ſome other Diſeaſes hitherto found incurable.* *By* Thomas Beddoes, *M.D.* Briſtol. 1s.

THE adminiſtering of fixed air in calculous and phthiſical complaints, and conveying a ſtream of it to the ſurfaces of putrid foul ulcers, has been frequently practiſed. But although from the writings of Percival, Hulme, and other favourers of the practice, great advantages were expected, it does not appear that any remarkable benefit has yet accrued, at leaſt not ſufficient to bring the method into general uſe, or to ſuperſede the neceſſity of having recourſe to other means and medicines during its exhibition. As far as our own information extends, although on its firſt application, ſome favourable change has occaſionally been produced, yet that effect has ſeldom been laſt-

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* Vindication 131.

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ing; and, on continuing its uſe, it has ſeemed in a little time to have loſt all power of affecting the diſeaſe. This, however, has not diſcouraged the preſent ingenious writer, who thinks, that by combining the different elaſtic fluids, or airs, and exhibiting them in a more complete and perfect manner, by means of a piece of machinery he is contriving for the purpoſe, not only conſumptions, but a variety of other diſeaſes, hitherto deemed inevitably fatal, may be cured. But as he has not yet had an opportunity of trying the effects of his project, except in a very few and partial inſtances, it would not be fair to give a definitive opinion concerning it. It is probable, if the author ſhould be induced to take the poet's advice, *nonumque prematur in annum*, before he again publiſhes, he will be leſs ſanguine in his future expectations. Of the earneſtneſs with which he ſets about the buſineſs, and the ardour he at preſent feels, the following experiment, of which he is himſelf the ſubject, is an undeniable proof.

"After ſecuring a full ſupply of oxygene air, the firſt thing I undertook," the author ſays, "was to attempt to throw ſome light upon the nature of conſumption, by an experiment upon myſelf. Not having any thing of the phthiſical conformation, or the ſlighteſt hereditary claim to the diſeaſe, I thought I might venture very far in oxygenating myſelf without any great riſque; and it was impoſſible for me to obſerve the effects ſo minutely in another perſon. I accordingly reſpired air of a much higher than the ordinary ſtandard, and commonly ſuch as contained almoſt equal parts of oxygene and azotic air for near ſeven weeks with little interruption."

The effect was, the author goes on to inform us, an agreeable glow and lightneſs of the cheſt, with a great flow of ſpirits; his complexion, from an uniform brown, became fairer and more florid, with a carnation tint at the end of his fingers. He fell away rapidly, yet his appetite rather improved. In a little time he perceived a remarkable power of ſuſtaining cold. At the end of ſeven weeks ſome ſuſpicious ſymptoms appeared. His ſkin became hot and dry, his pulſe quick; a ſhort dry cough, with difficulty of breathing, attacked him, with frequent bleeding at the noſe. The blood was obſerved to be of an unuſually bright colour. Having now carried the experiment ſufficiently far to enable him to aſcertain what he before ſuſpected, that an hyperoxygenated ſtate of the ſyſtem is one of the cauſes of conſumption, he deſiſted from any further trial; and, by retiring to a cool and quiet ſituation in the country, and taking to a diet in which ſweet-oil, butter, cream, &c. bore a large proportion to the other articles, he ſoon recovered his health, but without loſing his fair and florid complexion, which he thinks will be permanent; or if it ſhould fade, may

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be eaſily renewed, by taking now and then a ſmall portion of oxygene.

We heartily congratulate the author upon his recovery, and are only fearful, that by publiſhing his diſcovery of the coſmetic power of oxygene air, ſome of our fair countrywomen, from the great zeal of that delicate ſex to become lovely and pleaſſing, may be induced to try the experiment upon themſelves; and not having the prudence and ſagacity of the author, or not thinking themſelves handſome enough, while they imagine any addition may be made to their beauty, ſhould oxygenate themſelves beyond the power of butter, oil, and cream to reſtore them.

ART. VII. *Vindication of the Character and Conduct of Sir William Waller Knight, Commander in Chief of the Parliament Forces in the Weſt. Explanatory of his Conduct in taking up Arms againſt King Charles the Firſt—Written by himſelf, and now firſt publiſhed from the original Manuſcript, with an Introduction by the Editor. Embelliſhed with Portraits of Sir William Waller, and of J. Lenthall, Eſq. Speaker of Cromwell's Parliament.* 8vo. 6s. Debrett.

THE publication before us unqueſtionably forms a curious and valuable addition to the hiſtorical collection, concerning a moſt intereſting period; a period, when the moſt tumultuous ſcenes of anarchy terminated in blood; when it appeared by a melancholy ſeries of facts, (to uſe an expreſſion which we find in the introduction to this volume), that it may ſometimes be the ſevereſt puniſhment which God in his vengeance can inflict, to curſe men with the complete gratification of their own inordinate deſires. There is a peculiar propriety in the appearance of this vindication at this particular moment. However we may exult at looking back on the dangers which we have recently eſcaped, and however inclined we may be, from ſentiments of generoſity and candour, to make all allowances for thoſe who have been miſled from the want of judgment and diſcretion, yet it is impoſſible to forget, that there have been, and ſtill are in this free and happy nation, individuals deſirous of plunging us into all the horrible conſequences of anarchy. Let thoſe then, who from the wildneſs of ambition, or other motives yet leſs honourable, have formed views alike chimerical and dangerous, hear the teſtimony of Sir William Waller. He lived among the ſcenes which he deſcribes, and found, though not till it was too late, that it is far better to ſubmit to ſlighter evils and temporary inconveniences, even though

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our judgment may in ſome reſpects be offended, than to be acceſſary to civil broils and commotions, and the final ſubverſion of governments. We are well aware, that to ſome this will appear the language of puſillanimity, and that we ſhall be ſaid by others "to plead the cauſe of tyranny, and juſtify the maxims of perſecution," but we can well bear the weight of ſuch imputations, from the ſure conviction of our good intentions to men of all ſects and parties, as far as can be compatible with the higher and more important claims of duty.

As ſome of our readers may be leſs acquainted with the character of the gallant gentleman who is the ſubject of the preſent volume, we ſhall preface our obſervations on the book itſelf, with the following ſketch, compreſſed from the editor's introduction:

Sir William Waller was the ſon of Sir Thomas Waller, conſtable of Dover-Caſtle. He was educated at Oxford, but ſoon became a ſoldier, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of the confederate princes againſt the Emperor. On his return home he was knighted—He was elected member of the Long Parliament for Andover, became a decided opponent of the court, and was a ſucceſsful general for the parliament, to ſo great a degree, as to receive the appellation of William the Conqueror. When the nation came to be divided into the two parties of Preſbyterians and Independants, he left the army, or rather was laid aſide by the famous ſelf-denying ordinance. The book now publiſhed will be found to give a more particular and accurate deſcription of the ſtruggle between the two above-mentioned parties, after the king had fallen into their hands, than any memorial of that time. Sir W. Waller was one of the eleven members impeached by the army, of high-treaſon. On this he withdrew, but afterwards returning to take his ſeat, he was, with fifty others, expelled by the army, and was afterwards committed to various priſons, on ſuſpicion of being, with other Preſbyterians, attached to his lawful Sovereign, and repenting of his betrayed allegiance.

The remark of the editor, at the concluſion of his account of the man whoſe vindication is here given to the world, it would be extreme injuſtice to inſert otherwiſe than in his own words.

"He was, indeed, at length ſenſible of the miſery which he had contributed to bring on his country; he was convinced by fatal experience, that anarchy was a bad ſtep towards a perfect Government, that the ſubverſion of every eſtabliſhment was no ſafe foundation for a permanent and regular Conſtitution; he found that pretences of reform were held up by the deſigning to dazzle the eyes of the unwary, and lead them on to engage in meaſures without knowing either what thoſe meaſures were, or by what means they were to be

compaſſed—he found, in ſhort, that reformation, by popular inſurrection, muſt end in the deſtruction, and cannot tend to the formation of a regular Government." Introd. p. ix.

Sir William Waller lived to ſee the monarchy reſtored; but in the mean time compoſed this Vindication of his Conduct during thoſe turbulent and unhappy times, and it is now publiſhed, from the manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of one of the noble families deſcended from him.

The book itſelf we ſeriouſly recommend to the peruſal of our readers of every deſcription. To thoſe of quiet and ſatisfied tempers, who, though they may fancy they diſcern defects in the edifice of our conſtitution, ſtill think the whole maſs firm and durable, and are perſuaded, that any precipitate attempts to introduce more theoretical perfection, would be raſh and dangerous, we doubt not but this Vindication will be an abundant ſource of entertainment. It may afford an important and uſeful leſſon to others, who, in the rage of reformation, permit their imaginations to dwell on thoſe imperfections which the beſt governments muſt partake in common with the beſt of men. It may teach them that the preſent ſituation of Engliſhmen is ſuch, that although there may perhaps be ſomething to wiſh for, there is yet an abundant harveſt of bleſſings to enjoy.

Prefixed to the volume, is an admirable letter, which we cannot withhold from our readers. It breathes that gallant courteſy, which, as the editor obſerves, diſtinguiſhed the gentlemen of that age, and has ever been the characteriſtic of an Engliſh officer.

"Copy of a Letter from Sir WILLIAM WALLER to Sir RALPH HOPTON, afterwards LORD HOPTON, 1643.

"*SIR,*

"*THE experience which I have had of your worth, and the happineſſe which I have enjoyed in your friendſhip, are wounding conſiderations to me, when I look upon this preſent diſtance between us: certainly, Sir, my affections to you are ſo unchangeable, that hoſtilitie itſelf cannot violate my friendſhip to your perſon; but I muſt be true to the cauſe wherein I ſerve. The old limitation of* uſque ad aras *holdeth ſtill: and where my conſcience is intereſted, all other obligations are ſwallowed up. I ſhould wait on you according to your deſire, but that I look on you as ingaged in that partie beyond the poſſibilitie of retreat, and conſequentlie incapable of being wrought upon by anti-perſuaſion, and I know the conference could never be ſo cloſe betwixt us, but that it would take wind and receive a conſtruction to my diſhonour. That Great God, who is the ſearcher of all hearts knows, with what a ſad fear I go upon this ſervice, and with what a perfect hate I deteſt a war without an enemie, but I look upon it as* opus Domini, *which is enough to ſilence all paſſion in me. The God of Peace ſend us, in his good time,*

time, the bleſſing of peace, and in the mean time, fit us to receive it. We are both on the ſtage, and muſt act thoſe parts that are aſſigned to us in this Tragedy, but let us do it in the way of honour, and without perſonal animoſitie; whatſoever the iſſue of it be, I ſhall never reſigne that dear title, of

Your moſt
Affectionate Friend
and faithful Servant,
WILLIAM WALLER."

This letter might perhaps ſuffice for a ſpecimen of the ſtyle and manner in which the Vindication is written, but we cannot ſo precipitately take our leave of a book, the peruſal of which has afforded us much ſerious pleaſure.

From the beginning of his book the author ſeems particularly ſolicitous to be underſtood, that none of his principles were ever in the ſmalleſt degree hoſtile to the perſon, dignity, or honour of the king; and he reprobates, in the ſevereſt terms, the cruel treatment which his royal maſter afterwards experienced. The following deſcription of the men with whom he once acted, we are induced to inſert, from the force of the obſervations it contains, as well as from the ſtriking parallel which it exhibits to the ſcenes which have recently been preſented, and which are now in action upon the Theatre of France.—Perhaps alſo the intelligent reader will ſee in theſe a reſemblance to circumſtances and characters, ſomewhat nearer to us even than France.

"At the firſt, in the beginning of theſe fatal troubles, before they quartered any diſtinction, they were not viſible, but went in the crowd among thoſe honeſt men that ſtood for the intereſt of religion and liberty; only they were remarqued for their extraordinary diligence and activity to advance and promote the ſervice, which knitt my heart to them. But ſince that, I am well aſſured, many of them had not walked uprightly, according to the truth and ſimplicity of the Goſpel; but rather like *boutefeux*, and incendiaries, putting the whole ſtate into combuſtion and confuſion; and this alienated me from them, and I ſhall not be carefull to anſwer them in this matter. I think it may be enough for me to ſay, that I uſed them as Moſes did his rod; ſo long as they were of aid and ſupport to the Publique I inclined to them, and reſted in ſom meaſure upon them; but when I ſaw they had tragedies in their hearts (as Dionyſius painted Ariſtarchus) and that they deviated from what they had publiquely profeſſed before God and the world, into impious, diſloyal, antimonarchical ends; when I ſaw them turn ſerpent, I thought it time for me to fly from them. Neither was I the only perſon that parted with them at this turning; for I could name very many, and thoſe of eminent reputation for piety and integrity,

Members for both the Houſes, who, with an abhorrency and perfect deteſtation of their actings, did at the ſame time bid them farewell, as well as I. So that I am induced by hope (the common flatterer) to perſuade myſelf, that all diſpaſſionate and diſintereſted perſons will free me from that imputation of levity, which ſome would ſtick upon me, if I were but deſultor (as they called Deillius) a ſkip jack from one ſide to another, without any mature conſideration; when they be pleaſed to ſee that I hold the ſame foundation I did at firſt; and that I changed my company, but not my mind; that indeed thoſe people left me, and not I them." P. 11.

The faſtidious, and indeed the correct taſte of modern times, will be wearied and offended, ſometimes with the quaintneſs of the ſtyle, and at others with the pedantic manner and ſcholaſtic farrago, with which the narrative of plain facts is conducted. But after all, it is ſufficiently evident, that the writer was a man of no mean parts, of conſiderable erudition, of extenſive reading, and ſteady in his political principles. Though the manner of the following paſſage is liable to the above exceptions, the whole is too curious to be omitted.

"If I could have Alfonſo's wiſh, to ſpeak *ex ſpecula aliquâ eminentiſſima*; or ſuch an opportunity as Jotham had upon Mount Gerizim, ſo to deliver myſelf, as I might be univerſally heard, I ſhould addreſs myſelf to the army in the language of Oded, Are there not with you, even with you, ſins againſt the LORD your GOD? The ſame ſins, and greater? Have not you out-acted the King above twenty for one? He demanded Five Members out of the Houſes, and never took one; you have plucked Two out of the very Houſe of Commons, impriſoned Forty-five, and ſecluded Ninety-eight; and are ſo farr from retracting what you have don, that you ſtill are opinionate, and perſiſt in your way, to the utter ſubverſion of both that, and all future Parliaments. And do you think, who have judged his Majeſty, and yet do the ſame things, and infinitely worſe, that you ſhall eſcape the judgment of God." P. 28.

The ſubſequent remark alſo on the conduct of thoſe with whom he once was connected, compreſſes, and repreſents in a very narrow compaſs, the Hiſtory of the Reformers of that Period—"I muſt crave leave to wonder," (ſays Sir William) at the ſtrength of their complection, who offered to "fling the firſt ſtone at me, who in the ſame way are tranſcendently guilty themſelves—who have invaded the city, ſet guards upon the parliament, made it unvote itſelf, impriſoned, ſecluded, and driven away the members, broken the Houſe of Commons, diſſolved the Houſe of Lords, and overturned, overturned, overturned our all." It is only ſubſtituting the *Convention of France, for Parliament*, and we might ſuppoſe that the writer, endowed with a prophetic ſpirit, was repreſenting the preſent circumſtances of that wretched country.

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The proceſs of the incroachments of the army, and the profound artifices of Cromwell are introduced with much perſpicuity and force, from p. 112, &c. The anecdote we are about to tranſcribe, is perhaps no where found in ſo circumſtantial a form in any of our hiſtorians, and it particularly ſhows that there was no degree of hypocriſy, diſſimulation, or even falſehood, to which Cromwell would not condeſcend, to accompliſh his purpoſes.

" I muſt ſtill repeat my deſire, to be clearly underſtood, that I ſpeak not in this of the whole body of the army, without diſtinction, or regard of perſons; but only in reference to the ſuperior officers, and their party; who, doubting how farr thoſe conſcientions might operate upon the ſouldiers, and not confident of their ſtrength in the Houſe of Commons, and the city, took a bold reſolution, to ſeiſe upon the perſon of the King at Holdenby; that where their fox-furr would not hold out, they might be able to piece it out with the lion's ſkin; whereby upon occaſion, not only to make uſe of his Majeſty's abſent preſence (like Alexander's empty chair) to give countenance to their proceedings; but likewiſe to ingratiate themſelves, both with his party, by feeding them with airy hopes (the pooreſt diet in the world), that they would reſtore him to his crown and dignity; and with the city, by putting them into an expectation that they would bring him unto his Parliament, whereby their trade and cuſtome would be revived again: ſo becoming all things to all to gain their own ends.

" This egg was laid in Lieutenant Generall Cromwell's own chamber, and brooded between him, and Commiſſary Generall Ireton; but they were too wiſe to cackle; *Quod movet, quieſcit.* Cornet Joyce was employ'd, as the man to hatch it; who, having receiv'd his orders from the Lieutenant Generall, firſt to make ſure of the garriſon at Oxford, and the gunns and ammunition there; and then to march to Holdenby, in purſuance of the former advice, did (like a man of his trade) go through ſtitch with his buſineſs. To lay a ſmooth oyl upon the face of this treaſon, there was a neceſſity pretended in it, that it was to anticipate and prevent a plott, ſaid to be contrived by a malignant party in the Houſe of Commons, whereby the King ſhould have been remov'd from Holdenby, either to ſome place of ſtrength, or into the head of another army, or brought up to London, by Colonel Graves, by the advice of the commiſſioners there, who, for ſo doing, would have adventured to caſt themſelves upon the favourable conſtruction of the Parliament. All this was mere fiction and poetry, but it ſerved their turne well enough for the preſent, who were ſo conſcientious, that rather than ſuch a wicked act (as to ſeiſe upon the King) ſhould be done by others, they would do it themſelves.

" Of this force his Majeſty gave advertiſement, to both the Houſes, by the Earl of Dunfermlin; which was received with a ſad aſtoniſhment, and not without a prognoſtication of thoſe fatal effects which have ſince enſued. In the mean time, the Generall, and ſu-

perior officers, diſclaimed thoſe villanous proceedings, and waſhed their hands in innocency, and none but the mad-headed ſouldier bore the blame. So among the Athenians, when a ſacrifice was ſlain, the prieſts and aſſiſtants were free from the blood of it, and nothing found guilty but the ſword that did the execution. For the Generall (who was but too innocent), I am clearly of opinion that he was a ſtranger to this deſigne. For when Joyce his letter came to him at Keinton, acquainting him with the removal of the King, and letting him know that he was upon his march with him towards Newmarket, he was diſpleaſed at it, and told the Commiſſary Generall Ireton, that he did not like it, demanding who gave thoſe orders; and the Commiſſary acknowledged, that he gave them; but it was only for ſecuring the King there, and not for the taking him away from thence. But the Lieutenant Generall coming then from London (from whence he was ſecretly ſtol'n, after he had publickly, in the Houſe of Commons, diſclaimed all intelligence with the army, as to their mutinous proceedings, and invoked the curſe of God upon himſelf, and his poſteritie, if ever he ſhould joyne, or combine with them, in any actings or attempts contrary to the orders of the Houſe,) he owned the buſineſs, and that was enough to ſtop his mouth. The ſame day, Cornet Joyce being told that the Generall was diſpleaſed with him for bringing the King from Holdenby, anſwered, that Lieutenant Generall Cromwell gave him order at London for all that he had don, either there or at Oxford." P. 135.

At p. 241, begins a Hiſtory and Vindication of our Monarchy, which will perhaps be read with leſs intereſt and attention than any other part of the book. But it nevertheleſs contains a conſiderable portion of ſolid obſervation.—This continues to the end.

We repeat it, that this is a very valuable publication; the editor we underſtand to be a perſon high in character and ſtation, who certainly, on this occaſion, has incurred no diminution of his dignity by the office he has undertaken. We could have wiſhed, however, that greater attention had been paid to a humbler, though a very neceſſary department, the correcting of the preſs. A conſiderable number of errata are pointed out in a table at the beginning of the work, which our own peruſal would have enabled us to have extended further than is conſiſtent with the character and dignity of the Engliſh preſs. Indeed there is hardly a Latin quotation throughout the book printed accurately, and we are obliged to notice unpardonable defects in pp. 26, 28, 65, 250, 270, 276, &c. &c. and the whole numbering of the pages from 320 to the end.

ART.

ART. VIII. *A Schizzo on the Genius of Man; in which, among various Subjects, the Merit of Mr. Thomas Barker, the celebrated young Painter of Bath, is particularly conſidered, and his Pictures reviewed. By the Author of an Excurſion from Paris to Fontainbleau. For the Benefit of the Bath Caſualty Hoſpital.* Small 8vo. 6s. Cruttwell, Bath. Robinſons, London.

THIS author, who ſeems, in his preface, at once to fear the Critics, and to be inclined to inſult them, has produced a book, if it may be ſo called, which it is impoſſible for a Critic who does his duty not to cenſure. Mr. H. conceives that this part of the Critic's taſk is performed by means of the quality of ill-nature; but there is a figure of ſpeech called nonſenſe, which is ſo evil an ingredient in a book, that even the utmoſt good-nature, convinced that it proceeds from nothing worſe than imprudent well-meaning, cannot tolerate it, without deſcending wholly from the chair of Criticiſm; and, whether he will believe it or not, this is a very painful part of ſuch an office. The name of Harrington united to Bath, raiſed in us lively expectations; when we firſt took up this publication; but alas, as Homer teaches us,

Παυροι μεν τοι παιδες ὁμοιοι πατρι πελονται,

this is of the ſame ſtock, but a very different plant. This we are told at large in page 358, and can collect from alſo various other paſſages in the book.

That we may dwell as little as poſſible upon the general demerits of theſe ſheets, we ſhall go at once to the points of connoiſſeurſhip on which the undertaking is founded; namely, that a man may be a critic in painting, without having any knowledge of the art, and, vice verſa, that an artiſt is ſeldom a good connoiſſeur. On the former head, we ſhall only ſay, that it is not thus we eſtimate our connoiſſeurs in the art of writing; nor can we conceive ignorance of any art to be compatible with judgment in it: but, it ſeems, we muſt allow it to be even a neceſſary qualification, if, as this author ſays, an artiſt cannot judge.

This author alſo endeavours to eſtabliſh an opinion of his own judgment, and, of courſe, the reputation of the artiſt, who is the object of his panegyric, by the following argument: "A painter," ſays he, "may determine upon ſome minutiæ in the "execution or manual performance of a picture, which ano-"ther perſon, who is not an artiſt, cannot ſo well judge of: "but theſe, though they may be of *conſequence* to the per-

" formance of the work, are not ſo in forming a proper judgment " of its merits as a picture." But we conceive excellence in the manual performance of a picture, to conſtitute a great part of its merit; for under this head may be conſidered the elegant dexterity of the pencil, the rich and inſcrutable management of the tints; a learned and maſterly ſtyle of drawing; with a claſſical and juſt imitation of nature.

The abſurdities that may be found in a picture affect it as a ſubject of ratiocination, merely, and not in the leaſt as a work of imitation. " But Pliny wrote on painting," ſays Mr. Harrington, " yet was no painter." This, however, proves nothing, unleſs we were informed what was his real knowledge in the art: to retail the criticiſms of others is eaſy for a compiler like Pliny. Nor do we think the argument much ſtrengthened by the hacknied ſtory of Apelles and the cobler, on which we take leave to remark, that the aforeſaid cobler might have been a very good judge of the make of ſhoe, and, at the ſame time, none at all of the painting of it; and that the narrative conveys rather a moral maxim, than a rule of connoiſſeurſhip.

It does not come within the limits of our labours to appreciate the merits of Mr. Barker, the artiſt whom our author very injudiciouſly, in our opinion, celebrates; we are only to weigh the arguments in his ſupport, and to theſe we cannot but object, as errors that have an evil tendency. One evidence, on which much ſtreſs ſeems to be laid, is the great prices that have been given for many of his pictures; but, with all due deference, might not this afford as ſtrong a preſumption of the ignorance of the purchaſers? In the inſtance before us, however, there has been but little advantage of judgment on either ſide; for we can hardly conceive impudence prepoſterous enough to ſet a *price*, by way of real value, on the performance of a mere youth, which rarely has been given for the beſt works of our ableſt artiſts, Sir Joſhua Reynolds not excepted.

Mr. Harrington ſays, indeed, " that he has not vanity enough " to conſtitute himſelf a judge to criticiſe the works of the " profeſſors in the art of painting;" but aſſerts, " that as *Li-* " *berty* is open to all men to judge in theſe caſes, ſo have " others the *right* of beſtowing liberal praiſe on whom they " pleaſe." Now, certainly, a man may " diſcourſe fuſtian " with his own ſhadow," and then print it: yet he who ſhall criticize without knowledge, and commend without judgment, though he be not amenable to the laws, commits offences that are adverſe to good taſte, and, of courſe, to judicious patronage.

The

The truth is, Mr. Harrington is a great lover of paintings; yet even a lover of paintings may be blind. With a pen that ſeems copper-bottomed, and a vaſt ſail of zeal, he has ſtowed but little ballaſt of judgment; and to this we may attribute the temerity of publiſhing a work on a ſubject to which he is avowedly incompetent; as alſo the little order obſerved in the diſpoſition of his materials. It will be but fair, however, on this head, to let the author make his own defence:

"It was my intention to have pointed out the wonderful, ſuperior ſpirits of ſome men, which could only have been given by the inſpiration of heaven, for the common good of mankind, in order to encourage them by ſhewing, in a ſupernatural manner, how far humanity can be exalted above the ſcale of a mere animal ſtates: but that I have moſt imperfectly carried on theſe ideas, is no leſs clear to me, than it will be to my reader. I had neither the perſeverance nor ability to get through ſo great a taſk, and have therefore left it in an unfiniſhed ſtate." Preface, p. 15.

"Such were my ideas when I firſt deſigned making a ſhort introduction to the *principal ſubject* of my book. At that time I had no intention of making it either ſo *long* or ſo *digreſſive*; but a writer, like a builder, ſeldom knows when to finiſh.—A *little* alteration *here!*—a *little* improvement *there!* in proceſs of time make ſuch enlargement in the *fabric*, as to be widely different from the plan he originally deſigned; but the misfortune of this is, the *building* becomes, like my work, *too much of confuſion!*" Preface, p. 18.

No one can complain here of want of candour; yet our readers may think ſome apology neceſſary, when they learn, that one note alone is extended through twenty-four pages, pretty cloſely printed; where, if our fatigue was not much relieved by the harmony of the following numbers, we were, at leaſt, amuſed with the author's reflection on them.

"Dear ſhade! though ſoon departed from our warfare here,
Wing'd thou art to heav'n, which ſway'd thy earthly way.
O mighty Pow'r! *oft* let me ſhed the *ſilent tear*,
Thinking what's *paſt*, preparing for a *future* day;
And when that awful day ſhall come to end my race,
Pardon my tranſgreſſions, and ſeal thy heav'nly grace." P. 103.

"The hybla bees did not ſwarm around my head at the "hour of my birth, or I ſhould have written better verſes: I "can only ſay they are the genuine ſentiments of my mind; "whether it may be called *proſe* or *verſe*, I little care."

As a proof of the author's powers of ſtyle in proſe, as well as verſe, the following ſpecimen is curious:

"Now

" Now had his ſhame been extravagance, or vanity his motive, he could not in its detection have ſhewn more modeſty :—he bluſhed !—as when a winter's evening ſun darts forth his ruddy beams, reflecting his ſoon-expiring light upon ſome venerable oak, his modeſt face reflected *light*; and, like that ſeaſon when ſudden ſtorms ſucceed the momentary ſunſhine, he drained his humble eyes full charged with their liquid ſorrows! by the trident god, and his briny nymphs chaſing their foaming courſers through the raging ſeas, old KELSON ſhed the *briny* tear! When the propriety of his tears were over, ere he could commence his ſimple tale, the ſcarlet hue ſuffuſed his cheeks again." P. 145.

The following is alſo given as *a narrative* of the ſpeech of George Kelſon, an old woodman. The reader muſt judge whether any woodman ever ſpoke thus:

' God forgive me for being ſuch an old fool! but at that moment ' I took them for *three crimpmen*, that I had formerly heard went ' about the country to take folks away,—put 'em aboard a ſhip, and ' carry 'em beyond ſeas! Oddſnitterkins, ſaid I, (for I wer'n't ' afeard) then I'll defend my life; ſo with my hatchet (which was ' as good a one as ever cut a piece of timber) I put myſelf in a ' *defenceful* poſture, thus! *juſt ſo!* with my left leg forward, my ' knee a little bent, my right leg well ſtraight behind, with my hatchet upheld with both hands—*ſo*, a little inclining over my right ' ſhoulder! Thus I ſtood unſhaken as the body of a tough old tree, ' when wintry blaſts aſſail its lofty branches, and make the reſounding ' foreſt groan with crackling limbs! The gentlemen, alarmed and ' terrified with my manner, cried out, " Good God! my friend, " you are much miſtaken; we don't intend to hurt you; we only " mean to take your picture!" ' *Oddſnitterkins figo*, then, replied ' I, (God forgive me for ſwearing!) you ſhall as ſoon take my life ' as my property: I have but *one half-crown*, and that, by the bleſſing of God, as I've work'd for't hard, I will preſerve! ſo keep ' your diſtance! The gentlemen, much aſtoniſhed, thought me mad! ' and were going to leave the wood, when one of them turned round, ' and ſaid, " My friend, I believe you are as much miſtaken in us; " we come to you with no other intention but to do you a ſervice! " one of theſe gentlemen is a painter, and only wiſhes to *paint you*,— " to take you *off* a *little* upon *canvaſs*; that's all." ' O, to be of ' ſervice *to me*, is it? ſaid I.—Odds *hedging-gloves and kitty-bands!* ' a pretty odd way that is, indeed, of being ſerviceable to a poor old ' man, to firſt daub him over with *paint*, and then to *take him off* ' *upon a piece of canvaſs!*—No, no, GEORGE KELSON knows *a trick* ' *worth two of that*, than to be carried about the country to be made ' a *May-game of upon a piece of canvas!*" P. 146.

The reader will recollect, in the latter part of this ſpeech, the exact language of Squire Acres, not very judiciouſly imitated in the character of a woodman; and, after all, what means all this? alas! we need not tell the reader what it is.

Priſcian

Priſcian is not always ſecure from the attacks of this extraordinary writer; who tells us, "ſuch apparent pleaſure *has* ſome men,"—and that the benevolence of the aforeſaid woodman's mind "prompted him *to act thus naturally polite*, &c. &c.

The benefit of this work, if any ſhould ariſe upon it, is given to the Caſualty Hoſpital at Bath; and we cannot refrain from ſaying, that we have ſeldom ſeen ſo great *a ſacrifice* to zeal and charity.

ART. IX. *An Hebrew and Engliſh Lexicon, without Points; in which the Hebrew and Chaldee Words of the Old Teſtament are explained in their leading and derived Tenſes—the derivative Words ranged under their reſpective Primitives, and the Meanings aſſigned to each, *authorized by References to Paſſages of Scripture, and frequently illuſtrated and confirmed by Citations from various Authors, Ancient and Modern. To which are prefixed, an Hebrew and a Chaldee Grammar, without Points. The Third Edition, corrected, enlarged, and improved. By John Parkhurſt, M. A. formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.* 4to. pp. 900. 1l. 16s. in boards. Robinſons.

IT is with ſome ſatisfaction that we find ourſelves enabled, by admitting a ſingle deviation from our original plan, to announce to our readers the third edition of this valuable and intereſting work;† while the pleaſure we feel in bearing our teſtimony to its excellence is nearly abſorbed in the more important conſideration, that its re-appearance evinces an increaſing regard for Sacred Literature, and the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures in their original language.

The firſt edition of Parkhurſt's Hebrew Lexicon, (conſiſting of 422 quarto pages) was publiſhed about the year 1762. Though it was even then received by a particular deſcription of learned men with more than common approbation, ſome years elapſed before its intrinſic merit could ſo far do away certain well-known prejudices, as to recommend it to general notice among ſtudents in divinity: but its courſe, though not rapid, was ſteady, and though ſilent, uniformly progreſſive;

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* Might not the word *eſtabliſhed*, or *confirmed*, have been uſed here with more propriety?

† The value of this article, ſupplied by a learned friend, determined us to admit it, though we were informed, that the work appeared rather late in the year 1792.

and

and the leiſure of ſixteen years * enabled its author to lay before the public a ſecond impreſſion in the year 1778, with alterations and improvements, ſo conſiderable, as to render it, in ſome meaſure, as he ſaid of it himſelf, a new performance. A Chaldee Grammar was added; and the words which occur in that dialect, whether primitive or derivative, accurately explained. The etymological part of the work was greatly augmented; and from his copious treaſures of claſſical learning, divinity, and natural philoſophy, the indefatigable lexicographer produced ſuch ſtores, that his ſecond edition conſiſted of between ſeven and eight hundred quarto pages.

By this time the ſtudy of the Hebrew language, unfettered by the Maſoretical points, and reſtored to its original purity, was become ſo general, that Mr. Parkhurſt's work was received with eagerneſs by the learned world, who now knew how to appreciate his publication.

Several cauſes ſeem to have concurred to produce this effect. Among them we may enumerate the ſucceſsful labours of the great and learned Dr. Kennicott—the increaſed neceſſity laid on the advocates for truth to ſearch the *original Scriptures*, that they might be better enabled to withſtand the daring attacks of ſcepticiſm—†; and, let us add, the writings of the celebrated Hutchinſon, notwithſtanding their peculiarities, with the controverſies which followed their appearance.

To enter into a direct vindication, or cenſure, of that extraordinary man, would be foreign to our purpoſe. It muſt, at leaſt, be allowed on all hands, that no literary performances were ever tried in a fiercer flame of criticiſm; and we may, perhaps, venture to aſſert, that the proportion of ſterling gold which remains, has been found to exceed the droſs, in no inconſiderable degree. Vehement as was the outcry, when the minds of men were firſt heated by the colliſion of jarring opinions, many of the dogmas of Hutchinſon have maintained their ground againſt the fury of his aſſailants, and the no leſs dangerous zeal of their raſh, however intrepid, author. Milder

* We muſt not forget, that in the year 1769, this diſtinguiſhed ſcholar publiſhed a *Greek* and Engliſh Lexicon to the NEW TESTAMENT (with a prefatory Grammar) on the plan of the Hebrew Lexicon now under conſideration.

† Of the ſucceſs with which weapons drawn from this armory may be wielded againſt the adverſary, we cannot adduce a more ſplendid example than Mr. Parkhurſt's own polemical work, "The "Divinity and Pre-exiſtence of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, "demonſtrated from Scripture."

ſentiments

ſentiments actuated their adverſaries. The combatants were now

Non cauponantes bellum, ſed belligerantes.

No longer was a ſcholar "in a ſtate of accuſation," becauſe the Anti-Newtonian theories received a place in his library.* The ſpirit of controverſy gave way to a more gentle ſpirit. Silentium, et repentina fit quies—tum ad fœdus faciendum duces prodeunt. George Horne, and Benjamin Kennicott, once illuſtrious antagoniſts, became illuſtrious friends. The intereſts of religion and learning were promoted both by their rivalry and their reconciliation.

During the courſe of theſe diſquiſitions, the curioſity of ſtudious men had been excited in a more than common degree to ſearch the original Scriptures, to which ſuch frequent reference was made by each of the contending parties. Whether the reſult of theſe enquiries terminated in favour of the theologue, or otherwiſe, the knowledge of Hebrew was diffuſed. An acquaintance with the language became abſolutely neceſſary to all who aſpired to the name of accompliſhed divines or ſcholars—και ημεις εν τουτῳ χαιρομεν, αλλα και χαρησομεθα.

We hope the candid reader will pardon the length of theſe obſervations, immediately connected as they are, with the character of the work before us, and the ſentiments of its venerable author, whom we may now conſider as having effected a kind of revolution in Hebrew literature, and having diſplaced the tribe of Maſoretic lexicographers from the pre-eminence they had ſo long enjoyed.

A *third* impreſſion of the Lexicon being called for, it was ſome time before Mr. Parkhurſt, now advanced in years, and in the midſt of that repoſe ſo dear to a contemplative mind, could be induced to reſume his philological labours. At length, however, happily for the learned world, he was not proof againſt the combined ſolicitations of four reſpectable friends,† who perſuaded and prevailed. To three of theſe, now living, and to the memory of the fourth, the preſent publication is elegantly and affectionately inſcribed.

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* The favourable reception given to the "Lectures" of the learned and pious Dean of Clonfert [the Rev. W. Digby] is, perhaps, as ſtrong a proof as can be adduced in ſupport of this aſſertion. We flatter ourſelves that their worthy author will liſten to the earneſt requeſt of his friends, and at length conſent to their re-publication.

† The late Right Rev. Dr. George Horne, Lord Biſhop of Norwich;
The Rev. Samuel Glaſſe, D. D. F. R. S.
William Stevens, Eſq. Treaſurer to Queen Anne's Bounty.
The Rev. Jonathan Boucher, M. A.

Of

Of the progreſſive amendment of this work, Mr. P. thus ſpeaks, in a manner which does honour to his feelings as a real ſcholar, and a virtuous man:

"And now, conſidering how many years it is ſince the *Hebrew* and *Engliſh Lexicon* was firſt publiſhed, and what has been above ſaid concerning the improvements in the preſent edition, my more ſanguine readers may be ſurprized that I have nevertheleſs thought proper to ſubjoin *an Appendix, containing Additions and* (O mortifying word to human pride!) *Corrections.* But, for my own part, as long as I remain on this ſide of the grave, I expect and deſire to continue in the condition of a learner; and as on this occaſion I think it right to be very plain and explicit with all thoſe who ſhall look into this work, I frankly declare, that though ſcarcely any thing is eaſier than to acquire the *Rudiments* of the *Hebrew Language*, when unembarraſſed with *Points*; yet that *the Study of it is a Study for Life*; and that the *Hebrew Scriptures*, like all the other works of *God*, will, to the humble and diligent inquirer, be continually opening new ſcenes of information and delight. And though ſome truly candid and ingenuous perſons may be inclined to entertain a favourable opinion of the enſuing volume, yet I cannot forbear adding, that ſo *manifold* are the treaſures of *wiſdom* and *knowledge* contained in the inſpired books, that to compoſe a *critical* and *explanatory* Hebrew *Lexicon*, which might with any propriety be ſtyled *complete*, ſeems to me, notwithſtanding all the helps hitherto publiſhed, to be hardly a work for one man, or one life." Preface, page ix.

It muſt be obſerved, that the Appendix to the Second Edition is here incorporated into the text; and copious uſe is made of Biſhop Lowth's Iſaiah, of Mr. Harmer's third and fourth volumes of Obſervations, and of Dr. Kennicott's immortal work, (which did not receive its completion till the year 1780), the importance and utility of which, in the cauſe of ſacred criticiſm, Mr. Parkhurſt ingenuouſly and gratefully acknowledges.

It is unneceſſary for us to enter into a detailed account of the merits of the *Grammar* prefixed to Mr. P.'s Lexicon, as the experience of thirty years has evinced it to be, beyond all compariſon, the beſt introduction to the Hebrew language which has ever made its appearance. § ix. "On the uſe of the Serviles," and § x. "Rules for finding the root," deſerve particular attention from the ſtudent in Hebrew, who will find his initiatory labours greatly facilitated by the "Praxis on the firſt chapter of Geneſis," in § xi.*

* We have great pleaſure in announcing to the public, that a *continuation* of this Praxis, ſo highly uſeful to young Hebreans, is now preparing for the preſs by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, of Magdalen college, Oxford.

A ſhort

A ſhort Chaldee Grammar, without Points, deſigned for the uſe of thoſe who already underſtand Hebrew, follows, by way of Supplement to the Hebrew Grammar, as originally publiſhed.

We come now to the body of the work, and do, without ſcruple, recommend it to the conſtant and unremitting attention of the orientaliſt, as an invaluable, ſacred encyclopedia; where profound erudition, luminous ſagacity, and the peculiar felicity with which an ideal language is traced through its mazy intricacies, cannot but delight and aſtoniſh him; while, at the ſame time, he will be edified by the inſtructive ſentiments of the ſound divine and the pious chriſtian.

As a ſpecimen of Mr. P.'s happy method, and arrangement of his ſubject, we have ſelected his explanation of the familiar word לבן, p. 414.

"I. In Kal, *To whiten, make white.* occ. Dan. xi. 35. In Hiph. *To be white.* occ. Pſ. li. 9. Iſa. i. 18. Joel i. 7. In Hith. *To be made white.* Dan. xii. 10. As a N. לבן *Whiteneſs, white.* Gen. xxx. 35, 37. & al. freq.

"II. As a N. fem. לבנה, plur. לבנים, *A brick* from it's *whiteneſs*, for in the eaſt their *bricks* are of this colour.* In Ezek. iv. 1. לבנה ſeems to denote *a tile flat and thin*, like a Roman brick.

"Iſa. lxv. 3, מקטרים על הלבנים, *Offering by fire upon* the tiles which formed the *flat roofs* of their houſes. (Comp. under גג.) This idolatrous practice is mentioned Jer. xix. 13. xxxii. 29. Zeph. i. 5; and from 2 K. xxiii. 12, it appears that the idolaters ſometimes on the roofs of their houſes erected *altars*, probably of *brick* or tile. See *Diodati's* and Biſhop *Lowth's* Notes on Iſa. lxv. 3. As a V. *To make bricks.* Gen. xi, 3, et al. It is evident, from the text juſt cited, that the Tower of Babel was built of *burnt bricks and aſphaltus.* So according to *Beroſus*, cited by *Joſephus* (Cont. Apion. lib. i. cap. 19, 20.) both *Nebuchadnezzar* and *Nabonnedus* built the walls of Babylon εξ οπτης πλινθου και ασφαλτου *of burnt brick and aſphaltus.*

"מעשה לבנת *A paved work*, or *pavement (as) of bricks* or *tiles*; ſo LXX. Εργον πλινθου *a tiled work*; and French Tranſlation, Un ouvrage de quarreaux. Exod. xxxiv. 10. "The expreſſion—ſeems to point to that ſort of pavement which is formed of *painted tiles* (or *bricks*), and is common to this day in the eaſt, according to Dr. *Shaw*, p. 209." *Harmer's* Obſervations, vol. i. p. 186; where ſee more; and on Iſa. ix. 9, 10. ſee his *Obſervations*, vol. iii. p. 87.

"As a N. מלבן occ. Jer. xliii. 9. It is rendered *brick-kiln*; but ſurely this would hardly be placed at the entrance of Pharaoh's palace. The word more probably means *an area paved with brick* or *tile, a bricked area.* So the Hexaplar Verſions εν τω πλινθιω.

"Alſo, *An inſtrument for making bricks, a rectangular mould* or *frame in which bricks are ſhaped out of the clay, a brick frame*, "Forma quâ ducuntur lateres." *Cocceius.* occ. Nah. iii. 14, *Go into the clay, tread*

* See Harmer's Obſervations, vol. i. p. 175, &c.

the

the mortar, והחזיקו מלבן *take hold on* the brick-frame. "When the clay was well trod, tempered and mixed, the next thing was to *form it into bricks.*"

"III. As N. fem. לבנה, *the white of the moon, the white illuminated lunar diſc.* It anſwers to חמה the *ſolar flame,* with which it is joined in the only three paſſages where the word occurs in this ſenſe. Cant. vi. 9. Iſa. xxiv. 23. xxx. 26.

"IV. As a N. לבנה, a ſpecies of *tree, the white poplar,* ſo called from the whiteneſs of its leaves, bark, and wood, occ. Gen. xxx. 37. Hoſ. iv. 13. In both paſſages the Vulg. interprets it *poplar,* in the latter the LXX. and *Aquila* render it λευκης, *white* (i. e. *poplar.*) So *Virgil,* Ecl. ix. lin. 41, 42,

——— *Hic* candida *populus antro*
Imminet.

——— Here o'er the grot
Hangs the *white* poplar.———

And *Horace,* lib. ii. ode iii. lin. 9.

——— Albaque *populus.*

"V. As a N. fem. לבונה and לבנה *Frankincenſe,* a reſinous ſubſtance, produced from a ſhrub growing in the Eaſt, particularly in Arabia. It is of a *whitiſh* colour, and the beſt is nearly tranſparent. Exod. xxx. 34. 1 Chron. ix. 29, et al. freq. See *Bochart,* vol. i. 103.

"Hence Greek Λιβανος, Λιβανωτος, and the barbarous Lat. *Olibanum.*

"VI. As a N. לבנון *Lebanon* or *Libanus,* "a famous mountain (or ridge of mountains) which ſeparates Syria from Paleſtine. This name was given it, in all probability, by reaſon of the *ſnow,* with which it is always covered in many places. Jeremiah ſpeaks of the *ſnow* of *Libanus,* ch. xviii. 14. And *Tacitus,* Hiſt. lib. v. cap. vi. *Præcipuum montium* Libanum *erigit, mirum dictu, tantos inter ardores* opacum ſidumque nivibus. Of the mountains (of *Judea*) Libanus is the chief; and, what is ſurpriſing, notwithſtanding the extreme heat of the climate, is *perpetually covered with ſnow.*" *Calmet.* Whether this of *Tacitus* be ſtrictly true, may be doubted. The authors of the *Univerſal Hiſtory* inform us, in a note on vol. ii. p. 263, "that *Rauwolf,* who viſited the cedars [of *Libanus*] about *Midſummer,* complains of the rigour of the cold and *ſnows here. Radzeville,* who was here in *June,* about five years after him, talks of the *ſnow that never melts* away from the mountains. Other travellers ſpeak to the ſame purpoſe; among whom our *Maundrell* (Journey, May 9,) repreſents the cedars as growing amongſt the *ſnow*; but he was there in the month of *May.* From all this we might have formed a judgment that the cedars ſtand *always* in the midſt of the *ſnow*: but we are aſſured of the contrary by another traveller (*La Roque,* Voyage de Syrie, tom. i. p. 89), according to whom the *ſnows* here begin tom elt in *April,* and are no more to be ſeen after *July*; nor is, ſays he, any at all left but in ſuch clifts of the mountains as the ſun cannot come at; that the

ſnow begins not to fall again till *December*; and that he himſelf, when he was there, ſaw *no ſnow at all*; and it is probable he ſpeaks nothing but the truth." However, the *ſnow*'s lying on this mountain for ſeven or eight months in the year, according to *La Roque*'s account, is ſufficient to ſhew the propriety of its being called in Hebrew לבנון *white*. Thus perhaps the *Alps* were denominated from אלבן or הלבן (the ה being dropped), by reaſon of the *ſnows* with which they are always covered. See *Bochart*, vol. i. 678. But beſides the *ſnows* on *Lebanon*, *Maundrell* informs us (Journey, May 6.), as to one part of it, "that the ground, where not concealed by the ſnow, appeared to be covered with a ſort of white ſlates, thin and ſmooth." And theſe might afford one reaſon of it's name; even as our Britiſh iſle might have been denominated *Albion* by the *Phœnicians* from הלבן or אלבן *to be white*, on account of the *white* rocks on it's ſouth eaſtern coaſt.

"Hoſ. xiv. 6. *His ſmell as* Lebanon. Cant. iv. 15, *Streams from* Lebanon. Not only both the great and ſmall cedars of *Lebanon* have a *fragrant* ſmell; but Mr. *Maundrell* found the great rupture in that mountain, which "runs at leaſt ſeven hours travel directly up into it, and is on both ſides exceeding ſteep and high, clothed with *fragrant greens* from top to bottom, and every where refreſhed with fountains, falling down from the rocks in pleaſant caſcades; the ingenious work of nature. Theſe *ſtreams*, all uniting at the bottom, make a full and rapid torrent, whoſe agreeable murmuring is heard all over the place and adds no ſmall pleaſure to it."

"Hoſ. xiv. 7. The excellency of the *wine of Lebanon* has been particularly noticed by the travellers *Rauwolf*, *Le Bruyn*, and *La Roque*, whoſe teſtimonies the reader may find in *Harmer*'s Obſervations, vol. iii. p. 136, &c. to which we may add that of *Niebuhr*, Voyage, tom. ii. p. 366: "Le vin du Mont Liban, dont le Prophète Oſee a fait déjà l'éloge, chap. xiv. eſt encore excellent." See alſo Biſhop *Newcome* on Hoſ. xiv. 7." P. 414.

If, in a work of this extenſive nature, ſome trifling errors ſhould here and there be found—if, amidſt conjecture ſo ſucceſsfully exerted, a few etymologies ſhould be deemed by the reader rather ſpecious than ſolid—if, in one particular inſtance,* it ſhould be thought that the author's attachment to his favourite ſyſtem has led him to extend his remarks to an undue length, (though the intereſting topic ſo diſcuſſed, almoſt, if not altogether, pleads its own apology), let us, with the candour of liberal criticiſm, acknowledge that perfection is not to be attained by mortals; and that to have approached ſo nearly to it in ſo difficult performance, as Mr. Parkhurſt has done, is a rare and enviable diſtinction, which calls for our unqualified tribute of applauſe.

* See his obſervations on the word כרב, pp. 379—399.

The learned reader will, perhaps, be not perfectly convinced by Mr. Parkhurst's arguments, that כרוז, קיתרס, and some others, particularly סומפניה, are *primary* words from which κηρυξ, κιθαρις, συμφωνία, &c. are *derived.* He will think it much more probable that they were of Grecian *origin*; and that having migrated into Asia, they were adopted by the captive tribes, as nearly as was consistent with the genius of the sacred language, which, in the case of the last mentioned word, seems to have suffered no inconsiderable degree of violence.†

We now take our leave, though with regret, of this instructive and elaborate work, with our friendly wishes, that its pious author, spectatus satis, et donatus jam rude, may long enjoy that honourable ease to which his exertions, in the best of all causes, have so deservedly entitled him; and that he may, at last, not be disappointed of the hope, so fervently cherished, and so affectingly depicted by himself.

"But why speak I of honour or reputation among men? Alas! *The fashion of this world passeth away*; which great and indisputable truth should remind all of us *to seek that honour which cometh of* God *only.* May I then express an humble hope, that my labours in this blessed harvest will be graciously remembered by the Lord of the harvest, and yield me comfort in that day, which cannot be very far distant, when all creature-comforts will, and must fail, and HE *alone, who expired on the Cross,* can, through the consolations of the *Eternal Spirit,* support the *pardoned sinner!*" Preface, page ix.

Let us only add, that by facilitating the study of the Hebrew Scriptures, Mr. Parkhurst has made it less excusable for those who are preparing for holy orders to remain in ignorance of them. We cannot deem it a matter of indifference, whether the ambassadors of divine truth are able to receive the instruc-

† Nothing can be more curious than the attempts made by Rabbis and transcribers to chaldäise this uncouth exotic, and to give it something of an indigenous form. Nil fuit unquam tam dispar sibi. In the text of Daniel, chap. iii. where it alone occurs, verse 5. has סומפניה, verse 10, סיפניא, and verse 15, סומפוניה. Dr. Kennicott's codices exhibit it under all the following varieties: סומפתיא—סומפניא—כומפניא—כיפניא—סופניה—סמפניה—סמפתיא—סנפיא—סמפניא—סומפנ ה—סופיתיא—ספניה—כיפניה—כייפניא—סנפניה—סנפניא—סנפוניה—סימפניה—סמפניה—סומפונה:—while the MS. in the Augustine Library at Rome, which has the book of Daniel in pure Hebrew, rejects the word entirely, and substitutes עוגב in its place. Mr. Parkhurst derives it from סף, or ספף, which, carrying the idea of *cavity* to all its derivations, is used here to express an instrument resembling the Moorish drum.—See *Harmer's Observations,* Vol. i. p. 415.

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tions of their Maſter in the language wherein they were originally delivered, or whether he muſt "ſpeak to them by an interpreter."

ART. X. *Hudibras. By Samuel Butler.* 4to. Royal vellum paper. 4l. 14s. 6d. White and Edwards.

LOCAL circumſtances produce occaſionally more effect than might perhaps be expected from them. Dr. Naſh, the editor of this ſplendid and beautiful edition of our moſt celebrated Mock-heroic, is an inhabitant of Worceſterſhire, and connected, as he tells us himſelf, with the very pariſh of Strenſham,* in which the author of this poem was born. This conſideration, added to a ſtrong admiration of the Poem itſelf, gave riſe to the preſent magnificent edition; for why, the editor demands, "While Shakeſpear, Milton, Waller, Pope, and the reſt of our Engliſh claſſics, appear with every advantage that either printing or criticiſm can ſupply, why ſhould not Hudibras ſhare thoſe ornaments, at leaſt, with them, which may be derived from the preſent improved ſtate of typography and paper?"

In our account of this publication, the volume of Notes will, of courſe, demand our chief attention: in theſe, though, as is confeſſed, occaſionally adopted, abridged, enlarged, or altered from thoſe of Dr. Grey, there is much original and intereſting matter, as the reader will undoubtedly perceive from the ſpecimens we ſhall produce. Grey's edition is much overloaded with notes, frequently trifling, frequently tedious, and ſometimes hardly relevant to the ſubject in the text. To effect merely a purgation of thoſe provoking redundancies, would have been to render no ſmall ſervice to the public; but much more has been performed. Many paſſages have been elucidated by Dr. Naſh, which Grey, with all his verboſity, and cacoethes annotandi, had left in obſcurity; and in general the reader is told exactly what is uſeful or pleaſing to be told, and no more. As the preſent ſplendid impreſſion is a very ſmall one, we cannot help

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* Near Perſhore: a view of a tenement belonging to a ſmall paternal eſtate of Samuel Butler, ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the name of Butler's tenement, forms a vignette in the title-page of vol. 1. The Doctor's own houſe (we preſume) entitled Bevereye, adorns the Frontiſpiece to the Volume of Notes.

indulging a wiſh, that it may appear again in a ſmall and portable ſize, in which elegance may give way to neatneſs and convenience.

It is a little extraordinary, that part of the information thus conveyed, though we are not told how much, proceeds from another local commentator; his obligations to whoſe labours, Dr. Naſh thus imperfectly explains:

"It is well known in Worceſterſhire, that long before the appearance of Doctor Grey's edition, a learned and worthy clergyman of that county, after reading Hudibras with attention, had compiled a ſet of obſervations, with deſign to reprint the poem, and to ſubjoin his own remarks. By the friendſhip of his deſcendants, the preſent publiſher hath been favoured with a ſight of thoſe papers, and though, in commenting on the ſame work, the annotator muſt unavoidably have coincided with, and been anticipated by Doctor Grey, in numerous inſtances, yet much original information remained, of which a free and unreſerved uſe hath been made in the following ſheets; but he is forbid any further acknowledgment." Preface, page xxxvi.

The editor has indulged a litt'e innocent vanity, by prefixing his own portrait, as well as that of his houſe, to the volume of Notes, which, however, he has himſelf ridiculed in the words of Butler ſubjoined; "*and itch of picture in the front.*" Nor has he ſuffered us to be entirely ignorant of his family; for, in a note upon a note, occaſioned by the name of Tom Naſh the author, he thus details ſome particulars relating to that ſubject:

"This Tom Naſh ſhould not be confounded with Thomas Naſh, barriſter, of the Inner Temple, who is buried in that church, and has the following inſcription:

"Depoſitum Thomæ Naſh generoſi, honeſtâ orti familiâ, in agro Vigornienſi, viri, charitate, humilitate eximii, et mirè manſueti; Græcè Latine, Gallice, et Italice apprime docti, plurium (quos ſcripſit, tranſtulit, elucidavit, edidit) librorum authoris jure amplectendi: interioris templi annos circiter 30 repagularis, non ſolidi minus quam ſynceri.

Tho. Naſh obiit 25°. Auguſti 1648.

"I have never ſeen any of his works, but am informed that the School of Potentates, tranſlated from the Latin, with obſervations, in octavo 1648, was his, and that he probably wrote the fore-fold diſcourſe in quarto 1632. He was a zealous loyaliſt, contrary to the ſentiments of his two brothers; the eldeſt a country gentleman in Worceſterſhire, of conſiderable eſtate, from whom the editor is deſcended, was very active in ſupporting the parliament cauſe, and the government by Cromwell. The younger brother commanded a troop of horſe, in the parliament ſervice, was member of parliament for the city of Worceſter, and an active juſtice of peace under the protector:

tector: the family quarrel on political accounts, and which was carried on with the greateſt animoſity, and moſt earneſt deſire to ruin each other, together with the decline of the king's affairs, and particularly the execution of his perſon, ſo affected the ſpirits of Mr. Thomas Naſh, that he determined not long to ſurvive it.——The editor hopes the reader will excuſe this periautology and account of his great grandfather, and his two younger brothers: he at this day feels the effects of their family quarrels and party zeal." Note, p. 302.

Such notes, with a little circumſtance of putting the names of the painter and engraver under the portrait, as witneſſes to the likeneſs, with a "*ſciant præſentes et futuri*" ſuperſcribed, convey more notion of character than a long diſſertation on the ſubject. We could not, therefore, refrain from taking from the editor's hand the picture he has given of himſelf, for the more extenſive gratification of the public.

Of the edition altogether, there is, as we have already hinted, but little for us to ſay. That the paper is ſufficiently white, and the ink ſufficiently black, the letters well formed, and the page reaſonably well proportioned, are topics of praiſe ſo common now, that when a ſplendid edition is announced, they may be taken for granted. Each ſubdiviſion of the book is ornamented with a head and a tail-piece, taken chiefly, with ſome liberties, from Hogarth's deſigns; but, in our opinion, not ſo elegantly engraved as the nature of the work required; they are neat, but ſtiff. A large print of the ſetting forth of Hudibras, is ſtill more coarſely executed. The beſt, by far, though by the ſame hand as the reſt*, is that from Dobſon's picture of Oliver Cromwell's Guard Room, which is inſerted at p. 14 of vol. i. This picture was formerly the property of Walſh the poet, but now belongs to Mr. Bromley, of Abberley Lodge, in Worceſterſhire; it preſents, at leaſt, a curious view of the *coſtume* of the time, and, if the portraits in it ſhould hereafter be ſatisfactorily determined, will certainly be of conſiderable value.

The only prefatory matter in this edition is entitled "On Samuel Butler, Eſq. Author of Hudibras," and it ſerves at once as life, general critique, and preface. The account of Butler's Life is ſhort, as there were not many particulars to relate, but it elucidates ſome points hitherto not known. The old Life ſays, "His father, who was of the ſame name, was an honeſt country farmer, who had ſome ſmall eſtate of his own, but rented a much greater of the Lord of the Manor where he lived;" this general information is thus made ſpecific, and ſatisfactory by Dr. Naſh. "His father, whoſe name likewiſe

* This ſeems to prove that ſkill was not wanting in the artiſt, but coſt ſpared on the part of the editor.

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was Samuel, had an eſtate of his own of about ten pounds yearly, which ſtill goes by the name of Butler's tenement—he held, likewiſe, an eſtate of three hundred pounds a year under Sir William Ruſſell, Lord of the Manor of Strenſham in Worceſterſhire. He was not an ignorant farmer, but wrote a very clerk-like hand, kept the regiſter, and managed all the buſineſs of the pariſh, under the direction of his landlord, near whoſe houſe he lived, and from whom, very probably, he and his family received inſtruction and aſſiſtance." He had three ſons, beſides Samuel, and three daughters.

In a note on this page we have the Epitaph of Henry Briglit, Butler's ſchool-maſter, written by Dr. Joſeph Hall, Dean of Worceſter, ſubjoined to which is a remark by the editor ſo honourable to his feelings, that we cannot deny ourſelves the pleaſure of inſerting it.

"I have endeavoured to revive the memory of this great and good teacher, wiſhing to excite a laudable emulation in our provincial ſchoolmaſters; a race of men, who, if they execute their truſt with abilities, induſtry, and in a proper manner, deſerve the higheſt honour and patronage their country can beſtow, as they have an opportunity of communicating learning, at a moderate expence, to the middle rank of gentry, without the danger of ruining their fortunes, and corrupting their morals or their health; this, though foreign to my preſent purpoſe, the reſpect and affection I bear to my neighbours extorted from me."

Dr. Naſh profeſſes himſelf indebted to the liberality and public ſpirit of James Maſſey, Eſquire, of Roſthern, near Knotsford, Cheſhire, for the poſſeſſion of Butler's Common-place book, mentioned by Mr. Thyer. From this he has occaſionally introduced ſome extracts not ſo much, as he ſays, "for their intrinſic merit, as to pleaſe thoſe who are unwilling to loſe one drop of that immortal man; as Garrick ſays of Shakeſpeare." They are, indeed, of no great value, and the following obſervations on the French may ſerve as a favourable ſpecimen of them.

"The French uſe ſo many words, upon all occaſions, that if they did not cut them ſhort in pronunciation, they would grow tedious and inſufferable.

"They infinitely affect rhyme, though it becomes their language the worſt in the world, and ſpoils the little ſenſe they have to make room for it, and make the ſame ſyllable rhyme to itſelf, which is worſe than metal upon metal in heraldry; they find it much eaſier to write plays in verſe than in proſe, for it is much harder to imitate nature, than any deviation from her; and proſe requires a more proper and natural ſenſe and expreſſion than verſe, that has ſomething in the ſtamp and coin to anſwer for the alloy and want of intrinſic value,

value. I never came among them, but the following line was in my mind:

Raucaq; garrulitas, ſtudiumq; inane loquendi;

For they talk ſo much, they have not time to think; and if they had all the wit in the world, their tongues would run before it.

"The preſent King of France is building a moſt ſtately triumphal arch in memory of his victories, and the great actions which he has performed: but if I am not miſtaken, thoſe edifices which bear that name at Rome, were not raiſed by the emperors, whoſe names they bear (ſuch as Trajan, Titus, &c.) but were decreed by the Senate, and built at the expence of the public; for that glory is loſt, which any man deſigns to conſecrate to himſelf.

"The King takes a very good courſe to weaken the city of Paris by adorning of it, and to render it leſs, by making it appear greater and more glorious; for he pulls down whole ſtreets to make room for his palaces and public ſtructures.

"There is nothing great or magnificent in all the country, that I have ſeen, but the buildings and furniture of the King's houſes and the churches; all the reſt is mean and paltry.

"The King is neceſſitated to lay heavy taxes upon his ſubjects in his own defence, and to keep them poor, in order to keep them quiet; for if they are ſuffered to enjoy any plenty, they are naturally ſo inſolent, that they would become ungovernable, and uſe him as they have done his predeceſſors; but he has rendered himſelf ſo ſtrong, that they have no thoughts of attempting any thing in his time.

"The churchmen overlook all other people as haughtily, as the churches and ſteeples do private houſes.

"The French do nothing without oſtentation, and the King himſelf is not behind with his triumphal arches conſecrated to himſelf, and his impreſs of the ſun, nec pluribus impar.

"The French king having copies of the beſt pictures from Rome, is as a great prince wearing clothes at ſecond-hand: the King in his prodigious charge of buildings and furniture, does the ſame thing to himſelf that he means to do by Paris, renders himſelf weaker, by endeavouring to appear the more magnificent: lets go the ſubſtance for ſhadow." P. xi.

In the preceding quotation from Ovid is a groſs error, making a falſe quantity, whether the fault of Butler or his editor we know not, which is that of putting *inane* for *immane*. In the ſame common place book is part of an unfiniſhed tragedy, entitled Nero. This, if worthy of its author, would be received by the public as a valuable literary curioſity.

Dr. Naſh has given proofs of his author's induſtry in his laborious extracts from Coke upon Littleton, and, what is yet more extraordinary, a French Dictionary, compiled and tranſcribed by him, on which the Doctor makes the following remark: "Thus did our anceſtors, with great labour, draw truth and learning out of deep wells, whereas our modern ſcholars

ſcholars only ſkim the ſurface, and pilfer a ſuperficial knowledge from encyclopædias and reviews." The remainder of this introduction conſiſts of miſcellaneous and critical matter, of which the chief part is good and entertaining. But it is odd enough that in p. xxi. the Dr. ſpeaks of the Margites of Homer as if he thought it extant.

The preſent editor has printed his text of Hudibras from the edition of 1674, ſuperintended by the author himſelf: and we ſhould have conceived, from the notes, that he had omitted the lines that were omitted there; but on recurring to the poem itſelf we find it otherwiſe. Nor can we regret it, for whatever might be the reaſons of the author for ſome of thoſe omiſſions, there are lines among them which we ſhould not wiſh to relinquiſh; ſuch as v. 393, canto I.

> Theſe would inveigle rats with the ſcent
> To forage, when the cocks were bent;
> And ſometimes catch them with a ſnap
> As cleverly as th' ableſt trap.

The editor of 1704 thought as we do, and reſtored the lines, which have ſince kept their ground.

We ſhall now preſent to our readers ſome ſpecimens of the notes accompanying this edition, by which he will be able to judge for himſelf of the manner in which they are executed, with a few remarks from ourſelves on ſuch matters as, here and there, ſeemed to require particular notice.

The following note is entertaining, and will be found much more ſatisfactory than the correſponding note in Grey's edition:

P. 35. l. 487.—"*Like commendation ninepence, crookt*
With to and from my love, it looks"—

"From hence, and from the proverb uſed (Poſt. Works, vii. No. 114.) viz. 'he has brought his noble to a ninepence,' one would be led to conclude, that ſome coins had actually been ſtrucken of this denomination and value. And, indeed, two inſtances of this are recorded by Mr. Folks, both during the civil wars, the one at Dublin, and the other at Newark. Table of Engliſh coins, ed. 1763, p. 92. plates 27. 4. and 28. But long before this period, by royal proclamation of July 9, 1551, the baſe teſtoons or ſhillings of Henry VII. and Edward VI. were rated at ninepence (Folks, ibid. 37.) and of theſe there were great numbers. It may be conjectured alſo, that the clipt ſhillings of Edward and Elizabeth; and, perhaps, ſome foreign ſilver coins, might paſs by common allowance and tacit agreement for ninepence, and be ſo called. In William Prynne's anſwer to John Audland the Quaker, Butler's Genuine Remains, vol. i. p. 382, we read, a light piece of gold is good and lawful Engliſh coin, current with allowance, though it be clipt, filed, waſhed, or worn; even ſo are my ears legal, warrantable,

ranitable, and ſufficient ears, however they have been clipt, par'd, cropt, circumcis'd.

" In Queen Elizabeth's time, as Holinſhed, Stow, and Cambden affirm, a proclamation was iſſued, declaring that the teſtoon coined for twelve-pence, ſhould be current for four-pence halfpenny; an inferior ſort, marked with a greyhound, for two-pence farthing; and a third and worſt ſort not to be current at all: ſtamping and milling money took place about the year 1662.

" All, or any of theſe pieces, might ſerve for pocket-pieces among the vulgar, and be given to their ſweethearts and comrades, as tokens of remembrance and affection. At this day, an Elizabeth's ſhilling is not unfrequently applied to ſuch purpoſe. The country people ſay commonly, I will uſe your commendations, that is, make your compliments. George Philips, before his execution, bended a ſix-pence, and preſented it to a friend of his, Mr. Stroud. He gave a bended ſhilling to one Mr. Clark. See a brief narrative of the ſtupendous tragedy intended by the fatanical ſaints, 1662. p. 59."

This alſo affords an explanation, which in the former edition we ſeek in vain;

P. 42, l. 541.—" *He Anthropoſophus, and Floud,*
And Jacob Behmen underſtood"—

" Anthropoſophus was a nick-name given to one Thomas Vaughan, Rector of Saint Bridge's, in Bedfordſhire, and author of a diſcourſe on the nature of man in the ſtate after death, entitled, Anthropoſophia theomagica.—' A treatiſe,' ſays Dean Swift, ' written about fifty ' years ago, by a Welch gentleman of Cambridge: his name, as I re- ' member was Vaughan, as appears by the anſwer to it written by the ' learned Dr. Henry Moor: it is a piece of the moſt unintelligible ' fuſtian that perhaps was ever publiſhed in any language.'

" Robert Floud, a native of Kent, and ſon of Sir Thomas Floud, Treaſurer of War to Queen Elizabeth, was Doctor of Phyſic of St. John's College, Oxford, and much given to occult philoſophy. He wrote an apology for the Roſycrucians, alſo a ſyſtem of phyſicks, called the Moſaic Philoſophy, and many other obſcure and myſtical tracts. Monſieur Rapin ſays, that Floud was the Paracelſus of philoſophers, as Paracelſus was the Floud of phyſicians. His opinions were thought worthy of a ſerious confutation by Gaſſendi. Jacob Behmen was an impoſtor and enthuſiaſt, of ſomewhat an earlier date, by trade, I believe, a cobler. Mr. Law, who reviſed ſome of his notions, calls him a Theoſopher. He wrote unintelligibly in dark myſtical terms."

In page 51, we are ſorry to obſerve, what is not the caſe in general in this edition, ſome Greek lines very incorrectly printed. They are the Greek iambics of Milton, which have lately been the ſubject of ſo much diſcuſſion. Here we find γεγμαφθαι for γεγραφθαι, a comma wanting at αν in line 2, and a full-ſtop after βλεπων. δικτυπωτου is alſo printed for δ'εκτυπωτος. It is plain that the eye of the editor muſt have been abſent here. We cannot think the lines quoted from Wither; in the

the preceding page, ſo deciſive of his poetical taſte and powers, as many others we have ſeen: ſome of the tender paſſages in his Juvenilia, inſerted in the little tract there referred to, are of the moſt exquiſite beauty, and almoſt perfect in their kind. G. Wither (whom Butler, Pope, &c. call Withers) certainly ſuffered very unjuſtly in his poetical fame, for the odium of his political principles.

It may ſeem a trifling remark, but we cannot help feeling ſome diſguſt at finding our poet frequently called by his editor *Mr.* Butler, (as in pp. 31. 32.) We do not ſay Mr. Shakſpeare or Mr. Dryden; a great poet riſes far above all *Miſters*, and his name alone becomes the moſt honourable title by which he can be called.

In the note, p. 30. elucidating the awkward mode in which Hudibras mounted his horſe, it is not made clear how the ſtirrup hung. It is ſaid, "He had one ſtirrup tied on the off ſide very ſhort;" but doubtleſs it did not hang on the off ſide. From the expreſſion of the poet, "the further ſide," it ſeems clear to us that he meant to deſcribe it tied to the tree of the ſaddle on the off ſide, with the ſtring or ſtrap paſſing over the ſaddle itſelf, and ſo hanging down on the near ſide; but conſequently made very ſhort by that mode of ſuſpenſion.

In p. 54. it is ſaid, "Averruncate" means no more than eradicate, or pluck up. This is alſo ſaid by Grey, and it is true that this is the original ſenſe; but it ſhould alſo be told, that it was the word uſed technically by the Romans for to avert any bad omen, dream, or other prognoſtic, in which ſenſe it is there uſed by the poet.

At the 58th page, the editor tells, rather imperfectly, a ſtory which, he ſays, is perhaps recorded among Joe Miller's jeſts; he tells it of a countryman: but here his memory failed him a good deal. It is not in Joe Miller, but in the Spectator, No. 125, and is related, not of a countryman, but of Sir Roger de Coverley, when a boy. It is retailed by Grey in his notes to this very work, vol. 2. p. 253, and humorouſly diſplays the difficulty of pleaſing all parties in thoſe turbulent times, when one ſet would have no ſaints, and the other would not ſuffer their titles to be omitted.

> "And as an equal friend to both,
> "The Knight and bear, but more to troth."

Theſe lines are illuſtrated in p. 66, by "Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, ſed magis amica Veritas." The ſentiment ſtands originally, we believe, in Galen, φιλος Πλατων, αλλα μαλλον ἡ Αληθεια.

For

For whoſe inſtruction the Latin note in page 99, is intended, we cannot well conjecture.

We forgot to mention, in its proper place, that the note on *Erra Pater*, in page 12. is a little imperfect. There can be no doubt from the mention of that name by Beaumont and Fletcher, and other early authors, that it was the proper, or jocular appellation of ſome old Aſtrologer; and if Butler applied it to Lilly, or any other perſon, it was only in alluſion to the original owner of it: in this paſſage we have no doubt that he meant only the old Aſtrologer, whoever he was.

The following note has ſomething curious in it:

P. 81, "313.— ——— *As poets ſay, long agone,*
Bold Sir George Saint George did the dragon—"

"Sir George, becauſe tradition makes him a ſoldier as well as a ſaint: or an hero (eques) as well as a martyr. But all heroes in romance have the appellation of Sir, as Sir Belianis of Greece, Sir Palmerin, &c. As to the patron ſaint of England, the legendary accounts aſſign the exploits and ſufferings of George the Martyr to the times of Diocletian, or even to an æra ſtill earlier, before George, the Arian biſhop of Alexandria, was born; and the character given to that profligate prelate, by his contemporaries Amm. Marcellinus, and St. Epiphanius, is in direct variance with the high panegyric of the pious martyr, by Venantius Fortunatus in Juſtinian's time. Nor are the narratives of their deaths leſs inconſiſtent. All which conſiderations ſufficiently invalidate the unſupported conjecture ſo invidiouſly adopted by ſome, that our guardian ſaint, inſtead of a chriſtian hero, was in reality an avaricious and oppreſſive heretical uſurper of Athanaſius's ſee. But to return,

"There was a real Sir George St. George, who, with Sir Robert Newcomen, and Major Ormſby, was, in February 1653 (about our poet's time) made commiſſioner for the government of Connaught; and it is not improbable that this coincidence of names might ſtrike forcibly on the playful imagination of *Mr.* Butler. It is whimſical too, that George Monk, in a collection of loyal ſongs, is ſaid to have ſlain a moſt cruel dragon, meaning the rump parliament; or, perhaps, the poet might mean to ridicule the preſbyterians, who refuſed even to call the apoſtles Peter and Paul ſaints, much more St. George, but in mockery called them Sir Peter, Sir Paul, Sir George.—The ſword of St. George is thus ludicrouſly deſcribed.

"His ſword would ſerve for battle, or for dinner, if you pleaſe,
"When it had ſlain a Cheſhire man 'twould toaſt a Cheſhire cheeſe."

C. i. v. 534.

But we muſt remark that it is the ſword of Pendragon, not that of St. George, which is deſcribed in that couplet, and that the reference ſubjoined in the note, which ſeems to belong to thoſe lines, points only to a ſimilar paſſage in Hudibras.

In

In p. 134, the quotation from Pompeius Festus on *Arse verse*, should have been at full length, for the sake of clearness; it is really curious that the same sounds should exist so exactly in two different languages, with such different senses. The whole passage in Festus is thus "*Arse verse*, averte ignem significat, Tuscorum enim linguâ *arse* averte, *verse* ignem constat appellari. Unde Afranius ait; inscribat aliquid in ostio ARSE VERSE."

In p. 168 Marshall is printed erroneously for the poet Martial.

In p. 283 the editor repeats a story which he had told before in a note at p. 137.

In p. 305 *Green Hastings* are said to be a kind of apples. Inhabitants of London know that pease under that name are constantly cried in the early part of the summer.

We shall now give one more specimen of the notes, and take our leave.

P. 272. l. 631.—"*Kelly did all his feats upon*
The devil's looking-glass, a stone—"

"Dr. Dee had a stone, which he called his angelical stone, pretending that it was brought to him by an angel: and "by a spirit it was, sure enough," says Dr. M. Casaubon. We find Dee himself telling the emperor, that the angels of God had brought to him a stone of that value, that no earthly kingdom is of that worthiness, as to be compared to the virtue or dignity thereof.* It was large, round, and very transparent. And persons who were qualified for the sight of it, were to perceive various shapes and figures, either represented in it as in a looking-glass, or standing upon it as on a pedestal. This stone is now in the possession of the very learned and ingenious Earl of Orford, at Strawberry-hill.† It appears to be a volcanic production, of the species vulgarly called the black Iceland agate, which is a perfectly vitrified lava; and according to Bergman's analysis, contains of siliceous earth, sixty-nine parts in an hundred; argillaceous twenty-two parts, and martial nine. See Berg. opusc. vol. iii. p. 204. and Letters from Iceland, lett. 25. The lapis obsidianus of the ancients is supposed to have been of this species: a stone, according to Pliny, "quem in Æthiopia invenit Obsidius, nigerrimi coloris aliquando et translucidi, crassiore visu, atque in speculis parietum pro imagine umbras reddente." Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. 36. cap. 26. The same kind of stone is found also in South America; and called by the Spaniards, from its colour, piedra de gallinaço. The poet might here term it the devil's looking-

* See Casaubon's relation of what passed between Dr. Dee and some spirits, printed at London 1659.

† The authenticity and identity of this stone cannot be doubted, as its descent is more clearly proved than that of Agamemnon's sceptre. It was specified in the catalogue of the Earls of Peterborough, at Drayton; thence fell to Lady Betty Germaine, who gave it to the Duke of Argyle, and his son Lord Frederick Campbell to Lord Orford.

glass,

glaſs, from the uſe which Dee and Kelly made of it; and becauſe it has been the common practice of conjurors to anſwer the inquiries of perſons, by repreſentations ſhewn to them in a looking-glaſs.—Dr. M. C. quotes a paſſage to this purpoſe from a manuſcript of Roger Bacon, inſcribed, De dictis et factis falſorum mathematicorum et dæmonum. "The demons ſometimes appear to them really, ſometimes imaginarily in baſons and poliſhed things, and ſhew them whatever they deſire. Boys, looking upon theſe ſurfaces, ſee by imagination, things that have been ſtolen; to what places they have been carried; what perſons took them away; and the like."——In the proëmium of Joach. Camerarius to Plutarch De Oraculis, we are told that a gentleman of Nurimberg had a cryſtal which had this ſingular virtue, viz. if any one deſired to know any thing paſt or future, let a young man, caſtum, or who was not yet of age, look into it; he would firſt ſee a man, ſo and ſo apparelled, and afterwards what he deſired. We meet with a ſimilar ſtory in Heylin's Hiſtory of the Reformation, part iii. The Earl of Hertford, brother to Queen Jane Seymour, having formerly been employed in France, acquainted himſelf there with a learned man, who was ſuppoſed to have great ſkill in magic. To this perſon, by rewards and importunities, he applied for information concerning his affairs at home; and his impertinent curioſity was ſo far gratified, that by the help of ſome magical perſpective, he beheld a gentleman in a more familiar poſture with his wife, than was conſiſtent with the honour of either party. To this diabolical illuſion he is ſaid to have given ſo much credit, that he not only eſtranged himſelf from her ſociety at his return, but furniſhed a ſecond wife, with an excellent reaſon for urging the diſinheriſon of his former children. The ancients had alſo the Αιθομαντεια.

Such are the illuſtrations, beſides ſeveral appoſite quotations from ancient authors, which the preſent editor has ſupplied; concerning which he ſpeaks thus modeſtly:

"In a courſe of years, the unavoidable fluctuations of langnage, the diſuſe of cuſtoms then familiar, and the oblivion which hath ſtolen on facts and characters then commonly known, have ſuperinduced an obſcurity on ſeveral paſſages of the work, which did not originally belong to it. The principal, if not the ſole view, of the annotations now offered to the public, hath been to remove theſe difficulties, and point out ſome of the paſſages in the Greek and Roman authors to which the poet alludes, in order to render Hudibras more intelligible to perſons of the commentator's level, men of middling capacity, and limited information. To ſuch, if his remarks ſhall be found uſeful and acceptable, he will be content, though they ſhould appear trifling in the eſtimation of the more learned." P. xxxv.

We think the Doctor has well performed the taſk he thus propoſed to himſelf, and has little reaſon to fear the cenſure of any claſs of readers.

ART. XI.

ART. XI. *A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackſon in New South Wales, including an accurate Deſcription of the Situation of the Colony, of the Natives, and of its Natural Productions. Taken on the Spot by Captain Watkin Tench, of the Marines.* 4to. 10s. 6d. Nicoll and Sewell.

ALTHOUGH a great deal has been written on the ſubject of this remote ſettlement, the curioſity and intereſt of Engliſhmen ſtill continue to follow their countrymen in New South Wales. Notwithſtanding the hardſhips and difficulties which the firſt ſettlers have been known to experience, and which are indeed, almoſt unavoidable under the general circumſtances of a New Colony, it is yet hoped that the indefatigable ardour and induſtry of our brethren, may finally ſurmount them all. The arts may yet flouriſh, where the gloomy night of ignorance hitherto has reigned, and plenty may yet cauſe thoſe vallies to laugh and ſing, which are at preſent only known by their barrenneſs and almoſt impervious ſolitudes. Mr. Tench is not, it muſt be confeſſed, to be reckoned among thoſe who are the moſt ſanguine in their expectations on this ſubject; his account is, in various inſtances, a tale of ſorrow and of ſuffering, and though we believe him to be unexceptionable as an officer, and though he is certainly reſpectable as a writer, yet we think he has ſometimes permitted his narrative to be tinged with the impatient feelings of the moment, which even the ſubſequent accounts from his own pen do not always warrant.—We give only one example. Baneelon the native, whoſe ferocious and untractable manners occupy a conſiderable portion of Mr. Tench's entertaining book, is now in the metropolis, delighted with every thing he ſees, and courteous to thoſe who know him. A ſatisfactory proof that time and perſeverance may overcome the moſt obſtinate indocility of manners, and that kind and affectionate behaviour will inſenſibly excite kindred diſpoſitions, in boſoms ſeemingly the moſt callous and unamiable.

Mr. Tench has, on a former occaſion, obliged the public with a production of his pen, on the ſubject of this colony, and the preſent publication will, beyond all doubt, extend his reputation. The volume commences with a retroſpect of the ſtate of the colony of Port Jackſon, at the date of the writer's former narrative in July 1788. The reader will there find a very intereſting deſcription of the tranſactions of the colony, from July 1788, to the 18th of December 1791, when Mr. Tench left Port Jackſon, on his return to this country. Three chapters are then added, containing miſcellaneous remarks on the country, its vegetable productions, climate, animal productions,

tions, and natives. Some obſervations on the convicts; and the author's thoughts on the probability of eſtabliſhing a whale fiſhery on the coaſt of New South Wales, conclude the volume.

We learn in the beginning of this work that the Governor, tired with living in a ſtate of warfare and uneaſineſs with the natives, determined to take ſome of them, and detain them by force; expecting by this, either to induce an intercourſe, to ſee whether they would attempt to reſcue their friends, or to learn their real motives for haraſſing and deſtroying the ſettlers. This was accordingly done, and the third chapter is principally employed in giving an account of the behaviour of the captive ſtranger.—It appeared to Mr. Tench that, after he was well waſhed, his ſkin was as black as the light caſt of African negroes, his behaviour was melancholy, but his appetite enormous, *eight fiſh, each weighing about a pound, conſtituted his breakfaſt.* He alſo eat at ſupper two Kanguroo rats, each of the ſize of a moderate rabbit, and in addition *not leſs* than three pounds of fiſh.

In March, 1789, ſix marines, the flower of the battalion, were hanged for theft. We were at firſt much inclined to reprobate this, as a matter of too extreme ſeverity; but we found, on enquiring, that the dreadful act had the unanimous conſent of all the officers, and indeed of all the comrades of the ſufferers, many of whom remonſtrated againſt the Governor's inclination to pardon two of them. And let it be remembered, ſuch were the circumſtances of the colony, in the article of proviſions, that robbing the public ſtores was the moſt heinous offence that could poſſibly be committed.

Chapter 4. relates the appearance of the ſmall pox among the natives; but how this diſeaſe was introduced there ſeems inexplicable. It could not be from the ſettlers, for no perſon had been afflicted with the diſorder ſince they left the Cape, ſeventeen months before.

Chapters 5 and 6 repreſent the ſettlers as reduced to the extremeſt diſtreſs, from the failure of ſupplies from England, which it afterwards appeared was occaſioned by the loſs of the Guardian.

An anecdote is related at p. 46, which our pity for an unfortunate prince will not allow us to ſuppreſs.

"Among other inquiries, we were anxious to learn whether M. de la Peyrouſe, with the two ſhips under his command, bound on a voyage of diſcovery, had arrived in France. We heard with concern, that no accounts of them had been received, ſince they had left Botany Bay, in March, 1788. I remember when they were at that place, one day converſing with Monſieur de la Peyrouſe, about the beſt method of treating ſavage people, "Sir," ſaid he, "I have ſometimes been "compelled to commit hoſtilities upon them, but never without ſuffer-

"ing

" ing the moſt poignant regret; for, independent of my own feelings " on the occaſion, his Majeſty's (Louis XVI.) laſt words to me, *de ſa* " *propre bouche*, when I took leave of him at Verſailles, were—It is my " expreſs injunction, that you always treat the Indian nations with " kindneſs and humanity; gratify their wiſhes, and never, but in a " caſe of the laſt neceſſity, when ſelf-defence requires it, ſhed human " blood."—Are theſe the ſentiments of a tyrant, of a ſanguinary and perfidious man?"

The following melancholy incident is told at page 52.

" July, 1790. This month was marked by nothing worth communication, except a melancholy accident which befel a young gentleman of amiable character, one of the midſhipmen lately belonging to the Sirius, and two marines. He was in a ſmall boat, with three marines, in the harbour, when a whale was ſeen near them. Senſible of their danger, they uſed every effort to avoid the cauſe of it, by rowing in a contrary direction from that which the fiſh ſeemed to take; but the monſter ſuddenly aroſe cloſe to them, and nearly filled the boat with water. By exerting themſelves, they baled her out, and again ſteered from it. For ſome time it was not ſeen, and they conceived themſelves ſafe, when, riſing immediately under the boat, it lifted her to the height of many yards on its back, whence ſlipping off, ſhe dropped as from a precipice, and immediately filled and ſunk. The midſhipman and one of the marines were ſucked into the vortex which the whale had made, and diſappeared at once. The two other marines ſwam for the neareſt ſhore; but one only reached it, to recount the fate of his companions."

We are informed at p. 70. of a remarkable peculiarity relating to the language, or pronunciation of the ſavages; they can not pronounce the letter S; calling ſun, tun; ſalt, talt, &c. &c. It appears from the progreſs of articulation among children here, that this difficulty, and this mode of ſubſtitution are both natural, and are occaſioned by the ſtructure of the organs.

A new ſettlement at Roſe Hill, about 17 miles from Sydney, is deſcribed in chap. x. The land is here ſaid to be eminently ſuperior, and cultivation in a thriving ſtate.

In his concluding obſervations, Mr. Tench remarks on the character of the natives, that they are bold and intrepid, and diſdain, like other Indians, to attack an enemy by treachery or ſurpriſe.

A fact is, however, related in p. 89, which ſeems in ſome degree, to contradict this.

" About one o'clock, the ſerjeant was awakened by a ruſtling noiſe in the buſhes near him, and ſuppoſing it to proceed from a kanguroo, called to his comrades, who inſtantly jumped up. On looking about more narrowly, they ſaw two natives, with ſpears in their hands, creeping towards them, and three others a little farther behind. As this naturally created alarm, M'Entire ſaid, ' don't be afraid, I know them

them,' and immediately laying down his gun, ſtepped forward, and ſpoke to them in their own language. The Indians, finding they were diſcovered, kept ſlowly retreating, and M'Entire accompanied them about a hundred yards, talking familiarly all the while. One of them now jumped on a fallen tree, and without giving the leaſt warning of his intention, launched his ſpear at M'Entire, and lodged it in his left ſide." Page 89.

The ſeeming contradiction may, perhaps, be reconciled from the conſideration that this M'Entire was particularly odious to the natives, and that he was ſingled out as an object of private vengeance.

Chapter xiv. contains an account of ſome excurſions into the interior parts of the country, which do not appear to have produced any diſcoveries of material importance. We learn in page 119, that in the language of the country, *Wee-ree* ſignifies bad. It is ſaid, at p. 13, that *Wee-rong* was their name for Sydney. In this laſt form it was applied by a native detained by our ſettlers, in his anxiety to get away. Are we to underſtand that Sydney is conſidered by them as a bad place, or are we not yet ſufficiently acquainted with the nicer diſcriminations of their language? Mr. Tench alſo ſpells the name of the native, Ban*ee*lon, but it is always pronounced by thoſe who have viſited the country, and know the man, with a ſingle *e*, Ban*.*lon. Governor Phillip himſelf wrote it Bannelong.

In chapter xv. we find the following whimſical anecdote:

"A very extraordinary inſtance of folly ſtimulated to deſperation, occurred in the beginning of this month, among the convicts at Roſe Hill. Twenty men, and a pregnant woman, part of thoſe who had arrived in the laſt fleet, ſuddenly diſappeared with their clothes, working tools, bedding, and their proviſions for the enſuing week, which had been juſt iſſued to them. The firſt intelligence heard of them was from ſome convict ſettlers, who ſaid they had ſeen them paſs, and had enquired whither they were bound. To which they had received for anſwer, 'to *China*.' The extravagance and infatuation of ſuch an attempt was explained to them by the ſettlers; but neither deriſion, nor demonſtration, could avert them from purſuing their purpoſe. It was obſerved by thoſe who brought in the account, that they had general idea enough of the point of the compaſs, in which China lies from Port Jackſon, to keep in a northerly direction.

"An officer, with a detachment of troops, was ſent in purſuit of them; but after a harraſſing march returned without ſucceſs. In the courſe of a week, the greateſt part of them were either brought back by different parties, who had fallen in with them; or were driven in by famine. Upon being queſtioned about the cauſe of their elopement, thoſe whom hunger had forced back, did not heſitate to confeſs, that they had been ſo groſsly deceived, as to believe that China might eaſily be reached, being not more than a hundred miles diſtant, and ſeparated only by a river. The others, however, aſhamed of the merriment excited at their

expence, ſaid that their reaſon for running away, was on account of being over-worked, and harſhly treated; and that they preferred a ſolitary and precarious exiſtence in the woods, to a return to the miſery they were compelled to undergo. One or two of the party had certainly periſhed by the hands of the natives; who had alſo wounded ſeveral others.

"I truſt that no man would feel more reluctant than myſelf, to caſt an illiberal national reflection; particularly on a people whom I regard, in an aggregate ſenſe, as brethren, and fellow-citizens; and among whom, I have the honour to number many of the moſt cordial and endearing intimacies, which a life paſſed on ſervice could generate.—But it is certain that all theſe people were *Iriſh*."

We ſhall introduce no other extract, but one which relates to a man who has excited univerſal curioſity—the celebrated Barrington.

'But before I bade adieu to Roſe Hill, in all probability for the laſt 'time of my life, it ſtruck me, that there yet remained one object of 'conſideration not to be ſlighted: Barrington had been in the ſettle-'ment between two and three months, and I had not ſeen him.

'I ſaw him with curioſity. He is tall, approaching to ſix feet, 'ſlender, and his gait and manner beſpeak livelineſs and activity. 'Of that elegance and faſhion, with which my imagination had decked 'him (I know not why), I could diſtinguiſh no trace. Great al-'lowance ſhould, however, be made for depreſſion, and unavoidable 'deficiency of dreſs. His face is thoughtful and intelligent; to a 'ſtrong caſt of countenance, he adds a penetrating eye, and a promi-'nent forehead: his whole demeanour is humble, not ſervile. Both on 'his paſſage from England, and ſince his arrival here, his conduct has 'been irreproachable. He is appointed high-conſtable of the ſettle-'ment of Roſe Hill, a poſt of ſome reſpectability, and certainly one of 'importance to thoſe who live here. His knowledge of men, particu-'larly of that part of them into whoſe morals, manners, and behaviour, 'he is ordered eſpecially to inſpect, eminently fit him for the 'office.

'I cannot quit him without bearing my teſtimony, that his talents 'promiſe to be directed in future, to make reparation to ſociety, for 'the offences he has heretofore committed againſt it.'

We cannot take our leave of Mr. Tench without returning him our ſincere thanks for much entertainment and information received from his volume, which we can conſiſtently recommend to our readers' attention. A few inaccuracies, very pardonable from a ſoldier on actual duty, have eſcaped his pen; and ſome, perhaps, will be of opinion, that the title of this book "A Complete Account" promiſes ſomewhat too much; but again we repeat that the whole is entertaining, and deſerving of our commendation. If every gentleman on duty, in any ſtation remote from his native country, would, as Mr. Tench has done, amuſe himſelf, at intervals, with writing down the moſt re-

markable facts he has witneſſed, as well as his obſervations on the character of the people, and the productions of the climate, the cauſe of philoſophy, hiſtory, and commerce would, in the event, be eſſentially benefited.

ART XII. *A Letter, Commercial and Political, addreſſed to the Right. Hon. William Pitt: In which the Real Intereſts of Britain, in the preſent Criſis, are conſidered, and ſome Obſervations are offered on the general State of Europe. The ſecond Edition, corrected and enlarged: by Jaſper Wilſon, Eſq.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Robinſons.

FEW of our readers will require to be informed that Jaſper Wilſon is a fictitious name, and that the writer, although in his introduction he profeſſes himſelf to *have been* one of Mr. Pitt's warmeſt admirers, is, according to report, a gentleman very much diſtinguiſhed among thoſe whoſe principles and ſentiments, with reſpect to our conſtitution in Church and State, are ſyſtematically oppoſite to thoſe of the preſent Miniſter. Be this as it may, if the preſent publication were merely to be conſidered as an effort of literary labour, as directed to pure and impartial ends, as dictated by the love of truth alone, uninfluenced by ſect or party, gladly ſhould we have rendered to the author the praiſe of vigorous intellect, acute remark, and, in ſome degree, of fine writing. But when, with no great exertion of ſagacity, we are able to diſcover the *anguem in herbâ*, and beneath many plauſible profeſſions of candour, an attempt made to throw obloquy upon meaſures which the nation in general has approved, it becomes a matter of duty to point out deductions not warranted by the premiſes, vague and precipitate aſſertions, and imputations, reſting on no better foundation than the fabricated rumours of the day.

That the reader may form an adequate idea of the ſtyle and manner of this writer, we inſert his introduction.

"An enquiry into the cauſes of the general calamities which affect the commercial and manufacturing intereſts, and the connexion which theſe may have with the meaſures of government, ſeems properly addreſſed to you as the Miniſter of the Crown, and the leader of the Houſe of Commons.

"A concurrence of fortune and talents has raiſed you to a degree of conſequence in the public eye, which no other individual of the age has attained, and your friends having aſcribed to you much of our late unexampled proſperity, your enemies will doubtleſs impute to you our preſent unparalleled diſtreſs. Party zeal may blind the one and

the other; but the ſubject of the preſent inquiry muſt in every point of view preſs with peculiar force on your mind.

"The writer of this was one of the warmeſt of your admirers. The progreſs of time and of events has cooled his enthuſiaſm reſpecting you, but has not, as is often the caſe, turned it into hoſtility. Neither diſpoſed to offend or flatter, he would deliver his ſentiments with the deference due to your extraordinary talents, but with the earneſtneſs and ſolemnity ſuited to the preſent criſis of human affairs.

"That the calamities which affect our commerce and manufactures are great beyond example, it is unneceſſary to prove. The unprecedented and alarming meaſures which are reſorted to in parliament to prevent the univerſal wreck of credit, put this beyond a doubt.—It does not however ſeem to be generally obſerved that theſe calamities are not peculiar to Britain. Bankruptcies have ſpread and are ſpreading every where over the continent of Europe, through France, Holland, Germany, Poland, Ruſſia, Italy, and Spain, and every where private, as well as public credit, is impaired or deſtroyed. If the injury to commerce and manufactures be more felt in Britain than elſewhere, it is becauſe we have had more commerce and manufactures to be injured. And this reaſon, which explains why Britain ſuffers apparently more than the other kingdoms of Europe, will alſo explain why the different towns and counties of Britain ſuffer at preſent exactly in proportion to their former commercial proſperity. In one reſpect England differs at this juncture from moſt of the other European nations —our public credit is yet tolerably ſound.—Whilſt the governments of Ruſſia, Auſtria, Poland, France, and Spain, are either bankrupt, or on the verge of bankruptcy, and have had recourſe to practices that differ little from open rapine."

On this exordium we may venture to make a few diſpaſſionate remarks.—The expreſſion of *our preſent unparalleled diſtreſs*, undoubtedly preſents a well ſounding antitheſis to *our late unexampled proſperity*.—But we deny that the preſent ſtate of this country is ſuch as to warrant the expreſſion of *unparalleled diſtreſs*;—the expreſſion, indeed, has grown obſolete ſince the pamphlet has lain upon our table; for already, in the midſt of a war, we are gradually ſurmounting the difficulties and diſtreſs which menaced us in the commencement. The numerous bankruptcies upon which the writer is fond of expatiating, and which, perhaps, are imputable to very different cauſes from thoſe which he is willing to ſuggeſt, have produced no permanent calamity. The evil ſeems to have been checked in its progreſs by a timely application of political wiſdom, and the trade and credit of the country are gradually reſuming their priſtine health and vigour. Why, in a ſubſequent paragraph, the writer ſhould profeſs himſelf to have been one of Mr. Pitt's warmeſt admirers, we cannot poſſibly imagine. If our information concerning him be accurate, of which we have little reaſon to doubt, we cannot but ſay to him, in a ſenſe very different from

rom the ori ginal conſtruction of the paſſage, mutato nomine, de te *fabula* narratur. The bold and unqualified declaration, that bankruptcies have ſpread, and are ſpreading every where over the continent of Europe, through France, Holland, Germany, &c. &c. &c. &c. and again, that the governments of Ruſſia, Auſtria, Poland, France, and Spain are either bankrupt, or on the verge of bankruptcy, (with one exception only, namely, France) requires at leaſt the confirmation of time and circumſtance, before we can expreſs any more than our admiration of Jaſper Wilſon's extraordinary intelligence, or foreſight. That there have been ſome bankruptcies on the continent is a fact, and one which the cloſe connection of the ſeveral commercial countries will eaſily account for.

Page 3, entertains us with an elaborate account of the funding ſyſtem, with its application *to our diſtreſſes.*—This, the writer thinks, has not fully preſented itſelf to Mr. Pitt's mind, he therefore kindly undertakes to beſtow upon him a portion of his own ſagacity.—But we think that the inference which this gentleman would draw from his poſition, that 'the effects of knowledge, on the intercourſe of nations, has been, 'in many reſpects, injurious' may at leaſt be queſtioned. 'The intercourſe,' he ſays, 'between the nations of Europe 'has, for theſe laſt two centuries, been conſtantly increaſing, 'whilſt the wars, without becoming leſs frequent, have become '*far more general, bloody*, and *expenſive.*' We aver that this is not the caſe, and that if the hiſtory of European nations be fairly examined, it will be found, that wars have not been more general, and certainly have been leſs bloody, than at any preceding period. The inſinuation againſt the dignity of crowns, as often enumerated among the cauſes of war, is ridiculous enough. By the dignity of crowns is underſtood, in political language, not the feelings of prejudices or pride of princes, individually conſidered, but the real or imaginary intereſts of the different countries. That theſe pretences have often been frivolous, and frequently miſtaken, and that much blood has been ſpilled fruitleſsly in conſequence, it would be abſurd to deny; but the dignity of each crown has undoubtedly been felt by each nation as eſſentially its own, and inſeparable from its intereſt, otherwiſe the conſequence of ſupporting it would not have been war.

Page 7.—Here, for a moment, Mr. Wilſon loſes ſight of our diſtreſſes, ſo much, and ſo perpetually his theme.—'Britain,' ſays he, 'has grown proſperous in ſpite of the wretched politics 'of her Rulers.—The genius of Watts, Wedgewood and 'Arkwright has counteracted the expence and folly of the Ame-'rican war.' And could not this writer have foreſeen that other

Watts, other Wedgewoods, and other Arkwrights might ariſe to counteract the expences, or make amends for the neceſſity, for ſuch alſo it may be, of other wars.—may not other, and yet more exalted talents be called forth, while *ſecurity of property* exiſts, and *a ſpirit* of *liberty* is diffuſed throughout a nation. But, to ſhow how inconſiſtent man is with himſelf, in this very page, in a few ſucceeding lines, the writer recurs to his favourite ſubject of our diſtreſſes, and has this bold expreſſion—'Of the houſes that remain ſolvent *it is known*, that the greater 'part are ſtruggling with difficulties; that theſe *are hourly en-* '*creaſing*, and that diſtruſt and diſmay prevail univerſally.' We content ourſelves with denying the fact, which, in this metropolis, the univerſal voice no leſs denies; and can ſafely aſſure our readers who live at a remote diſtance, that they may ſtill reſt in ſafety in their beds, in ſpite of the bug-bears which this *well-meaning* writer would raiſe to interrupt their ſlumbers. There is no greater diſtruſt, and, we believe, leſs diſmay than in any preceding war, which has rouſed the valour and patriotiſm of Britons.

P. 10. we find in this place the very bold aſſertion, that "Ruſſia is abſolutely bankrupt." But ſurely, Jaſper Wilſon, Eſq. ſhould have adduced ſome facts of ſtriking magnitude in proof of this.—Critics are cold-blooded mortals, who are not perſuaded by a mere aſſertion; and we ourſelves, mixing a good deal with individuals of almoſt every deſcription, and of all parties, and conſequently not entirely ignorant of what paſſes in the world, confeſs that we now learn, for the firſt time, this extraordinary fact; which, if true, muſt involve incidents of ſufficient importance to looſen the bands of commerce, in all the quarters of the globe.

P. 17. the author here aſſerts, that land has not eſcaped *deterioration*. We ſuppoſe he means *depreciation*; for no political circumſtances can directly affect the *goodneſs* of the land, and the expreſſion is therefore abſurd. But we aſk, is the fact ſo? It cannot be fair to judge on either ſide, from a few partial and ſolitary examples. But in many places land, on ſale, has produced a larger price than was demanded, or expected, before the war. This may perhaps ariſe from the circumſtance of ſeveral monied men, withdrawing their capitals at the preſent period from the riſk of trade, and veſting them in eſtates.

We ſubmit to this writer's profeſſed ſpirit of candour, whether there really is any thing in the preſent circumſtances of Great Britain, which will juſtify the gloom and deſpondency of the following exclamation.

"There

"There is a ſituation that a good citizen muſt brood over in ſilence, but which the rapid career of our adverſity does not admit to be long abſent from his thoughts, in which it [paper money] may be the only national remedy againſt general ruin and confuſion." P. 18.

The ſentence which follows, perhaps explains better than whole pages of elaborate argument, the real cauſe of much of the temporary evil which was ſome time ſince felt.

"Though the banking houſes which circulate promiſſory notes, have not contributed in any conſiderable degree to our preſent diſtreſs, it muſt be admitted that it has been aggravated by the imprudence of individuals in over-trading their capitals, and reſorting in ſeveral inſtances to the ſyſtem of drawing and redrawing for ſupporting their credit."

In the ſame page, and almoſt in the ſame breath, we are informed, by implication, that all cabinets are governed by ignorance and caprice. Doubtleſs, on the other hand, all the concentrated ſagacity and virtue of man reſt with the author, and his friends. Peace to that political wiſdom, ſay we, which aſſumes for granted, that every Governor muſt be either a knave or a fool; and if this ſweeping ſyſtem of cenſure be admitted, even the preſent *wiſe* and *good* men who utter it, would become knaves and fools if allowed to govern; ſo they, at leaſt, ought not to wiſh for a change. The ſneer at the Sovereign, in p. 22, ſeems to have little buſineſs there, more than to mark the real character of this quondam admirer of Mr. Pitt—"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth ſpeaketh."

If the following exclamation at p. 25, be not a paradox, we know not what is.

"Better far had it been for Britain to have fought France ſingly, if her power had been twice as great, while the reſt of Europe looked on, than to ſtir up and mingle in this general cruſade of folly and ruin."

Let it not be forgotten amid theſe high-wrought deſcriptions of our national miſery, calamity and ruin, that one eſſential branch of our manufactures, that of our clothiers, is ſteadily employed without interruption, to furniſh the armies of our allies. We are told indeed at p. 26, "that the funds of all the belligerent powers are anticipated and exhauſted, and national credit is every where about to explode." But we are almoſt fatigued with pointing out ſuch hardy aſſertions, unſupported even by the ſhadow of evidence. We are well contented not to have Jaſper Wilſon's gloomy ſpirit of prophecy. In this ſame page he tells us, that, "in the ſeat of war, famine may be conſidered as inevitable, diſeaſe may ſoon be expected, contagion

will ſcatter her poiſon, &c. &c." Now, to be ſure, it would be a ſad thing if all this were true, we can only ſay, that nothing has yet happened to induce us to call this writer a ſecond Daniel. Nay he is determined we ſhall at all events be a miſerable people; we are miſerable now we are at war, we ſhould have been alſo miſerable if we had not gone to war.

" It is very clear then, that had we even ourſelves continued at peace, while the other belligerent powers were at war, we ſhould have ſuffered much from the progreſs of univerſal poverty."

Great ſtreſs is laid upon an exclamation of Mr. Wyndham, on a very memorable occaſion, and all the writer's powers of irony and ridicule are exerted to point it out to contempt. The truth is, that Mr. Wyndam in his noble ſolicitude, " ne quid Reſpublcia detrimenti caperet," thought that if either the commerce of the country, or the country itſelf muſt periſh, there could be no room to heſitate,—this doubtleſs was all he intended. It requires no apology, and deſerves no cenſure.

An attempt is made, p. 34, to vindicate France from the imputation of commencing the war. For what purpoſe, ſays this writer, ſhould they add England to the number of their enemies. For what purpoſe? was it not, we aſk, an eſſential part of the mad ſyſtem they were then purſuing?—was not war againſt all crowned heads and monarchies preached in their convention, thundered by their Demagogues, and demanded by the turbulent ſpirits, who could only hope for diſtinction in ſcenes of anarchy and blood? That it was unprovoked on our part requires no formal proof. Elated by a flush of temporary ſucceſs, the French vainly imagined they had the right of impoſing upon all nations their own evil ſchemes of government. The cenſure which ſucceeds, on Mr. Pitt, for not attending to a late application for peace from Le Brun, is puerile in the extreme; as if any ſtability could exiſt in an engagement with a Fanatic of to-day, to be obtruded from his place by a ſtill greater Fanatic of to-morrow. This the fate of Le Brun has evinced. If it were true, as is aſſerted in the following page, that the treaty of Piltnitz was the ſource of all the preſent hoſtilities, which however is very diſputable, an additional argument ariſes to prove, that the war is by no means imputable to our government. This country gave no countenance to that treaty, by the preſence of any official or public character at the congreſs.

The hacknied ſubject of internal ſeditions and conſpiracies, is beaten over and over again at p. 39, and in many ſubſequent pages. A plain anſwer to all this childiſh cavil may be eaſily and effectually given. It was notorious that the Jacobins had

too

too ſucceſsfully ſpread their wild chimeras in this country, and that many profligate characters were ripe for ſedition and conſpiracies. It was not the miniſter or his friends who took the alarm, it was the great body of the nation, exerting itſelf with one voice, one heart, and one hand, to deſtroy the poiſon in its bud. Thanks to Providence, we did ſo, and let thoſe "go wince," who having ſiniſter views, found them fruſtrated by the vigour and honeſty of Engliſhmen.

We do not mean to attend this writer further in his progreſs; we could, were we ſo inclined, point out many inſtances of falſe taſte, and turgid ſtyle, ſuch for inſtance, as when the author talks of "the claſſic grace, with which the ſpear of liberty was wielded at Jemappe," "floating notions of change pervading the imagination," "the fundamentality of the French Revolution," but, having ſaid what ſeemed to us moſt neceſſary, we decline this further taſk. A juſt analyſis of this publication will be found to be this: The author indulges himſelf in painting a moſt exaggerated and gloomy picture of the preſent or impending calamities of poor Old England, which, by his account, is in a moſt deplorable ſtate indeed. This is the ſtriking character of his piece; many and violent anathemas againſt Mr. Pitt, (whom formerly he *warmly* admired) Mr. Burke, Mr. Wyndham, &c. with, at every interval, loud cries of peace, peace!—

Now, peace is our dear delight, not Jaſper's more —

But let it not be obtained at the expence of national honour and national importance; let it not depend on the caprice of individuals, marked only by their levity of mind, and ſanguinary conduct; let it reſt on ſome better foundation than the clamour of the moment. Let it not, with narrow policy, embrace our own perſonal and ſolitary intereſts, but let it widely and boldly comprehend Europe, nay the habitable world, the tranquillity of which theſe reſtleſs Jacobins would, according to their own declarations, diſturb, if poſſible, with their new-fangled doctrines.—Such alone is the peace we covet; ſuch alone we can recommend and vindicate. The peace for which theſe indiſcriminate admirers of that bleſſing are ſo clamorous, would only involve us in a greater circle of hoſtilities, more formidable in themſelves, and more extenſive in their conſequences. We regret, moſt ſincerely regret, the lives of our brave countrymen, and the temporary diminution of commercial advantages; but the Sun of Britain will, we truſt, only be obſcured by a tranſient gloom, nor do we fear but that, with increaſe of glory, it will ere long

Flame in the forehead of the morning ſky.

ART. XIII. *Roman Converſations, or a ſhort Deſcription of the Antiquities of Rome, and the Characters of many eminent Romans; intermixed with References to claſſical Authors, and various moral Reflections; in a ſuppoſed Converſation between ſome Engliſh Gentlemen at Rome.* 8vo. 2 volumes, 12s. Brown.

THESE volumes are ſingularly circumſtanced with reſpect to publication, and we are enabled to notice them, which, from our reſpect to the worthy author, we are much inclined to do, in conſequence of that ſingularity. The author, Joſeph Wilcocks, Eſq. a man of fortune, but better diſtinguiſhed by the exemplary goodneſs of his heart, died in December, 1791, leaving theſe papers prepared for publication. In May, 1792, the firſt volume was publiſhed, and, in conſequence of written directions left by the author, the ſecond not till twelve months after. Such, at leaſt is the account tranſmitted to us by the publiſher, of the accuracy of which we have no reaſon to doubt.

According to the books of Weſtminſter college, where Mr. Wilcocks was educated, he was born in the year, 1724, and was conſequently only 67, at the period of his death*; but he had been for ſome time a good deal infirm, and evidently approaching towards that great change for which few men are ſo well prepared. His eſtate, which was conſiderable, was employed chiefly in various acts of beneficence, and he lived uniformly a retired and ſtudious life, particularly attentive to biblical learning, and to every thing that could promote the cauſe of piety. His humility and diffidence were carried rather to an extreme; and from the ſame exceſs in the ſenſibility of his conſcientious feelings, he forbore to act as a magiſtrate very early in life, having for a ſhort time undertaken it as a juſtice, in his own county of Berks. Having in early life paid his addreſſes to a lady whom his father deemed it imprudent for him to marry, in point of circumſtances, he ſubmitted to parental authority, but continued unmarried throughout life. This life, however, though exemplary to the higheſt degree, in point of conduct, is not one of thoſe that furniſh many or ſtriking events; and we cannot better hold forth that example to the imitation of others, than by giving his character in the un-

* We find, however, that he was actually born in 1723.

adorned

adorned language of an old ſervant, in which they have been tranſmitted to us by a friend.

"One of his very amiable qualities was to conſider himſelf as a citizen of the world, and mankind in general as his brethren and friends; conſequently he endeavoured to do them all the good in his power. I think I may alſo ſafely ſay, the great rule of his life and conduct was to be a true diſciple and follower of all the beneficent actions of our Saviour, and to interweave his examples into his daily exerciſe and practice. He uſed to riſe early, and was a very great œconomiſt of his time; labouring to keep a moſt exact account of all his domeſtic concerns, and every thing that belonged to his receipts and expenditure. Even his numerous gifts and charities, I believe, were daily committed to paper, and all looked over in the evening, and balanced, noting every error and deficiency; and if he did not perceive he had done one or more acts of charity and beneficence, he thought he had loſt a day. He was the moſt dutiful and affectionate ſon, the moſt kind nephew, couſin, or relation to all who ſtood in any degree of kindred. To ſervants, workmen, and tenants, the moſt gentle and beneficent; and to his poor neighbours an affectionate father, paying for ſchooling for their children, and even erecting ſchools, which is, perhaps, too well known to require mentioning. When travelling, he would enquire at the inns, who was in ſickneſs or neceſſity in the place, leaving money for their relief. He frequently releaſed debtors from priſon, and had great charity to beggars. He frequently ſent medical aſſiſtance to the ſick, and gave large ſums to hoſpitals. When abroad, he gave large ſums alſo to poor convents, and to the neceſſitous of all countries and religions. He was always ready to aſſiſt every increaſe or improvement of learning, witneſs the very large and laborious ſhare he took in aſſiſting the collation of the Hebrew text of the bible, by opening many of the foreign libraries in Europe, through his intereſt and labour, and employing profeſſors to collate at his own expence. His humanity to the brute creation was very great, and his tenderneſs even to inſects. He preſerved a reverential reſpect for the place of his nativity, for the places where he had received his education, and for thoſe who had been companions of his youth: likewiſe for the memory of thoſe who had been in any way inſtrumental in forming his morals, and perfecting his learning; and this was preſerved even to their friends and poſterity."

This artieſs picture, drawn by the hand of one who knew him intimately, may preſerve a memorial of this worthy man, from which his modeſty and ſelf-abaſement would have ſhrunk: but praiſe, as well as cenſure, muſt be given to the dead for the ſake of the living, without regard to feelings which exiſt no longer.

longer. Of our praiſe or cenſure, perhaps, they are entirely ignorant; but if they know of them, they muſt know alſo that it is expedient, for the good of mankind, that neither ſhould be withheld.

Mr. Wilcocks compiled the book of ſacred exerciſes now in uſe at Weſtminſter ſchool; but we do not recollect any other publications known to have originated from his pen.

The book now before us may juſtly be recommended to the attention of that numerous claſs of youthful readers to which it is a concern of material importance, to ſeparate the truths of Roman hiſtory, from the errors which disfigure it; to acquire a juſt admiration for the real patriots of Rome, and a juſt abhorrence of thoſe whoſe patriotiſm was only feigned: to diſtinguiſh between the inſidious arts of demagogues, and the integrity of true friends to the public, in order to apply thoſe leſſons to juſt uſe in future life.

In nice inveſtigations of character, the author appears to have conducted his enquiries with perſevering induſtry, free from prejudice, and with a ſtrict regard to truth, negligent of popular opinion. Of this, his characters of Romulus, of the Gracchi, of Marcellus, Brutus, and others, will furniſh ſtriking inſtances. The plan of his work at the ſame time permits a deſcription of modern Rome, and its vicinity, which bears every mark of being conducted with ſimilar accuracy. The author's own account of the perſons by whom theſe converſations are held, is at once illuſtrative of his general deſign, and ſtrongly characteriſtic of his own feelings and diſpoſition.

"The following papers being drawn up in the form of a dialogue, it may be ſerviceable to him [the reader] to be in this place pre-acquainted in ſome degree with each of the four characters there introduced.

"It is hoped that the *eccleſiaſtical* character, though very imperfectly delineated, will not, *on the whole*, appear unamiable; nor ſuch a temper of mind to be totally an unworthy model for the young readers, who are deſigned for that profeſſion. As to this character, it may be ſufficient here to premiſe only, that this clergyman is ſuppoſed, during his *learned* and *pious* care of his young pupil, to have laboured to implant in his breaſt, from his earlieſt childhood, the true and great principles of Chriſtian charity, or univerſal love; utterly diſcouraging, from the firſt, all thoſe childiſh prejudices of narrow minds, the partial and unjuſt preferences of one ſchool, one college, or one univerſity to another; and teaching him afterwards gradually to extend his love to all worthy perſons of all parties and denominations in this kingdom; and in general to all the inhabitants of all the *different* kingdoms and countries, of which the body of this happy monarchy is compoſed. In the ſame manner, during his travels into foreign countries, (which laſt and very important part of education is particularly uſeful in opening the mind, and enlarging the heart) he continued ſtill the ſame great and generous

generous plan of inſtruction. He ſtill laboured to cultivate in his pupil's happy ſoul, true humility; and the *conſequential* virtues of ſincere good-will towards men, and piety to that God in the higheſt, who (according to the charitable reflection of St. *Paul, during his travels*) hath made *of one blood*, all nations to dwell on all the face of the earth. Such was the bleſſed object of his meditations; *ut charitas, pietate perfectè accenſa, progrediatur quotidiè in ulteriora.* Such were the *limits* to which he thus extended his benevolence; even thoſe of the great globe itſelf.

And heaven beheld its image in his breaſt.

Eſſay on Man, Ep. iv. ver. 157.

"In relation to the three young gentlemen, it may not be improper here to premiſe, that they are all ſuppoſed to be deſcended of noble and opulent families; and all partakers of a ſimilar and truly noble education, particularly in the ſtudy of the belles lettres, and the ſtill more pleaſing ſtudy of goodneſs.

"Their turns of mind alſo in general were amiably ſimilar; though at preſent their talents began to exert themſelves in different manners; according to the different proſpects, which each had now opening before his eyes, of his particular kind of life, and ſtation in the world.

"The eldeſt, whoſe family ſeat in the houſe of commons was ready to receive him on his return to *England*, was preparing himſelf for that ſtation with truly patriotic intentions. He was daily, for ſome hours, inflaming his mind with the fire of ancient eloquence; at other hours he was ſtill more earneſt in the purſuit of a more ſolid object: for he was reſolutely now entering on a diligent ſtudy of the vaſt and complex ſcience of parliamentary and national buſineſs; without which indeed all attempts to ſenatorial oratory are neceſſarily very empty and vain.

"The youngeſt of theſe three friends was heir to a ſeat in the *higheſt* aſſembly of the *Britiſh* legiſlature. He did not indeed neglect ſuch proper political ſtudies, though as yet he did not follow them with ſuch ardency. For he had the happineſs to know that his noble and good father was ſtill in ſtrong health, and to wiſh that that health might be continued for many and many years. His chief object in the mean time, eſpecially during his reſidence at *Rome*, was, firſt, improvement in true politeneſs of behaviour; and, ſecondly, inſtruction in the elegant arts of architecture, painting, ſculpture, &c. of which he might afterwards hope to become an encourager at home, in humble imitation of his moſt amiable young ſovereign. Charmed and enchanted with theſe fine arts, he preferred the quiet ſtudy of their excellencies to all the pomp and turbulence of a political life; and on this account was very far from deſiring to be ſoon elected a member of the other legiſlative aſſembly, as he might eaſily have been.

"The third, though loving his country like the firſt of theſe his young friends and admiring the arts like the ſecond, yet had fixed his plan of life, (perhaps owing to the influence of his good tutor, the clergyman juſt mentioned) on a different deſign. His prudent object was the family-life of a worthy country-gentleman; in which ſtation however he hoped to continue, for many years in a proper manner, the ſame kind

kind of ſtudies, in which he had been happily educated in his earlieſt youth."

The firſt volume is divided into two books, containing each five converſations; in which the conſideration of Roman characters is carried down as low as Scipio Æmilianus, beginning from Romulus and Numa.

From this diviſion of the work, we ſhall inſert the following ſpecimen:

"Crito's pupil, according to cuſtom, waked very early this morning, and on opening his window-ſhutters, was amply rewarded for his vigilance, by the ſweet freſhneſs of the air, and the beautiful ſight,

> "*Of day-ſpring; and the ſun, who ſcarce upriſ'n,*
> *With wheels yet hovering o'er the ocean's brim,*
> *Shot parallel to earth his dewy ray.*"

Not a ſingle bird in any of the adjoining fields or groves was then ſilent: from his window this happy youth liſtened with pleaſure to their joy. He gazed, ſometimes on the mountains, and other diſtant objects of the charming landſcape of *Tivoli*; ſometimes on the neighbouring hill, from the brow of which ſeveral ſmall but ſhining ſtreams were pouring down their waters into the adjacent valley, and at the ſame time ſending up their white exhalations to heaven. Several lines of *Milton*'s deſcription of *Eden* now recurred to his memory,

> "*Lowly he bow'd, adoring, and began*
> *His oraiſons, each morning duly paid.*
> *Theſe are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,*
> *Almighty!*" *&c.*

"Full of the felicity both of devotion and innocence, he then walked out alone, amidſt the murmurs and caſcades of an hundred rivulets. On his return in about an hour's time, he found all his good friends riſen. Full of chearfulneſs the whole company ſat down to breakfaſt, and afterwards proceeded together to viſit the natural curioſities and antiquities of the place.

"Through the ſtreets of the town they walked to the bridge, which is at its farther end. Leaning over the parapet wall, which is on the right-hand of that bridge, *Crito* with his pupil looked down on the famous cataract of the river *Anio*. They ſurveyed that majeſtic ſcene of nature with due admiration, though they had ſeen *Schaffhauſen*, and read the moſt faithful deſcriptions of *Niagara*. The attention of the other two gentlemen was, in the mean time, employed in viewing, on the rock on their left, the ſmall but elegant antique building, which is commonly called the temple of the *Sibyll*. The youngeſt made ſeveral judicious obſervations on its architecture: the eldeſt, turning round to *Crito*'s pupil, aſked him ſome queſtions relative to that ancient oracle, which was ſituate ſomewhere in this neighbourhood, and of which the *Sibylla Tiburtina* was probably one of the prieſteſſes. That oracle, I mean, ſaid he, where, according to your beloved *Virgil*, king *Latinus* heard the prophecy of the future greatneſs of this *Roman* nation;

tion; greatneſs, not confined to *Italy* alone, but, from the remarkable epocha of the firſt *Punic* war, ſpreading gradually over all parts of the *Mediterranean*, and extending itſelf on one ſide to the *Atlantic*, on the other ſide to the *Arabian* ocean.

> " *Omnia ſub pedibus, quâ ſol utrumque recurrens*
> *Aſpicit oceanum, vertique regique videbunt.*"

" The converſation was now interrupted by the arrival of two young travellers, one a *Dutchman*, the other a *Dane*, accompanied by a *Roman* Abate, their antiquarian. As they were all very well acquainted with *Crito*, and his three young countrymen, they joined company for the remainder of the day; they continued indeed together during the whole time which they paſſed at *Tivoli* and *Palæſtrina*." P. 197.

The ſecond volume conſiſts alſo of two books, in the firſt of which we find eight converſations; in the ſecond, ſeven: and concludes with ſome mention of the work of Fannius on thoſe who ſuffered for their virtue from the tyranny of Nero; followed by ſtrong leſſons on the ſubject of religion.

In this volume, the following compariſon of the chriſtian character, with that of ſtoiciſm, is worthy of notice:

" Yet, ſeated as we are at preſent by *Zeno*'s ſtatue, let us not omit to do proper juſtice even to the ſtoics themſelves. Many of their doctrines are very noble, very exalted: many of their examples deſerve our ſtudy, deſerve our imitation. But at the ſame time that we acknowledge this, let us again and again bleſs Providence for having aſſiſted *us* with other examples, far more perfect than thoſe of any *Roman* worthy; with other inſtructions far more correct and complete than this *Grecian* philoſophy which thus abounded with great errors mixt with great wiſdom, and taught great vices mixt with great virtues.

" *Crito* now began to conſider the Chriſtian religion in contraſt with the ſtoic philoſophy. There is no need to inſert here the particulars of his diſcourſe; they ſeem indeed to be in ſome meaſure foreign from the ſubject of theſe *Roman* Converſations: it may be ſufficient to obſerve in general that his diſcourſe was, in its beginning cool; it was throughout learned and judicious; but in its progreſs his heart became gradually warm, and at the concluſion broke out in a pure *flame* of piety.

" The Chriſtian character (ſaid he towards the concluſion) is not only more noble, more grand, and awful than any imagined perfection in this ſo much celebrated philoſophy, but it has alſo a grace, amiableneſs, and beauty, which never adorned any ſtoic viſion. Much fuller is it than ſtoiciſm of the ſpirit of true juſtice, but infinitely fuller of benevolence and mercy. Fuller of the ſpirit of juſt inflexibility in what is right; but ſtill more full of condeſcenſion and ſweetneſs. Fuller of fortitude, but infinitely more abounding in patience, in reſignation, and in the higheſt moſt unextinguiſhable hope. Greater as to exaltation of mind, but infinitely greater in the deepeſt humility, and in

in the moſt grateful acknowledgment that all its virtues are the gifts of the grace of heaven."

The plan of a new edition of Horace, ſketched in the paſſage here ſubjoined, is pleaſing, and ſuggeſts to us that a ſmall part of it has ſince been executed in Italy.

"I could wiſh, ſaid he, that ſome properly qualified *Engliſh* traveller would, during his making the tour of *Italy*, amuſe himſelf with executing that deſign which I remember to have heard you propoſe.

"I mean, the collection of proper materials for *a new edition of Horace's Odes, accompanied with a traveller's notes*. Several illuſtrations might doubtleſs be with much eaſe and pleaſure collected from a view of the face of this country, from an experience of its climate, and an obſervation of the cuſtoms and manners of its inhabitants: illuſtrations, never perhaps to be expected from the labour or genius of any of our *tramontane literati*, who have not had the happineſs of ſeeing theſe ſouthern parts of *Europe*.

"I have been thinking that ſuch an edition might be very properly adorned; not only (as you propoſed) with ſome neatly engraved maps of the *Campagna di Roma*, and other parts of modern *Italy*; but alſo with ſome ſmall landſkips, placed as head or tail-pieces to ſeveral of the Odes.

"Let me give one inſtance only of what I mean. The Odes which are deſcriptive of the environs of *Tibur* might be very pleaſingly illuminated by ſome views in miniature of the real country near *Tivoli*, and the preſent remains of *Mæcenas's* ſtately villa there."

At Rome, a few years ſince, was publiſhed a work of this kind, intended to illuſtrate the journey of Horace from Rome to Brunduſium, conſiſting of a ſet of engravings of the places and ſcenes there mentioned, from actual views, with the correſponding paſſages of the author ſubjoined. But the general edition, on the plan of Mr. Wilcocks, would be more ſatisfactory.

To the ornaments of ſtyle, it may be obſerved, our author has paid leſs ſcrupulous attention than to the veracity of his narrations. If we are not charmed with the brilliancy of his deſcriptions, we cannot but approve the fidelity of his repreſentations; if we are not overwhelmed by the rapidity of his eloquence, we cannot but yield to the ſtoutneſs of his arguments; which are rarely diſputable, and ſtill more rarely ſubvertible. His conſtant diſpoſition to inculcate the precepts of moral and religious knowledge, tho' highly commendable in its motives, has given an air of uniform ſolemnity to his work, which ſometimes appears to extend itſelf with unneceſſary ſeriouſneſs to trifles. Youthful minds, it might have been of advantage to recollect, require to be allured to improvement of all kinds, by ſome variety of ſtyle, and to be relieved in their operations

operations by occaſional excurſions of fancy, and traits of gayer hue. But to the praiſe of having left behind him a work calculated to convey much uſeful information, and ſtrongly evidencing his own learning, unaffected modeſty, and genuine piety, Mr. Wilcocks is moſt juſtly entitled.

ART. XIV. *Sins of the Government, Sins of the Nation; or, a Diſcourſe for the Faſt, appointed on April* 19, 1793. *By a Volunteer.* 8vo. 1s. Johnſon.

THIS ſingular production is ſaid to come from the pen of Mrs. Barbauld, a lady well known, and certainly of diſtinguiſhed accompliſhments. Though ſhe does not actually prefix it in the uſual form of a ſermon, ſhe in a very few ſentences introduces her text, which is Deut. xxix. 10. *Ye ſtand this day all of you before the Lord;* a text which would ſuit any congregation, any ſubject, or any occaſion; but which is here intended to point out to the hearers their particular reſponſibility before God for the public tranſactions of the nation. In order to fix this reſponſibility upon them, the writer has recourſe to doctrines *perfectly French*; which ſhe thus introduces:

"We act as a nation, when, *through the organ* of the legiſlative power, *which ſpeaks the will of the nation*, and by means of the executive power which *does the will of the nation*, *we* enact laws, form alliances, make war or peace, diſpoſe of the public money, or do any of thoſe things which *belong to us in our collective capacity*. As, comparatively, few individuals have any immediate ſhare in theſe public acts, we might be tempted to forget the reſponſibility which attaches to the nation at large with regard to them, did not the wiſdom and piety of the governing powers, by thus calling us together on every public emergency, remind us *that they are all our own acts*; and that, for every violation of integrity, juſtice, or humanity in public affairs, it is incumbent upon every one of us, to humble himſelf perſonally before the tribunal of Almighty God." P. 3.

Here we have *organ*, and *national will*, and all the jargon of French republicaniſm; and on this ground, and this alone, ſtands all the argument of this diſcourſe. Deny this, and the whole is blank paper, or worſe than that, paper miſuſed.

What immediately follows, is an argument as falſe and fallacious as we ever remember to have ſeen upon paper. The lady muſt excuſe us, we are not wanting in reſpect to her, but when ladies condeſcend to write political pamphlets, they muſt condeſcend alſo to have their arguments examined. It

ſtands thus: "that this [above given] is the true *and only rational* interpretation of the ſolemnities of this day, is evident from hence, that we are never enjoined to confeſs the ſins of other people, but our own ſins." When the lady had hit upon this argument, we make no doubt that ſhe cried *ευρηκα*, in Greek or Engliſh, and imagined herſelf to have attained even the acme of demonſtration. But, alas! demonſtration is a ſlippery thing, and is particularly accuſtomed to elude the graſp of thoſe who do not try to ſeize it coolly. Who is there, not ſeduced by the pride of ſuppoſed diſcovery, that cannot perceive this deduction to reſt ſolely upon the imagination, that on days of public faſting, we are called together to lament the ſins of the adminiſtration?—But in all the ſermons that were ever produced upon ſuch an occaſion, till the preſent, where is this doctrine to be found? or, what miniſtry was ever ſo fooliſh as to ſay to the nation, We are wicked, and are doing wrong, therefore *you muſt repent for us*. No, the nation is called upon to faſt for that aggregate of ſin, in which every individual bears a part, greater or leſs; and with a deſign to ſupplicate, that God, *in conſideration of the juſtice and rectitude* of our preſent meaſures, would not viſit us for thoſe offences which we have all committed againſt him.

We ſee then what becomes of that curious ſarcaſm, for which alſo the writer doubtleſs gave herſelf great credit. "If, therefore, the nation at large had nothing to do in the affairs of the nation, the piety of our rulers would have led them to faſt and pray by themſelves alone, without inviting us to concur in this ſalutary work." If God were inclined to puniſh a nation for its general iniquity, the faſting and praying of its governors alone might be wholly inefficacious, but the general humiliation of the whole, *for their own ſins*, in obedience to the call of their governors, preſents a very different picture, and one much more likely to conciliate the indulgence of the Almighty. If they faſted for the ſins of their governors, they would indeed faſt *for thoſe of others*, notwithſtanding the ingenious implication of this galliciſed lady; whoſe attachment to the principles of that anarchical ſyſtem ſhines forth again in the concluſion of this paragraph, "for in every tranſaction *the principal* is anſwerable for the conduct of *the agents* he employs to tranſact it," that is, the people, *as principal*, is anſwerable for the faults of the King and Miniſters, *its ſervants*: for the whole chain of this reſponſibility is wound up in the enſuing ſentence. What then does the following interpretation of the royal Proclamation ſpeak, but the direct language of the preſent Convention of France?

"The

"The language of the Proclamation then may be thus interpreted —People! who in your individual capacities are rich and poor, high and low, governors and governed, aſſemble yourſelves *in the unity of your public exiſtence*; reſt from your ordinary occupations, give a different direction to the exerciſes of your public worſhip, confeſs— not every man his own ſins, but all the ſins of all. We, your appointed rulers, before we allow ourſelves to go on in executing *your will* in a conjuncture ſo important, force you to make a pauſe, that you may be conſtrained to reflect, that you may bring this will, paramount to every thing elſe, into the ſacred preſence of God; that you may there examine it, and ſee whether it be agreeable to his will, and to the eternal obligations of virtue and good morals. If not, the guilt be upon your own heads; we diſclaim the awful reſponſibility." P. 5.

Suppoſing the hearers, or readers, to be now ſufficiently prepared by *proper* views of the ſubject, *Madame* goes on to tell them into what ſins they are moſt likely *to be betrayed*.

Sarcaſm is a figure which this lady, forgetting its impropriety in a ſermon, is very fond of uſing: for which reaſon, in the very next ſentence, being about to tell us what is national religion, ſhe firſt tells us, very curiouſly, what it is not. "By a national religion," ſhe ſays, "I do not mean the burning a few wretches twice or thrice a year, in honour of God, nor yet the exacting ſubſcription to ſome obſcure tenets, *believed by few, and underſtood by none*; nor yet the inveſting a certain order of men, *dreſſed in a particular habit*, with *civil* privileges and *ſecular* emolument," p. 7.

Alas! good lady! and is this all you can ſee in the the latter part of the fabric of the eccleſiaſtical conſtitution of this kingdom? —be aſſured, however, that your countrymen do not think with you; that they believe what you do not believe; underſtand what you do not, or will not underſtand (pardon us!) and revere what you inſult.—In this paragraph, however, inauſpiciouſly as it begins, we are happily gratified by one true principle thus expreſſed: "But the united will of a whole people cannot make wrong right, or ſanction one act of rapacity, injuſtice, or breach of faith. The firſt principle, therefore, we muſt lay down is, that we are to ſubmit our public conduct to the ſame rules, by which we are to regulate our private actions," p. 9. In this we moſt cordially agree, and only wonder that the fair writer ſhould have ſo boldly forſaken her teachers.

The vices of nations now to be enumerated are divided into, 1. thoſe which relate to their own internal proceedings: 2. and thoſe which belong to their relations with other ſtates. Of the firſt kind are oppreſſive laws; and here we are told that our government, though good, will not continue ſo unleſs we take care of it. For this purpoſe we are guarded, very properly, againſt *inſubordination*, (ſee French Dictionary) but

unhappily the oppoſite duty is fixed only on the axiom that " the *will* of the minority ſhould *ever yield* to that of the majority ;" an axiom which came in the ſame ſhip with the word inſubordination, and has been refuted often enough to ſave us the trouble. The glorious effects of it are however diſplayed in a ſtyle of enthuſiaſm, which is rather forgetful of facts.—From the vocabulary of the Convention we have then, *public functionaries*, which are defined accordingly. Reformers are next defined, and their office is ſtated to be " to ſow the ſeed, and let it lie patiently in the ground, perhaps for ages,—to *prepare*; not to bring about, *revolutions*."—It is taken for granted, that theſe reformers have all the ſuperior light they ſuppoſe themſelves to have ; but happily it is allowed, that even freedom " if a nation is not diſpoſed to accept of it, is not to be preſented to them on the point of a bayonet," p. 13. This is a great point gained ; but an axiom, we fear, not much to be truſted, when thoſe, who call licence freedom, feel bold enough to think they can enforce it.

The outline of government being thus viewed, the particular parts are called up to examination, and here the favourite Knight-Errant, Sarcaſm, is ſent out by this Fairy Queen to attack, directly or indirectly, almoſt every part of our national ſyſtem ; but as he attacks them only with old and blunted arms, or with the magic ſpells of exaggeration, his adventure does not end triumphantly. The nation is then accuſed of *extravagance*, with reſpect to the national expenditure ; *pride* of patriotiſm ; *cruelty* and *oppreſſion* in the ſlave-trade; which, however, the legiſlature has alleviated, and has ſeriouſly endeavoured to remove.

Then we come to the ſecond head of our *external conduct* : and here we are enjoined to obſerve *ſincerity*, and are accuſed, falſely accuſed, we may honeſtly aſſert, of *injuſtice*. We are accuſed of fancying ourſelves the excluſive favourites of heaven, and of ſaying in our thankſgivings, " God, we thank thee, that we are not like other nations," p. 25, of which, ſurely, conſcience cannot accuſe us. Then follows the cuſtomary declamation againſt war ; with ſome new turns, ſuch as bringing in the military eſtimates,—" ſo much for killing, ſo much for maiming, ſo much for making widows and orphans," &c. which, though certainly very witty, is not at all to the purpoſe : and therefore leſt it ſhould fail, the pathetic is, immediately after, called in as an auxiliary :—and the praying to God to go forth with our armies, and be our aid, is repreſented as the conſummation of all impiety. God forbid, however, that we ſhould ever forget that the battle is not to the ſtrong, but to thoſe who are enabled or permitted to obtain it by the Lord of Hoſts.

In the following paſſage there is ſo much candour, that for the ſake of candour, we are deſirous to extract it.

" This general opinion has, on a recent occaſion, been ſedulouſly called for, and moſt of you have complied with the requiſition. You, who have, on this occaſion, given warm and unqualified declarations of attachment to the exiſting ſyſtem, you have done well—You, who have denounced abuſes, and declared your wiſhes for reform, you have done well likewiſe, provided each of you has acted from the ſincere, unbiaſſed conviction of his own mind. But if you have done it lightly, and without judgment, you have done ill; if againſt judgment, worſe: if, by any improper influence, you have interfered with the liberty of your neighbour, or your dependant, and cauſed him to act againſt his judgment and his conſcience—worſe ſtill. If the ferment of party has ſtirred up a ſpirit of rancour and animoſity among friends and townſmen, or introduced the poiſon of diſtruſt amidſt the freedom and ſecurity of ſocial life, we ſtand this day before the Lord; and if our brother hath aught againſt us, " let us go firſt, and be reconciled " to our brother, and then come and offer our gift." P. 37.

But in the next ſentence we have a cenſure upon thoſe who may have " diſturbed or miſled weaker minds *by exaggerated danger, and affected alarm*," which ſhows the writer unwilling to give the nation credit for feeling what it really felt, an alarm for what was moſt dear to it, from dangers which it was not, at that moment, able to appreciate.

As this pamphlet, from the celebrity of its reputed author, and the ſpirit and ability with which it is compoſed, has gained a degree of importance not due to it from any ſolidity in its arguments, we have given it a place proportioned, not to our own eſtimation of it, but to the expectations of thoſe whom it was meant to ſerve. But we cannot conclude our account, which we have drawn up moſt fairly and diſpaſſionately, without pointing out to our readers how fully, notwithſtanding all affected diſguiſes, the whole extent of French principles is maintained, by thoſe perſons, whoever they may be, who warmly approve and diligently circulate ſuch arguments as this politico-theological lady has here brought forward. We reſpect her talents, and are willing to give her full allowance for the goodneſs of her intentions, but we cannot heſitate to pronounce that, in our opinion, ſhe is totally miſtaken in her theories.

ART. XV. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year, 1793.* Part I. 4to. 8s. Elmſley.

AMONG the moſt pleaſing branches of our literary labour will be ever that of attending to the tranſactions of a ſociety, the pride and glory of our country, the example to many others, and the ſound and ſteady friend to philoſophical improvement and diſcovery. We have on this occaſion delayed our obſervations, becauſe we would not raſhly commence an undertaking ſo important, and ſo arduous, as that of criticizing the labours of the firſt promoters of ſcience in this country. But though touched with a due ſenſe of their merits whom we are thus called upon to examine, we ſhall not ſcruple plainly to deliver our ſentiments, and to mark whatever we may think erroneous or imperfect, ſince it is not even the wiſh of philoſophical enquirers that their labours ſhould paſs unexamined; nor can truth, in many caſes, be aſcertained, but by the diſtinct and independent views of various minds.

In an advertiſement prefixed to this volume, the ſociety cautiouſly guards the public againſt the ſuppoſition, that the papers publiſhed in theſe tranſactions are ever given as the ſentiments of the body. The fact is, we believe, that the members are never convened, as a body, for any ſuch purpoſe as that of deciding on the truth or falſehood of any doctrine held forth in papers there produced: to attempt it would be, in very many inſtances, to ſubject themſelves to the neceſſity of pronouncing premature judgments; it being neceſſary that many points ſhould be long under diſcuſſion, and inveſtigation, before it can be poſſible for any man, or any ſet of men to decide, where lies the truth. The utmoſt that can be expected of a philoſophical ſociety is, that they ſhould not ſuffer things to come forward under their ſanction, that are evidently puerile or falſe; but ſhould ſelect, from the materials laid before them, ſuch papers as are moſt ingenious, curious, or moſt likely to promote the advancement of knowledge, in ſome branch or other of philoſophy. This we underſtand to have been uniformly the object of the Britiſh Royal Society, whether their papers were collected by a ſecretary, or, as latterly, by a committee of their members; and in this point of view we think them perfectly juſtified in maintaining the degree of reſerve they here hold out, with reſpect to the perfection of the papers they ſend forth. They deliver to the public, matters for diſcuſſion upon curious points, not finiſhed queſtions, on which nothing further remains to be inveſtigated:—or facts and obſervations which

which cannot uſually be otherwiſe preſented than as probable in themſelves, or reſting upon the credit and teſtimony of the authors whoſe names they bear.

Before us, as reviewers, and as a part of that public to which the whole is ſubmitted, the papers come under two different aſpects. In the former character, we are to report the ſubſtance of the various articles contained in the tranſactions; in the latter, we have an equal right, at leaſt, with all other individuals, to examine and enquire into the materials of each, and to deliver our opinions, founded on the beſt knowledge we have, concerning the facts, experiments, or other circumſtances related, or the doctrines advanced. This we ſhall do with freedom, but not with captiouſneſs. Having once for all thus premiſed our general ſentiments upon the ſubject, we ſhall proceed immediately to our taſk.

ART. I. *An Account of two Rainbows, ſeen at the ſame time, at Alverſtoke, Hants, June* 9, 1792. *By the Rev. Mr.* Sturges. *Communicated by* William Heberden, *M. D. F. R. S.*

Theſe two rain-bows, which had each its ſecondary bow, touched each other at their loweſt point, and were not concentric. Both the primary bows were very vivid for a conſiderable time, and at different times nearly equally ſo, but the lower bow was the more permanent, and was a larger ſegment of a circle. From the circumſtance of the two bows not being concentric, the reporter very reaſonably preſumes that the lower proceeded from the ſun itſelf, and the higher from the reflection of the ſun in the ſea, then perfectly calm, between the Iſle of Wight and the land. The reflected image being lower than the ſun, would of courſe produce a higher bow. The ſolution is probably right.

ART. II. *Deſcription of the double-horned Rhinoceros of Sumatra. By Mr.* William Bell, *Surgeon in the Service of the Eaſt India Company, at Bencoolen. Communicated by Sir* Joſeph Banks, *Bart. P. R. S.*

The double-horned Rhinoceros, well known to the Romans, who procured their animals of this kind from Africa, as appears by their coins, and by the epigram of Martial, where he is deſcribed *gemino cornu*, has been little examined, till lately, by the modern naturaliſts. It has even proved, in one inſtance, a ſnare to a celebrated traveller, who is ſuſpected of having copied old repreſentations deſigned from the ſpecies with

one horn, by way of repreſenting that with two. This is a heavy accuſation, but perhaps ſtill capable of being diſproved, when the varieties of nature ſhall have been more fully explored. It is certain, that all accounts, except that of the traveller above-mentioned, conſpire to deſcribe the double-horned Rhinoceros as wholly deſtitute of thoſe ſtrong folds, and armour-like appearance of the ſkin, which characterize the ſpecies with a ſingle horn. Mr. Bell, indeed, here gives his Rhinoceros a line or fold from the ſhoulder to the legs, though but faintly marked. He ſays alſo, that there were ſeveral other folds and wrinkles on the body and legs; but then, he adds, that 'that the whole gave rather the appearance of ſoftneſs,' which is directly contrary to the appearance of the Aſiatic Rhinoceros. Yet, on the other hand, it may be ſaid, that this animal was young, and his folds would certainly become more ſtrong as his ſkin became thicker, and the tubercles on the ſkin more ſolid. As it was, however, Mr. Bell ſays expreſsly, that it 'had not that appearance of armour, which is obſervable in the ſingle-horned Rhinoceros.' As this was found in Sumatra, where the other ſpecies alſo is known, it ſeems poſſible there may be a half breed, which may unite the properties of both: nor can we ſafely pronounce that the ſame may not be the caſe in particular parts of Africa. The Greeks alſo knew the double-horned Rhinoceros: Pauſanias ſpeaks of them as found among the Æthiopians, ὡς, επι τῳ συμφυσηματι, ονομαζωσι ῥινοκερωτα, ὁτι σφισι επ' ακρᾳ τῃ ῥινι ιν ικατερωκερας, και αλλο ὑπερ αυτο, ου μεγα,—'each having one horn on the extremity of the noſe, 'and above that another, not large.'

ART. III. *Deſcription of a Species of Chætodon, called, by the Malays,* Ekan bonna. *By Mr.* William Bell, *Surgeon in the Service of the Eaſt India Company, at Bencoolen. Communicated by Sir* Joſeph Banks, *Bart. P. R. S.*

The moſt extraordinary peculiarity in this fiſh appears to be the tumours in its bones. Theſe, Mr. Bell ſays, 'in the firſt 'fiſh I ſaw I ſuppoſed to be exoſtoſes ariſing from diſeaſe; but 'on diſſecting a ſecond, found the correſponding bones had exactly the ſame tumours, and the fiſhermen informed me they 'were always found in this fiſh.' He adds, after ſpeaking doubtfully of their uſe, 'theſe tumours are ſpongy, and ſo ſoft 'as to be eaſily cut with a knife; they were filled with oil.' In the view of the ſkeleton they are diſtinctly repreſented, and have an extraordinary appearance.

ART.

ART. IV. *Account of ſome Diſcoveries made by Mr.* Galvani, *of* Bologna; *with Experiments and Obſervations on them. In Two Letters, from Mr.* Alexander Volta, *F. R. S. Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of* Pavia, *to Mr.* Tiberius Cavallo.

In theſe letters, which are written in French, we have an account of the experiments, which led Mr. Galvani to conſider the electrical fluid as a principal agent in the œconomy of the human frame; and which have given riſe to a new branch of phyſiology, under the name of *Animal Electricity*.

In 1791, Mr. Galvani publiſhed a ſmall pamphlet, entitled ALOYSII GALVANI *de viribus electricitatis in motu muſculari Commentarius. Bononiæ, in 4to.* 58 *pp.* with four plates. The letters of Mr. Volta contain a ſketch of Mr. Galvani's diſcovery, as well as of his own experiments.

Mr. Galvani having diſſected and prepared a frog, ſo that the limbs held to a part of the ſpine only by the crural nerves, which were laid bare, the upper part of the body and ſpine being cut off, found that ſtrong motions were excited in the limbs, with ſpaſmodic contractions in all the muſcles, every time that a ſpark was taken from the conductor of an electrical machine, ſituated at a conſiderable diſtance from the remains of the animal. The ſpark was taken from the conductor without any communication with the animal. The experiment, however, did not ſucceed, unleſs the animal was either in contact with, or very near a piece of metal, or ſome other good conducting ſubſtance. It anſwered beſt when it was placed between two good conductors, one at the extremity of the limbs, the other near the ſpine, or the nerves; the conductor communicating with the muſcles ſhould be connected with the floor. Mr. Galvani made ſimilar experiments on other animals, as quadrupeds, birds, &c. and found the ſame appearances.

The ſenſibility of the frog, when diſſected in the foregoing manner, is aſtoniſhing; it is convulſed by the electricity from a conductor, or from a Leyden phial, when the charge is ſo weak as to communicate no ſigns of electricity to the moſt delicate electrometers, even to that of Bennet.

From experiments made with an electrical machine, Mr. Galvani proceeded to try what could be performed without that aſſiſtance; and found that by uſing only a conducting ſubſtance, one end touching the muſcles, the other the nerves or ſpine of a frog prepared as before, violent motions were produced in the limbs. Here no artificial electricity was concerned. The conductor uſed may be either entirely of metal,

or

or partly metallic, and partly of worſe conductors, as water, a circuit of ſeveral perſons, &c. The interpoſition of glaſs, wax, or other non-conducting ſubſtances always hindered the effect, imperfect conductors only anſwer while the vital power is vigorous. Convulſive motions, without any aſſiſtance from artificial electricity, were produced in the ſame manner on other animals, by laying bare a principal nerve, and forming a communication, by means of a conducting ſubſtance, with ſome of the muſcles depending thereon. Every experiment ſeems to prove the exiſtence of an animal electricity, a fluid occaſioning muſcular motion, paſſing readily from the nerves to the muſcles, or the muſcles to the nerves.

Mr. Galvani, in order to eſtabliſh an analogy between theſe experiments and the Leyden phial, conſiders the nerves, or the interior of the muſcle, to be poſitively electrified, and the outſide to be negatively ſo. But Mr. Volta has ſhown, that there is no foundation for this analogy, becauſe the ſame convulſive motions may be produced in the limbs and other members of a frog, by touching with metal two different parts of a nerve, or two muſcles, or even different parts of one and the ſame muſcle. In theſe caſes, it is neceſſary however to uſe two different metals; as for inſtance, ſilver and iron; a circumſtance not required when the experiments are performed in Mr. Galvani's way.

The effect ariſing from the application of two metallic ſubſtances of a different kind, is conſidered by Mr. Volta not only as new in itſelf, but as opening to us a new law in electricity. It appears by his experiments, that with ſome exceptions, we may excite, by coatings of two different metals properly applied, ſtrong contractions in all the muſcles of an animal, while there is any remaining degree of vitality. Theſe motions may be produced by ſuch means, when neither mechanical or chemical ſtimuli will have that effect.

Mr. Volta ſays that his experiments, varied in every poſſible way, ſhow that the motion of the electrical fluid excited in the animal organs, does not act immediately on the muſcles, but that it excites the nerves, and that the action of theſe gives motion to the muſcles, but how this action is propagated, or in what manner it communicates motion to the muſcles, is a problem on which theſe diſcoveries throw no light.

"It is dangerous," ſays Lord Bacon, "to paſs a judgment "upon a new diſcovery, while it is new; we ſhould wait until "time has abated the ſweetneſs of novelty, and given ſcope to "reflection to flow in from different quarters." In conformity to this excellent advice of the friend and father of mo-

dern philoſophy, we ſhall leave theſe diſcoveries to ſtand or fall by the deciſions of time. We cannot, however, diſmiſs the ſubject, without obſerving, that experimental philoſophers, uſually take a circuitous, though a ſure, way to arrive at truth; an attentive obſerver of nature will often clearly perceive and point out her mode of operation long before it is deduced from experiments. Thus, in the preſent inſtance, we find Sir Iſaac Newton ſuppoſing that the muſcles are moved by a ſubtle ſpirit vibrating along the nerves. Dr. A. Wilſon giving it as his opinion, "that the *nerves* were the directors of the various energies and "powers of natural life; and that the vivifying fluid occupy-"ing and organizing every particle, could diſcharge its whole "niſus, according to the pathic intimation of any nerve, or "nerves, like the *electric fluid*." In 1755, Dr. Shebheare, in his Practice of Phyſic, ſays, "that the nerves are the conduc-"tors of this fire, from one part of the body to the other; "that this fire paſſes by the nerves to the brain, and from "thence to the heart, for ſupplying the cauſe of involuntary "motion." He alſo gives a very curious experiment on the motion communicated to the heart of an eel by the electrical fluid.

Before we quit this article, we muſt enter our proteſt againſt the *horrid cruelties*, accompanying many of theſe experiments of the Italian anatomiſts, and expreſs our apprehenſion leſt the diſſection of living human ſubjects, a practice of the ancient Egyptians, ſhould by one ſtep further in philoſophical apathy, be renewed; nor can we conceive how Mr. Volta could conſider the noiſe of a graſshopper, excited by tortures, as an amuſement.

If it be the property of modern natural philoſophy, as it has appeared to be of the metaphyſical, to obliterate all the amiable feelings of humanity, we ſhall wiſh to have but little of its progreſs to record.

ART. V. *Further Particulars reſpecting the Obſervatory at Benares, of which an Account, with Plates, is given by Sir* Robert Barker, *in the LXVII Vol. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. In a Letter to* William Marſden, *Eſq. F. R. S. from* John Lloyd Wllliams, *Eſq. of* Benares.

The obſervatory at Benares, called *Maun-mundel*, in which the inſtruments are conſtructed in ſtone, has excited much curioſity. The Brahmins, conſulted by Mr. Williams upon this ſubject, all agreed, "that this obſervatory was never uſed, nor did they think it capable of being uſed, for any nice obſervations; and believe, that it was built more for oſtentation, than

than the promotion of uſeful knowledge. It would have been a convenience to the Reader if the plates belonging to Sir Robert Barker's account had been re-inſerted here, as the deſcriptions all refer to them. It is alſo unfortunate that the perſon who deſcribed the inſtruments was not verſed in aſtronomy; as the uſes of three out of five of them are here undetermined, which a good aſtronomer would probably have been able to conjecture with ſome degree of accuracy.

[*To be continued.*]

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 16. *The Female Duelliſt; an After-piece, with Songs ſet to Muſic, by Mr. Suet: As performed at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket.* 1s. Owen.

The author of this piece, which is by no means deſtitute of ſpirit or of humour, confeſſes himſelf indebted, for the leading character, and various incidents in the Female Duelliſt, to Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of "Love's Cure; or, the Martial Maid." It ſeems to be the production of a writer who will hereafter, with proper care, and cultivation of his talents, produce things of higher importance.

NOVELS.

ART. 17. *Simple Facts; or, the Hiſtory of an Orphan, in* 2 vols. *By Mrs. Matthews.* 12mo. 6s. Richardſon.

This novel correſponds with its title, in being a plain narrative of events; yet the ſtory is intereſting, the completion well concealed, till it ſuddenly burſts on the reader, and the reflections unexceptionable, in point of morality; though, from one or two paſſages, we were led ſomewhat to ſuſpect the writer to be of the Romiſh perſuaſion. In grammatical accuracy, we obſerved very few failures. But in vol. 2, page 69, there is a letter dated at ſea, 30 deg. north latitude, and 10 eaſt longitude, a part of the terraqueous globe which, whether with moſt Engliſh navigators the longitude be reckoned from Greenwich, or, with others, from Ferro, is land; on which, to uſe a ſeaman's phraſe, a veſſel would lie *high and dry*. This may be an error of the preſs; but from a lady who ſtrongly recommends teaching

teaching her own ſex the principles of geography, is rather unfortunate. South latitude, inſtead of north, will ſet all right, and place the ſhip near the Cape, in its paſſage to India, whither it is ſuppoſed to be bound.

ART. 18. *The Knight of the Roſe, an allegorical Narrative, including Hiſtories, Adventures, &c. deſigned for the Amuſement and Moral Inſtruction of Youth. By the Author of the Adventures of the Six Princeſſes of Babylon, &c. and the Editor of the Juvenile Magazine.* 12mo. 3s. Hookham.

The idea of this entertaining publication is borrowed from Spenſer's Fairy Queen. It is executed with no mean proportion of ſucceſs, and the writer is certainly entitled both to our praiſe for her preſent performance, and our encouragement for her future exertions. A long and very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers is annexed to the volume, which is at once a teſtimony to the private eſtimation of Miſs Peacock, and a pledge for the propriety of admitting the labours of her pen into families.

METAPHYSICS.

ART. 19. *The Book; or Continuation of the Moral World. Vol. V.* 12mo. 3s. 6d. Ridgway.

Tribus Anticyris Caput inſanabile!

Inſanity at open war with Heaven; with this difference from the Titans wars of old, that the aſſailant is a pigmy, not a giant. This ſon of earth, ſo far from placing Oſſa on Pelion, and Olympus on Oſſa, cannot pile one ſentence of common ſenſe upon another; but wages war with God, in a jargon unintelligible to Man. His direct and unqualified blaſphemies would be beyond all meaſure horrible, were they not nonſenſe. We underſtand that the former four volumes, printed under different and fanciful titles, contained exactly ſimilar ſtuff. The Author gratefully aſcribes *all the illumination his mind at preſent poſſeſſes* to a paſſage of the Perſian poet Hafez, which he calls ſublime morality; we, folly and wickedneſs. He ſpeaks of one gentleman, whom he calls *the Pedeſtrian* (in contradiſtinction to *the Athenian* *) as his friend. Strange! that, if he has a friend, that Friend ſhould not recommend him to a Phyſician, or at leaſt keep him from Printers.

* We ſuppoſe *Stuart* is the name underſtood.

POLITICS.

ART. 20. *The Citizen of the World. By John Lovett, H. D. Printed and ſold for the Author, at No. 4. Shepherd's Market, May Fair.* 8vo. 1s.

Now we might ſafely propound it to our readers, as a prize queſtion, to be rewarded with ten copies of the Britiſh Critic, bound and lettered, if any one ſhould divine what is intended by thoſe reſpectable capitals,

capitals, H. D. ſubjoined to the name of Mr. or perhaps Dr. Lovett. However, not to perplex our friends with an enquiry which would be fruitleſs, we ſhall tell them, without further circumlocution, that it means *Hair Dreſſer*. This we happen to know from poſitive information, otherwiſe the following paſſage is enough to throw the moſt ſagacious Critic off the ſcent. "What can be ſaid in favour of *hair-dreſſing?* which is one of the *moſt deſtructive faſhions that ever was ever invented.* By it a vaſt number of people *are rendered uſeleſs to ſociety*, a great deal of the neceſſaries of life are deſtroyed, and cloaths in abundance." P. 29. But this *frizeur* is become *a Citizen of the World*, and a politician. Hear him in theſe characters! "Before I had any knowledge of what the Bank received every one's money for, that thought proper to take it there, and pay them ſo much intereſt for it, I was aſtoniſhed what they could do with it, I was led to believe, they lent it to merchants at a greater intereſt, but it has been put to a worſe purpoſe, *that is, to have thouſands and ten thouſands of the ſubjects of this country put to death, and all for the pride and etiquette of courts.*" p. 9. Now we ſubmit to Mr. Lovett's city, the world, whether he is not more uſeful to ſociety when he is frizzing hair, than when he is writing and printing ſuch blundering ſtuff as this? and whether it would be wiſe to change the ſagacity of our preſent Governors, for the influence of ſuch enlightened *Sans-culottes?* the whole is worthy of theſe ſpecimens. Were any perſon to aſk, why it is entitled *The Citizen of the World*, it would be difficult to give an anſwer. It was thought, perhaps, that *the Hair-dreſſer of the World* would not ſound ſo well.

ART. 21. *The Motives and Conſequences of the preſent War impartially conſidered.* 8vo. 1s. Pridden.

It is an error not uncommon among authors, to give wrong names to their books. The title of *this* ſhould have been, Reaſons *for* the preſent War. For the author ſcarcely arrives at his third page, before he forgets, and even diſclaims, the *impartial conſideration* which he had promiſed at ſetting out: "I venture to obtrude my opinion on the public, from a *firm conviction* that the meaſures, which it has been thought expedient to adopt at the preſent juncture, are entitled to our *confidence*; and am willing to perform the part of a good citizen, by contributing to the *utmoſt of my power to ſupport them.*"

Thus much we think ourſelves bound to remark; tho' we commend both the deſign of the Author, and his execution of it. The reader will here find many ſatisfactory arguments, which have much ſolidity, though little novelty, to recommend them. Few perſons (we apprehend) queſtion the neceſſity of this war; but thoſe who would lament our ſucceſs in it. And among the lights which men have lately ſpread throughout the kingdom, this is the cleareſt, —A perfect knowledge of *their* principles and views.

A plain politician may read this book with ſatisfaction and improvement; provided only, that he likes Britiſh better than French liberty; which is not requiring much from a man in his ſenſes.

ART.

ART. 22. *A Charge, delivered to the Grand Jury of the City of Briſtol, April 6, 1793. By Richard Burke, Eſq. Recorder.* 8vo. 6d. Robinſons, &c.

This charge reflects great credit on the Recorder, the Grand-Jurors, the Reſident Magiſtrates, and the Citizens in general of Briſtol. On the firſt, by the judgment and ability diſplayed in it: on the Jurors, by this honourable teſtimony which it bears concerning them,—"The punctual attendance, the diligent enquiry, the intelligence with which the Grand Juries of this city have gone through the buſineſs prepared for them, have been meritorious and exemplary:" and on the Magiſtrates and Citizens, by this teſtimony no leſs honourable. "I have had, for ſeveral ſeſſions, the ſolid ſatisfaction of remarking, and drawing the public attention to the gradual decreaſe of offences in this city; of ſuch, at leaſt, as demand the ſevere cognizance of this court. I am happy to be now able to repeat the ſame obſervation. The magnitude, the vaſt population, and all other circumſtances of this city, through the extent of its juriſdiction, conſidered, this becomes a juſt ſubject of congratulation; and furniſhes a happy proof of the regulated manners of the lower claſſes of the citizens, as well as an honourable teſtimony to the vigilance and diſcretion of your Reſident Magiſtrates."

To every magiſtrate, and to every good ſubject, in the kingdom, the peruſal of this judicious charge is recommended. It abounds with important obſervations, expreſſed with elegant plainneſs, concerning "a beginning of *combinations* of offenders, an appearance of *ſyſtem* in the conduct of offences:"—concerning the proper functions of Grand Juries, particularly with reſpect to the finding of bills:—concerning the ferocious tyranny of French Liberty, of which a lively ſketch is here exhibited:—and concerning the diligence with which that Liberty has been praiſed, and our own Conſtitution vilified, by the Reformers, as they would be called, of the preſent day.

ART. 23. *A Letter from a Country Magiſtrate to his Friend in Town; pointing out the Summer's Proſpect of the Seditious, and the Means of preventing their Succeſs.* 4to. 1s. Maſon.

The Author makes an apology for having exceeded the limits of an ordinary letter. We wiſh, on the contrary, that he had made a *double* letter of it. In a good epiſtolary ſtyle, many uſeful ſuggeſtions are here preſented to us.

The Summer's Proſpect of the Seditious is thus repreſented: "They will aggravate the diſtreſſes of the labouring manufacturers; they will ſnatch at every unfavourable circumſtance that the chances of war may turn up; they will endeavour to render the mind of the multitude infuriate; they will ſtrive hard to provoke military interference, that they may have the pleaſure of calling government a tyranny. Every evil will be poſted to the account of the war. This is already the cant: it moves in ſmall circles, and gentle whiſpers; and I doubt not but it will, with great facility, be circulated into publicity."

ART.

The meaſures recommended are—The reſidence of members of parliament in their reſpective counties, in order to their undeceiving and conciliating deluded perſons:—Magiſtrates all at their poſts:—General ſubſcriptions, or parliamentary ſuccour, for the relief of unemployed manufacturers, and others:—and eſpecially, the providing of *labour* for the poor, upon canals and other public works. We, who ſometimes review other things than books; who look attentively at *men* and their concerns, that we may the better judge of what is written about them; and who are not ſtrangers to the cares of country-magiſtrates;—join moſt cordially with the Author in his wiſhes to provide *labour* for the poor; and we are perſuaded too, that very uſeful work is always at hand in all parts of the kingdom; namely, on the Public Highways. If Surveyors and Overſeers would join hands in this buſineſs; or rather, if the two offices were united in one active perſon, the poor need not be at any time unemployed. As to the expence, conſidering how much idleneſs, with its train of miſchiefs, would be prevented and diſcouraged by ſuch a method, the conſequence would probably be this, that for every extra ſixpence paid by the ſurveyor, the overſeer and the community would ſave a ſhilling. The benefit to huſbandry and trade, from roads thus brought (as they muſt be) into excellent condition, and thus continually maintained in it, without turnpikes, and all their extravagant jobs, cannot eaſily be calculated.

ART. 24. *The Aſs and the ſick Lion, or the cruel and inſulting Mercies of Thomas Paine, the Stay-maker, towards the late King of France, exemplified in an Analyſis of his Reaſons for wiſhing to preſerve the Life of Louis Capet; carefully publiſhed.* 8vo. 1s. Owen. *By* Timothy Shavecloſe, Eſq.

In political rencontres the ſkill of the aſſailant is too frequently defeated by his fury. Without availing himſelf of the advantage which the expoſed ſtate of his antagoniſt allows him, he makes an heedleſs thruſt, and his weapon either paſſes into the air, or grazes without mortal injury. It is thus with Mr. Shavecloſe: animated with the commendable zeal of combating the political champion of the Philiſtines, and contemning alike the vauntings and the weapons of the Stay-maker Paine, whatever has been his alacrity, by failing in diſcretion, he has miſſed the completion of his triumph. Of this publication, it muſt be ſaid, there is in it too much of virulence to ſatisfy candid readers, and too little of argument to convince doubting ones, if ſuch there be.

ART. 25. *Falſehood, Paine, and Company, diſarmed by Truth and Patriotiſm, and a dreſſing to the Addreſſors, &c. &c.* *By* Timothy Shavecloſe, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. Owen.

We may venture to congratulate Mr. Shavecloſe upon his better ſucceſs in this ſecond publication, which is compoſed with more temper, and therefore with more chance of effect. Mr. Paine's diſguſting ſelf-importance, the vulgarity of his ſentiments, and the groſſneſs of his grammatical errors,

errors, are here clearly pointed out, and ſucceſsfully ridiculed. But theſe are not the enemies with which the nation is at war. It muſt be added, however, that many of that writer's fallacious poſitions are overturned, and many of his flattering though deſtructive doctrines are exhibited in their proper light.

POETRY.

ART. 26. *An Epiſtolary Poem ſuppoſed to be written by Lord William Ruſſel, to Lord William Cavendiſh, from the Priſon of Newgate, on Friday Night the 20th of July, 1683. The Evening before the executing of that virtuous and patriotic Nobleman in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, under the falſe Pretext of his being concerned in the pretended Rye-houſe Plot.* 4to. Weſtley.

From this poem we ſhall extract a paſſage, which approaches, in our opinion, neareſt to poetry, without pledging ourſelves, to prove the harmony of its verſification, or the ſublimity of its conceptions.

> Preſs'd by my friends and Rachael's fond deſires,
> (Who can deny what weeping love requires)
> Frailty prevail'd and for a moment quell'd
> Th' indignant pride that in my boſom ſwell'd;
> I ſued—the weak attempt I bluſh to own,
> I ſued for mercy proſtrate at the throne.
> Oh blot the foible out, my noble friend,
> With human firmneſs human feelings blend.
> When Love's endearments ſofteſt moments ſeize
> And Love's dear pledges hang upon the knees,
> When Nature's ſtrongeſt ties the ſoul enthral,
> Thou canſt conceive, for thou haſt known them all.
> Let him their prevalence reſiſt who can,
> He muſt indeed be more or leſs than man.

MEDICINE.

ART. 27. *The Cauſes of the great Number of Deaths amongſt Adults and Children, in putrid Scarlet Fevers, and ulcerated Sore Throats, explained: with more ſucceſsful Modes of treating thoſe alarming Diſorders; as practiſed at the St. Mary-le-Bone Infirmary. By William Rowley, M.D. Member of the Univerſity of Oxford, the Royal College of Phyſicians in London, &c.* 8vo. 1s. Newberry.

The author of this little tract, well known from his various productions on different branches of phyſic, all teeming with improvements and diſcoveries that had eſcaped his ſhort-ſighted predeceſſors, ſteps forward again to inſtruct his brethren, and to reform their practice in diſeaſes of putrid tendency. He does not indeed deny that ſome few phyſicians entertain proper ideas upon the ſubject. But the majority of them, brought up at ſchools and colleges, and imbibing erroneous opinions, from ſtudying the works of Sydenham and Boerhaave, of Huxham, Pringle and Fothergill, are

cramped, it ſeems, and fettered with prejudices, which no later experience can eradicate. This is the account Dr. R. gives of the preſent ſtate of phyſic, not only in England, but in moſt parts of the civilized world. For having travelled through Europe, and attended the practice in the hoſpitals at Paris, Vienna, Holland, and Italy, he was witneſs to the dreadful havoc of the human ſpecies; more dying by the ignorance and errors of the phyſicians than by the ſword. The reader, on ſeeing this account, will wonder, perhaps, to find the author ſtyling himſelf Member of the Univerſity of Oxford and of the Royal College of Phyſicians. But while the preſent prejudices continue, ſome little celebrity he may think is attached to thoſe eſtabliſhments, of which he may chooſe to avail himſelf. But this will be done away as ſoon as the author ſhall have leiſure from attending his numerous patients, to complete his *Schola Medicinæ*; in which all the errors in the preſent mode of education will be avoided, and an entirely new and perfect ſyſtem adopted. That the author may be poſſeſſed of ſufficient medical knowledge, and be a ſucceſsful practitioner, we cannot deny; not being acquainted either with him or his practice: but, in the preſent production, there are no marks by which ſuch a diſcovery can be made. For the introducing of cool freſh air and cleanlineſs into hoſpitals, and the early exhibition of bark and the acid of vitriol in putrid fevers, the only circumſtances from which he pretends to claim any merit in the treatment of theſe diſorders, had been adopted long before the world had the advantage of his lucubrations. Neither do we think, that boaſting of his numerous cures, or of his writing twelve or fourteen thouſand preſcriptions in a year, will do him any credit, or gain him one votary among men of ſcience, or even among perſons of common ſenſe. To this he may perhaps make the ſame anſwer, that a late celebrated noſtrum-monger gave to his friend. On being aſked, how he could think, that any man of ſenſe could be impoſed upon by ſuch *bare-faced* puffing as his advertiſements contained? he ſaid, "I write not for men of ſenſe, they are few; take you them; give me only the fools."

ART. 28. *Practical Obſervations on Cancerous Complaints, with an Account of ſome Diſeaſes which have been confounded with the Cancer; alſo Critical Remarks on ſome of the Operations in Cancerous Caſes. By J. Pearſon.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. Johnſon.

We agree with Mr. Pearſon, that the hiſtory of cancers has hitherto been very imperfect. The diagnoſtic ſigns have been ſo inaccurately deſcribed, that other diſeaſes, from a ſimilarity of ſymptoms, have often been miſtaken for this; ſo that practitioners have been deceived into the imaginary diſcovery of ſpecifics, and empirics have acquired reputation for the cure of cancers that never exiſted. *A Monſ. Le Febure, Docteur en Medicine,* publiſhed at Paris, about twenty years ago, a treatiſe, entitled "Remede eprouvé pour guerir radicalement le Cancer," and which was noticed in the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, in 1776. Dr. Le Febure's *remede* was arſenic, the eighth part of a grain diſſolved in a ſpoonful of diſtilled water, with a ſpoonful of ſyrup

ſyrup of poppies, and as much milk was given every morning faſting. By this method, he ſays, he proved its efficacy in more than two hundred caſes: but we know it to have failed here, though adminiſtered exactly according to the doctor's preſcription. We doubt very much if all, or even any of his caſes, were truly cancerous. It muſt be confeſſed, that it ſeems to have no effect injurious to the conſtitution: it gives ſome ſmall relief to the patients in the beginning; but this may be attributed to the narcotic quality of the ſyrup of poppies, more than to any ſpecific quality in the arſenic.

Our author, ſenſible of the miſtakes that ariſe from want of due diſcrimination, is very minute in his definition of cancer, and, in general, elucidates his obſervations by caſes. Mr. P. is no advocate for early exciſion; and, we think, his reaſons carry great weight. By attending to the diagnoſis of this diſeaſe, as laid down by Mr. P. we think a practitioner may more certainly form his prognoſtics, than from that of any former writer upon the ſubject; for our own parts, we muſt do the author the juſtice to ſay, that he has given us great ſatisfaction.

We cannot diſmiſs this article without ſome obſervations on that part of the 9th ſection which relates to the elephantiaſis. We profeſs our doubts as to the exiſtence of this diſeaſe in Europe. The diſeaſe which we have frequently ſeen among the Africans, is different from that deſcribed by Mr. P. We have obſerved it in all its ſtages. It generally begins with indurated ſwellings of the lobes of the ears, alæ naſi, &c. and tubercles appear in different parts of the face. The extremities are next affected, more particularly the feet and legs; and, in proceſs of time, there is ſuch an accumulation of tubercles, one over another, on the lower extremities, that the feet, in appearance, are entirely obliterated, ſo that an obſerver would naturally compare the leg to that of an elephant. Ulceration does not happen but in a very advanced period of the diſeaſe, and then it appears like fiſſures: before this, the ſkin, inſtead of being ulcerated, ſeems only to be thickened.

LAW.

ART. 29. *Major Hook's Defence to the Action for Criminal Converſation brought againſt him by Captain Charles Campbell, and tried at Weſtminſter. February* 26, 1793. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Murray.

Strong indeed muſt be grounds of that appeal which could induce us to controvert the verdict of a Britiſh Jury. It muſt be acknowledged, however, that there is a degree of ſolemnity in Mr. Hook's introduction of his caſe, which arreſts the attention of his readers, and a mode of conducting his ſtatement of it, which evinces at leaſt his temper and his talents, if not his innocence. It happens unfortunately for Major Hook, that the ſame publication which contains this defence, contains likewiſe the pleadings of counſel in his behalf; and the obvious tendency of thoſe pleadings is to admit the defendant's criminality, and to procure for him lenient damages. Under theſe impreſſions, we can only ſay of his defence: "Valeat quantum valere poteſt."

DIVINITY.

ART. 30. *The Bleſſings of Civil Liberty and Social Order illuſtrated. A Sermon, preached before James Moſeley, M.D. Chairman, and the Ludlow Loyal Society, on Monday, April 12th, 1793, in the Pariſh Church of St. Lawrence, in Ludlow. By the Rev. A. Rudd, M.A. late of Univerſity College, Oxford, Vicar of Delbury, in the County of Salop.* 8vo. 1s. Robinſons.

Much juſtneſs of thought, expreſſed in elegant language, guarding us againſt the principles which are now cauſing ſuch melancholy deſolation in France.

ART. 31. *The invaluable Bleſſings of our Religious and Civil Government. A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of Charles, Plymouth, on the Feſtival of St. John the Evangeliſt, December 27, 1792, before the Lodge of Unity, and printed at the united Requeſt of the ſeveral Lodges of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Maſons, reſident in Plymouth-Dock, and Taviſtock. By Robert Hawker, D. D. Vicar of the Pariſh, and formerly of Magdalene-Hall, Oxford.* Second Edition. 8vo. Plymouth. Law, &c. London.

A plain and ſenſible ſermon on the ſubject propoſed: but though we are ſenſible of the error of popery, there is no occaſion for the ſake of exalting the Church of England, to repreſent the papal church as obnoxious to the fouleſt charges. The ſpirit of accuſation eaſily deviates from the exact line of truth; and every ſuch deviation is prejudicial to the cauſe that it attempts to ſerve.

ART. 32. *The Evidences of a Plenary Inſpiration. A Letter to Mr. Thomas Porter, in Reply to his Defence of Unitarianiſm. By Robert Hawker, D. D. &c.* 8vo. 1s. Plymouth. Law, &c. London.

The controverſy between Dr. Hawker and Mr. Porter is now transferred, from the Divinity of the Saviour, to the Inſpiration of the Scriptures. This Letter is written with great candour and temper, and fairly expoſtulates with Mr. P. on his treatment of the Scriptures, as expoſing them to contempt, and opening a door to every error; but, in eſtabliſhing the plenary inſpiration of Scripture, Dr. H. totally fails. The only ſemblance of argument to be found here, is in ſome quotations from Dr. Doddridge, rather ſpecious than ſolid; but the real merits of the ſubject are not inveſtigated; as for inſtance—In *what* the Inſpiration of Scriptures conſiſts, and what are the different *degrees* of Inſpiration; but here we have general declamation inſtead of ſolid argument. This author enters upon an important controverſy, without having viewed it in its different points, or examined what the ableſt divines have judiciouſly advanced upon the ſubject. Every one may not poſſeſs a creative genius, but every one ought to poſſeſs induſtry ſufficient to become acquainted with the ſentiments of others, before they offer to lay their own before the public.

ART.

ART. 33. *A Defence of the Methodiſts, in Five Letters, addreſſed to the Rev. Dr. Tatham, containing ſundry Remarks on a late Diſcourſe preached by that Gentleman, at four of the Churches in Oxford, and entitled, "A Sermon ſuitable to the Times." By Joſeph Benſon.* 12mo. 6d. Paramore. 2d *Edit. corrected.*

If Dr. T's attack on the various Sects of Diſſenters was general, this defence of Mr. B's is no leſs ſo; for though in fact the writer ſpeaks only of the Weſleyites, yet, by the uſe of the general term Methodiſts, he ſtrives to repulſe the arrows that might light on many preachers of that denomination. This ſeems volunteering a little too far; if the followers of Weſley really merit the character this apologiſt gives them, happy are they; and it is the more to be lamented that men, ſo zealous for the honour of God, and the ſalvation of their brethren, ſhould expoſe themſelves to the charge of inconſiſtency, in profeſſing to adhere to the articles of the church of England, and yet acting directly contrary to the letter of the 23d; or ſhould like to ſee the goodly plant of the chriſtian church, inſtead of ſhooting more and more widely its regular branches, ſurrounded with ſuckers, which generally have a tendency to wildneſs, and always detract from the vigour of the main ſtock.

When this author ſays, that in the preſent age of the church the exiſtence of inſpiration is denied, he, like all his brethren, fails to advert to the diſtinction between the ordinary and extraordinary gifts of the Spirit; for, doubtleſs, the manifeſtation of the latter may be denied, without ſaying, that there is no Holy Ghoſt; nor can he ſurely aſſert that in the heſitations and ſtrange language frequently heard in the pulpits of his ſect, the Holy Spirit has any direct or indirect concern. The indecent expreſſion of *the itinerant preacher Jeſus Chriſt*, which occurs in the fourth letter, affords a melancholy proof of what is otherwiſe but too evident, that the preachers of this ſect cannot, or will not, diſtinguiſh between the actual divine commiſſion of our Saviour and his apoſtles, attended with undoubted inſpiration, and their ſelf-authorized commiſſions, accompanied by no better proof of inſpiration than their own aſſertion, with many proofs againſt it.

ART. 34. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of Hanwell, in the County of Middleſex, on Sunday, June 16, 1793, after reading His Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter, in favour of the French Emigrant Clergy. By George Henry Glaſſe, M. A. Rector of Hanwell, late Student of Chriſt Church, Oxford. Publiſhed by Requeſt.* 4to. 1s. Faulder.

This is a diſcourſe, to abridge which is to omit exactly as much excellence as is omitted of the matter. It is a judicious, vigorous, and maſterly appeal, not merely to the feelings, but, what is infinitely better, through the principles to the feelings of the good, the humane, and the religious of all deſcription. The French Clergy are diſtinctly conſidered under the three claſſes of, Dignified, Monaſtic, and Parochial, and the peculiar circumſtances of each are delineated with full knowledge of the ſubject, and ſtrict propriety as to the occaſion.

The following moſt affecting ſcene, taken, we believe, from the dernier Tableau de Paris, we cannot deny ourſelves the ſatisfaction of inſerting.

"We were immured," ſays he, "in the Chapel of the Abbey, which ſerved as a place of confinement. On a ſudden two ancient prieſts, our fellow priſoners, approached the altar—they announced to us, that our laſt hour, as well as their own, was at hand—they invited us to receive their ſolemn benediction. With emotions, beyond the power of conception, we flocked around them, and on our knees, with uplifted hands, we ſhared the bleſſing. It was a moment, though full of conſolation, yet the moſt awful that human nature could experience. Juſt about to appear before the Creator, proſtrate at the feet of his miniſters, we exhibited ſuch a ſpectacle as there is no deſcribing. The age of theſe venerable men—the place, the attitude in which they ſtood—death hovering over our heads, and environing us on all ſides—every thing caſt an air of majeſtic grandeur over this melancholy ceremony—it brought us near to our God—it revived the courage of our ſouls—we were carried, as it were, out of the body. In half an hour, theſe prieſts were called to their martyrdom, and we heard their laſt groans."

To all who would deſerve the name of Chriſtians, we recommend the peruſal and ſerious conſideration of the whole.

ART. 35. *An Addreſs delivered at the Engliſh Church at Rotterdam, previous to the Thankſgiving Service, on Wedneſday Evening, April* 10, 1793, *for the total Retreat of the French from the Dutch Territories. By John Hall.* 8vo. 1s. Dilly.

In Holland there is a wiſe and pious cuſtom of having public prayers every fortnight, for ſucceſs in war, while it continues; but, on the retreat of the French, this ſervice of ſupplication was changed into ſongs of joy; on which ſolemnity this excellent Addreſs was delivered. It clearly points out the imminent dangers that threatened Holland, and the artful deſigns of the French againſt that country, with juſt acknowledgments for the merciful interpoſition of providence in its deliverance.

ART. 36. *A Letter to Dr. Hawker, on his pretended Reply to Mr. Porter's Defence of Unitarianiſm, by the Author of that Defence.* 8vo. 1s. Plymouth. London, Johnſon.

Dr. Hawker's Defence of his late Sermons called forth this Letter from Mr. Porter, who contends that the ſubject of the plenary inſpiration of the ſcriptures does not enter into the queſtion concerning Unitarianiſm or Trinitarianiſm. He appears to be well read in biblical learning, and to have paid particular attention to the ſubject in debate; but he magnifies the difficulties of the Chriſtian faith, and ſuppoſes differences between the Unitarians and the Trinitarians in points where we do not ſuppoſe them to exiſt.

ART.

ART. 37. *An Eſſay tending to ſhew in what Senſe Jeſus "hath brought Life and Immortality to light through the Goſpel." Publiſhed, in purſuance of the Will of the late Mr. Norris, as having gained the Annual Prize inſtituted by him in the Univerſity of Cambridge. By John Spencer Cobbold, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.* 8vo. 1s. Ipſwich. London, Rivingtons, &c.

This ingenious and learned Author contends, that the particulars in which life and immortality are brought to light by Jeſus Chriſt, conſiſt in the doctrines of future retribution—of the reſurrection of the body—of the certainty of a future ſtate. Reſpecting the Jews in particular, the Goſpel is conſidered as "the miniſtration of life," oppoſed to "the miniſtration of death;" and as "the ſubſtance," oppoſed to "the ſhadow." He concludes, that "the doctrine of "a future ſtate did not make part of the *popular* religion of the "early Jews." P. 39.

"The reſult of our enquiry (ſays he) amounts to this; the Goſpel has cleared a future ſtate of the difficulties, from which the natural faculties of man were unable to extricate it. It has diveſted it of the obſcurity, in which the Moſaic diſpenſation ſtill left it—it has eſtabliſhed the *certainty*, of what in the Heathen ages was only matter of *conjecture*; and it has revealed *openly*, what under the Jewiſh diſpenſation was only *darkly adumbrated*." P. 45.

This Eſſay diſplays in general an elegance of language, an extent of information, and a depth of judgment, which do much credit to the Author.

ART. 38. *The reciprocal Duty of a Chriſtian Miniſter and a Chriſtian Congregation: A Sermon preached in the Unitarian Chapel, in Eſſex-Street, London, on undertaking the Paſtoral Office in that Place. By John Diſney, D. D. F. S. A.* 8vo. 6d. Johnſon.

Dr. Diſney has been upwards of ten years aſſiſtant-miniſter to the congregation, to which he addreſſes in this diſcourſe: and that he has diſcharged that office with adequate fidelity and diligence, ſufficiently appears from his being elected to the whole of the charge, which was before divided, by the general concurrence. This is a ſenſible, benevolent, and pertinent diſcourſe; and however widely we may differ in ſpeculative principles from the preacher, we are moſt cordially united with him in recommending, to univerſal practice, the duties of brotherly love and Chriſtian charity.

ART. 39. *A Treatiſe on the Plenary Inſpiration of the New Teſtament. By the Rev. J. L. Moore, Author of a View of the external Evidence of the Chriſtian Religion, and Maſter of the Grammar School in Hertford, Harts.* 16mo. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons.

This little treatiſe has the merit of excellent tendency; and if the arguments in it are neither ſo cogent in their form, or ſo vigorous in their expreſſion, as might be wiſhed by thoſe who are zealous in the cauſe, they are at leaſt likely to ſtrike ſome minds, and certainly with

with good effect. The Author produces, if we have not miſcounted, ſeven arguments for the inſpiration of the New Teſtament. The inability of the apoſtles, &c. to have compoſed it of themſelves, P. 5. 2. Their total want of human authority and influence, P. 22. 3. The holineſs of the precepts themſelves; P. 30, which is branched out into ſeveral diſtinct inſtances. 4. The exact agreement of the doctrines delivered by the various writers in it, P. 79. 5. Its efficacy on mankind, P. 87. 6. The evidence of tradition, P. 130. 7. The prophecies included in it, P. 141. The digreſſion on ſocial worſhip in the 3d. diviſion is too long: more compreſſion might have given it more vigour.

FAST SERMONS.

ART. 40. *At Stourbridge, Weſt. By the Rev. J. Pattinſon, A. M. late of Queen's College, Oxon, Head Maſter of Stourbridge School, and Miniſter of the Chapel, in Stourbridge.* Rivingtons. 1s.

A very ſpirited and ſenſible diſcourſe. The author tells us, that originally his ſermon was not intended for publication,—but we have not diſcovered any particular ſigns of haſte, or any important inaccuracies. Mr. Pattinſon urges the neceſſity of defending and maintaining the rights of our allies, as involving the ſecurity of our own property, religion, and laws.

ART. 41. *At Quebec Chapel. By the Rev. William Bingham, D. D. Archdeacon of London, and Chaplain to His Majeſty. Publiſhed for the Benefit of the French Emigrant Clergy, and the Widows of Soldiers and Seamen.* Rivington. 1s.

This diſcourſe is from Matthew xxiv. 12. Dr. Bingham, tracing the calamities of nations from their enormous vices to the conſequent vengeance of offended heaven, takes occaſion to repreſent a picture of the preſent wretched condition of France, and enforces the wiſdom of enjoying, with proper gratitude, the various bleſſings which diſtinguiſh us a nation.

ART. 42. *At Park Street Chapel. By James Scott, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Profits to be applied to the French Emigrant Clergy.* Robſon. 1s.

This ſermon, like the preceding, points out the temporal evils which Heaven ſuffers to afflict both individuals and nations, on account of their ſins. The preacher does not fail to expatiate on our public offences as a nation, theſe he repreſents to be a *ſpirit of ſelfiſhneſs and ambition* in ſome; in others, a want of reverence for governors; in others, a contempt of religion.—In private life he complains of *extreme levity* of manners, and he concludes with a repreſentation of the miſeries which the emigrant clergy of France are now fated to endure.

ART.

ART. 43. *At St. Margaret's, Lothbury. By Henry Whitfield, D. D. F. R. S. Rector of that Pariſh.* 4to. 1s. Leigh and Sotheby.

The pernicious nature of Sin, and its recent effects in a neighbouring country; the motives and principle of the preſent war; and the efficacy of repentance and amendment, to bring down the bleſſing of God upon us. Theſe are the chief topics which Dr. Whitfield has handled, in reference to the day, or to his text, Zechariah vii. 5.

ART. 44. *At Kidderminſter. By the Reverend G. Butt, A. M. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty, Vicar of Kidderminſter, and Rector of Stanford, in Worceſterſhire.* 8vo. 6d. Downes.

This is no tame lecture. Spirit and animation are carried in it quite as far as they can be carried with diſcretion or good taſte. We cannot exactly catch the plan of it; but in it are ſeveral truths urged with a force which was, doubtleſs, ſtrongly felt at the time of delivery.

ART. 45. *The Reaſonableneſs of National Humiliation. A Sermon, addreſſed to a Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters. By Robert Winter.* 8vo. 1s. Cadell.

Mr. Winter, by the whole tenor of his ſermon, is a diſſenter of the unmodernized, unſocinianized, undemocratized claſs; one of thoſe whoſe mode of diſſenting from us we admire, though we regret that they ſhould think it neceſſary to diſſent. It is not againſt ſuch as he is, we may venture to aſſure him, that the legiſlature thinks it neceſſary to keep ſhut any door of ſeparation. We find this author, in p. 17. ſtrongly reprobating the vain title of *rational Chriſtians*, aſſumed by theſe who explain away the chief parts of Chriſtianity. He alſo ſtrongly diſſents from Mrs. Barbauld, in the deſign of national humiliation. After ſtating an argument on that ſubject, he proceeds thus: "Hence it follows, 2dly, that humiliation is *a perſonal duty*, each individual ſhould be conſcious of his own particular offences, and of the part he has had in procuring national calamities. *It is to no purpoſe that we diſcover and mourn over public tranſgreſſion, and unite in plans for ſubduing it, if we do not begin at home,*" P. 22. On the ſubject of the obſervance of public faſts by Diſſenters, his remarks are rational and liberal. He particularly ſays, that "as Diſſenters are wholly left to themſelves, without the ſmalleſt interference of civil authority, in their mode of conducting the religious ſervices of the day, it is ſurely their duty to avoid every thing, which on the one hand appears like cringing ſervility, or on the other borders on rudeneſs to that Government, under which they live quiet and peaceable lives." P. 30.

The whole diſcourſe is pious, rational, and judicious, written in the true ſpirit of general Chriſtian character.

ART.

ART. 46. *At Fitzroy Chapel. By the Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley, B. D.* 4to. 1s. Dilly, &c.

This ſermon was publiſhed, it ſeems, from the encouragement of George Hardinge, Eſq. king's counſel, &c. &c. The text is, 2 Kings ix. 22. The diſcourſe commences with a deſcription of the character of Jezebel, the aptitude of which we did not readily diſcern. If there be any oblique alluſion to the unfortunate queen of France, it ſeems to us equally ill-timed, cruel, and falſe. The whole of the argument is feeble, and the ſtyle affected; but the tendency of the diſcourſe, to ſhow the danger of precipitate innovations in political affairs, is proper and commendable.

ART. 47. *Chriſtian Politics. A Sermon preached to a Country Congregation, April* 19, 1793. *By William Mavor, L.L.D. The ſecond Edition. Oxford,* Fletcher. *London,* Rivington. 6d.

This animated and well-written Addreſs is from Titus iii. 1. and vindicates with great ſtrength the ſeeming inequalities of rank and fortune, of talents and learning, of fortitude and ſtrength, which do indeed, as the Preacher aſſerts, conſtitute the harmony and perfection of the moral world. Dr. Mavor, with great perſpicuity, gives a ſketch of the political events which preceded and occaſioned the war; he aſſerts the wiſdom of the aſſociation againſt Republicans and Levellers, and concludes with avowing the fervent hope that the unequalled benefits of a mild and regal government may ſtill continue to be ours.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 48. *Idylles & autres poéſies de* Théocrite *traduites en François, avec le texte Grec, des notes critiques, la verſion latine, & un diſcours préliminaire; per* Gail, *profeſſeur de litterature Grecque au college de France, &c.* 1 vol. gravé in 8vo. à Paris, de l'imprimerie de Didot, l'ainé. 1792.

The diſcourſe prefixed to this work by the author is, in regard to matter, nearly the ſame with the *Eſſai ſur Théocrite* by *Chabanon*, to whom the public is indebted for an accurate and elegant verſion of this bucolic poet. Like him, Gail acquaints us, in a few words, with the origin of paſtoral poetry, which, on the authority of Ælian and Diodorus, he conſiders to have made its firſt appearance in Sicily; and, like him too, he preſents his readers with a ſhort view of the life of Theocritus, together with ſome account of his poetical merit and works. But, in addition to this, Chabanon had incorporated with his eſſay a ſuccinct hiſtory of the ſtate of literature in Greece, about the time of that poet, which, while it proves the author's intimate knowledge of antiquity, muſt have been found peculiarly intereſting to the reader; as, in the hiſtory of one individual, was comprehended not only that of the manners and literary characters of his immediate contemporaries, but likewiſe, in ſome degree, the hiſtory of the age. Mr. Gail has, in this diſſertation, entered into a compariſon of his favourite poet with Virgil, which, as might be expected, is to the advantage of the former.

"Both (ſays he) have repreſented paſtoral life with all its charms, though each has performed this with traits peculiar to himſelf. The firſt, confining himſelf to his own ſphere, has depicted ruſtic objects only. We experience, whilſt we read him, the ſweets of ſolitude and the tranquil pleaſures of the country. The ſecond, even in his firſt eclogue, impreſſes the mind with an idea of wretchedneſs and poverty:

Pinguis & ingratæ premeretur caſeus urbi,
Nec ſpes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi.

Under the ſhade of the beech, he reminds us of the difficulties and ſlavery of the city, as he does likewiſe in his ninth eclogue of the horrors of war.

The Syracuſan bard repreſents his ſhepherds exactly as they are; he gives them that poetical colouring which is ſuited to their characters, circumſtances, and education; like the painters of the Flemiſh ſchool, he copies ſtrongly from nature, without concealing her defects.

The poet of Mantua, anxious to pleaſe refined courtiers, gives his ſhepherdeſſes an air leſs ruſtic, forms more correct, and more brilliant colours; he is the painter of the graces, another Titian, under whoſe pencil nature aſſumes additional beauty and perfection.

The one is more variegated, more fertile in ſentiments, portraits, and characters, in which no one ſhepherd reſembles any other; the other

other is more confined, and the characters of his perſonages more uniform.

Replete with natural graces, the firſt appears at times rude, uncultivated and ſavage: the ſecond more exact and regular, diſcovers much of ornament and art. He is indeed the friend of nature, who, amidſt his plains, cannot entirely forget the manners, language, and even luxury of towns;

Si canimus ſylvas, ſylvæ ſint conſule dignæ,

Theocritus more bold, and directed merely by his genius, may ſometimes be miſled. Virgil, more reſerved and timid, meditates and weighs every thing, poliſhing and labouring even the ſlighteſt details. Of the firſt it may be ſaid, *que ſes vers ſont nés*, whilſt thoſe of Virgil, *ſont faits.*

'Both, however, always have been, and will ever continue to be, the delight of men of taſte."

Mr. Gail confeſſes that he has been greatly aſſiſted by the tranſlation of his predeceſſor, though, adds he, we have adopted a different manner; of the comparative merit of which the public muſt judge. The following extract, taken from the Αλιεις of Theocritus, according to both verſions, will, in ſome meaſure, enable them to decide:

Chabanon.

" La pauvreté, Diophante, ſert d'aiguillon aux arts. Elle inſtruit l'homme au travail. Les ſoins pénibles interdiſent le repos à l'artiſan mercenaire; et ſi le ſommeil, durant quelques inſtans de la nuit, touche ſa paupière, les ſoucis tumultueux l'entourent et l'eveillent.

" Deux pêcheurs déjà vieux étoient couchés l'un près de l'autre: ſous leur cabane, que formoient des branches entrelacées, ils avoient étendu l'algue marine, et repoſoient contre le mur paliſſé.

"Autour d'eux étoient ſemés çà et là les inſtrumens de leurs travaux, les corbeilles, les lignes, les hameçons, les filets chargés de mouſſe, le crin tordue en ficelle, les naſſes recourbées, les labyrinthes des joncs, les lacets, une peau de bête, et leur vieille nacelle portant ſur des etais. Une natte étroite, des vêtemens, leurs chapeaux, ſervoient de ſoutien à leur tête. Tels ſont les inſtrumens du pêcheur, telle

Gail.

" La pauvreté, Diopante, la pauvreté ſeule *excite l'induſtrie.* Elle inſtruit l'homme au travail. *L'inquietude et la miſère ne laiſſent pas dormir le malheureux journalier.* Le ſommeil, quelques inſtans de la nuit, vient-il à fermer ſes paupières, le ſouci, qui veille à ſes côtés, l'arrache bruſquement au repos.

Sous une cabane couverte des *joncs* entrelacés, deux pêcheurs déjà vieux repoſoient *côté à côté*, couchés ſur un lit de *joncs deſſéchés la tête appuyée* contre un mur tapiſſé *de verdure.*

Cà et là autour d'eux, étoient épars les inſtrumens de leurs travaux, des corbeilles, des naſſes, de longues lignes decrin, des hameçons, des ſeines, des labyrinthes d'oſier, des lacets, une peau de bête, et une *mechante* nacelle poſée ſur les rouleaux. Sous leurs têtes un panier pliant, leurs habits, et leurs bonnets. *C'étoient* et les inſtrumens de leur penible profeſſion, et *tout* leur bien. Pas un

vaſe

telle eſt ſa richeſſe. Ils ne poſſédoient pas un vaſe d'argile, pas un. La pêche étoit tout pour eux, ils ne voyoient rien au delà, et l'indigence étoit leur compagne. Entr'eux et la mer, nul voiſin habitoit; de tous côtés elle apportoit mollement au pied de leur cabane ſes flots, qui l'ébranloient doucement?

"Le char de la lune n'avoit pas achevé la moitié de ſon cours lorſque nos deux pêcheurs furent éveillés par le ſoin de leurs travaux: ils chaſſent le ſommeil de leur paupière, & converſent ainſi."

vaſe *pour appreter leur nourriture* pas un chien (according to various reading) pour les ſuivre. *Tout ce qu'ils prenoient à leur pêche* étoit pour eux *le bonheur ſuprême: et cependant ils n'avoient* que la pauvreté pour compagne.—Près d'eux nul voiſin que la mer qui battoit mollement de ſes flots le pied de leur cabane.

Le char de la lune n'avoit pas encore fourni la moitié de ſon cours, & déjà le travail éveilloit nos pêcheurs. Après *s'être bien froté les yeux, ils tirèrent de leur cerveau les vers ſuivans.*"

From this juxta-poſition of the two tranſlations, compared likewiſe with the original, it will appear that the verſion of Mr. Gail, which is certainly leſs elegant, is not even more accurate than that of his predeceſſor. *Journ. Encycl.*

HOLLAND.

ART. 49. *De Burgerlyke Vryheid in haare heelzaame, de Volkſvryheid in haare ſchadelyke gevolgen voorgeſteld, inzonderheid met betrekking tot det Gemeenebeſt, door* Mr. Johan Meerman, *Vryheer v. Dalem.—Civil Liberty repreſented according to its ſalutary, and popular Liberty according to its pernicious Conſequences, particularly with reſpect to the Commonweal, by* J. Meerman, *Baron van Dalem*, Leyden, 1793, 96 pp. 8vo.

EVER ſince the death of Olden-Barnevelt, the republic of the United Netherlands has been more or leſs divided into two parties, one wiſhing to retain the preſent mode of government by a Stadtholder, whilſt the other is diſpoſed to favour the ſtates, in oppoſition to the Stadtholderſhip. To theſe has been added a third, which, according to our author, is deſirous of introducing what he calls political or popular freedom; that is, of converting the received form of government into one perfectly democratic, in which, if not the whole, at leaſt the greater part of the inhabitants are to have a ſhare, either perſonally or by their repreſentatives. It is to the opinions of this laſt party that this work is oppoſed by the author, who declares himſelf in favour of the preſent conſtitution, with all its defects. He begins by enumerating the advantages the inhabitants of the republic have hitherto enjoyed, and for which they have been indebted to the conſtitution; after which he enters on the diſcuſſion of the momentous queſtion, whether it would be expedient to ſubſtitute a pure democracy in its room? In this diſquiſition no argument is forgotten, which could reaſonably be adduced in ſupport of the preſent form of government, and the Baron has, in our judgment, clearly ſhown that the introduction of a pure democracy into ſuch a ſtate as that of Holland, would, inſtead of increaſing the ſecurity and freedom of the nation, unavoidably tend to bring on its diſſolution. *Goetting. Anz.*

ART. 50. *Verhandelingen raakende den Natuurlyken en Geöpenbaarden Godsdienst, uitgegeeven door* Teylers *Goolgeleerd Genootschap*, XII *deel. Dissertations relating to natural and revealed Religion, published by the Teylerian Theological Society, Vol. XII.* Haarlem, 1792, 508 pp. in 4to.

In this volume are contained the two answers, to which the prizes were adjudged on the important question: "Whether Christ in his preaching, and the Evangelists and Apostles in their writings, did occasionally adapt themselves to the then popular ideas; if they did, in what instances, and how far was this the case, and in what degree may this doctrine, well understood, serve towards the explanation of the Scriptures of the New Testament."

The First Dissertation is by Mr. Paulus van Hemert, Professor of Philosophy in the School of the Remonstrants, and the Second by Mr. de Vos, Minister to the Anabaptists, both at Amsterdam. In the present number we shall confine ourselves to the examination of the former only.

Mr. v. H. having divided the subject into three heads, suggested by the question itself, and having made some preliminary observations on the nature of popular ideas, whether Jewish or Heathen, referring us at the same time to the sources from which our knowledge of such as were prevalent in the time of our Saviour and his Apostles is to be derived, proceeds afterwards to show:

1. That Christ, the Evangelists and Apostles must in all respects have adapted themselves to the capacities and circumstances of the people, and that they actually did so on every occasion.

2. That Christ, the Evangelists, and Apostles must have employed the common idiom, similitudes, allusions, proverbs, and other expressions in preference to the more cultivated and artificial language of the schools, and that this was really the case.

3. That Christ, the Evangelists and Apostles must, in regard to physical matters, have accommodated themselves to the prevailing, though mistaken, notions of the people on those subjects, and that they actually did so in such instances, as those mentioned in Matth. v. 45. John xii. 24. 1 Cor. xv. 36. Gal. iii. 1. Acts xvi. 16. which he likewise shows to have been equally the practice of the writers of the Old Testament.

4. That Christ, the Evangelists and Apostles have sometimes accommodated themselves to such vulgar, though erroneous opinions, even in religious concerns, as appears from their own declarations, Matth. xiii. 28—30. 1 Cor ix. 20—22, and this either obliquely, by not correcting those opinions in others, as in the case of the Samaritan widow respecting the place of public worship, &c. or directly by adopting such false appellations or opinions, as Matth. v. 19, where our Saviour talks of the *least* of the commandments; xv. 26, where the Heathens are called dogs; vi. 24, where riches are termed Mammon; vi. 22, where the place destined for the future punishment of sinners, is denominated, Gehenna; iv. 24. xvii. 15, where σεληνιαζειν, δαιμονιον εχειν, or δαιμονιζεσθαι are used, in the judgment of our author, to denote ordinary complaints; Col. i. 16, where mention is made of the different orders of angels; in those passages, where spiritual things, such as eternal happiness,

happineſs, the coming of Chriſt's kingdom, the circumſtances attending the reſurrection and the laſt judgment, are repreſented in a corporeal way; in others, where texts of the Old Teſtament are explained according to the opinions of his countrymen, and therefore not always agreeably to the real intention, comp. Matth. xiii. 34, with Pſ. lxxviii. 2. 1 Cor. i. 19, 20, with Iſaiah xxix. 14. xxxiii. 18, &c. particularly with reſpect to the Meſſiah and his kingdom, to whom not only all ſorts of perſons, events and rites in the Old Teſtament were ſuppoſed to have a relation, but even the fabulous traditions of the Jews were applied, as in Gal. iv. 24. 1 Cor. x. 1—4. Jud. 9. 2 Pet. ii. 11, and in different paſſages of the epiſtle to the Hebrews. In theſe, and a multitude of other inſtances, ſpecified by our author, and arranged under diſtinct heads, he maintains that Chriſt, the Evangeliſts and Apoſtles, conformed to the language and opinions of thoſe perſons, to whom their diſcourſes or writings were immediately addreſſed.

In the ſecond chapter, Mr. v. H. conſiders how far, and in what caſes, this accommodation may have been compatible with the object of our Lord's miſſion, and the reſpect due to his character, as well as that of the Apoſtles. This chapter is again ſubdivided into three parts, in the firſt of which the author preſents us with a general criterion, by which we may be enabled to determine to what extent this accommodation really took place; namely, "that none of theſe holy perſonages conformed in any way to ſuch erroneous opinions, as might be likely to affect the ſpirit and eſſence of religion," as appears, among other examples, from John vi. 30, 38, where our Saviour combats ſuch opinions. In the ſecond part, he endeavours to ſhow that ſuch a mode of conduct is perfectly reconcileable to the character and office of Chriſt and his Apoſtles; whilſt, in the third, he undertakes to prove that the paſſages produced by him in the firſt chapter, are not ſuch as reſpect the eſſence of Chriſtianity; where he lays down certain rules, illuſtrated by appoſite examples, by which we are to diſtinguiſh between what is to be regarded as doctrine, or as the vehicle of that doctrine only.

From theſe premiſes the author concludes in the third chapter, that our attempts to explain the Scriptures of the New Teſtament, will be ſucceſsful, or otherwiſe, in proportion to our acquaintance with the languages, manners, alluſions, proverbs, ſimilitudes and opinions of the perſons, to whom Chriſt and his Apoſtles addreſſed themſelves. The conduct therefore of thoſe biblical critics, who interpret certain portions of Scripture in a manner inconſiſtent with the popular language and ideas, and of thoſe who reject thoſe paſſages as ſpurious, which cannot be reconciled to their own notions of propriety, is, he thinks, equally reprehenſible. *Vaderlandſche Letteroefeningen.*

ART. 51. *Elementa Græca, in uſum juventutis collecta, ſecundum leges Analogiæ.* Gandæ, 1795. 42 pp. in 8vo.

This mode of acquiring a knowledge of the Greek language, recommended by the celebrated Hemſterhuis, Valckenaer and others, ſeems very well calculated to introduce the learner to an acquaintance with the etyma and ſignifications of the words. If the author, who, in this tract, has confined his obſervations to the verbs only, ſhould underſtand

derſtand that his method is adopted in the ſchools, he intends in a future publication to apply the ſame principles to the inveſtigation of the meanings and derivation of ſubſtantives. *Ibid.*

GERMANY.

ART. 52. *Reiſe durch einige weſtliche und ſüdliche Provinzen Englands, von* G. F. A. Wendeborn. *Tour through certain Weſt and Southern Counties of England, by* G. F. A. Wendeborn. Hamburgh, 1793. 8vo.

There are already many accounts of this country, written by foreigners who have travelled in it; but theſe foreigners have generally purſued the great roads only, and have therefore confined their deſcriptions to the principal towns and their environs. The interior of the country is, however, perhaps not leſs intereſting; it is there the original ſimplicity of manners ſtill exiſts, and thoſe uſages which have been tranſmitted from age to age, without undergoing any material alteration from a communication with ſtrangers. The work of Mr. W. is calculated to ſupply this defect with regard to the parts of England viſited by him. By his long reſidence in the country he is ſcarcely leſs acquainted with it than the natives themſelves, and he has one advantage over them, which foreigners only can have, namely, that of being peculiarly ſtruck with the novelty of ſuch objects or circumſtances, as differ in any great degree from the ordinary courſe of things. As the author has already proved himſelf to be the ſteady and diſintereſted friend of truth, the preſent work cannot fail to excite curioſity. It is divided into 19 letters, which appear to have been written in preſence of the objects they deſcribe. *Hamb. ſtaats u. gelehrte Zeit.*

ART. 53. *Die Deutſche gift-pflanzen.—Poiſonous Plants growing in Germany, by Prof.* J. S. Halle, 2 Vols. 8vo. price 3 rixd. Berlin, 1793.

To point out, by faithful engravings and accurate deſcriptions, ſuch plants of a deleterious or ſuſpected quality, as are generally to be found in the country, and of which the imprudent uſe might be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences, was unqueſtionably a very laudable undertaking. The preſent is the ſecond volume of this work, of which the firſt was publiſhed ſome years ago. The plants deſcribed in it with all the botanical characters, and copied in engravings from nature, are in number 100. The experiments made with a view to aſcertain their reſpective qualities, are likewiſe fully authenticated. To the whole the author has added ſome inſtructions on the nature of poiſons, and on their mode of operation on the human frame, ſo that in this book nothing is omitted which on ſuch a ſubject could be really uſeful. *Oberd. litteraturzeit.*

ART. 54. *Samlung für die Forſt-geographie, oder Nachrichten von der wilden Baumſucht. Obſervations on the Cultivation of Foreſt Trees, by Prof.* Niemann *of* Kiel. Altona, 8vo. pr. 1fl. 48 kr.

The ſubject of this work is new, and the author has treated it in a manner which evinces his intimate acquaintance with it. To many curious

curious facts drawn from a great number of other books, he has here added his own obſervations, which are all of them ſuch as do honour to his diſcernment.

The details collected in the firſt ſection, reſpecting the degrees and limits of vegetation, will be found very intereſting to the ſtudent in natural hiſtory and rural economy. According to the obſervations of Ramond de Carbonniéres, vegetation commences in the central part of the Alps, at an elevation of 1100 toiſes above the ſea; whereas in the Pyrenees it ceaſes at about the ſame height. In the Andes, in America, traces of it are diſcoverable at an elevation of 2300 toiſes; at leaſt, ſpecimens of the Erica are found at that height. Shrubs in theſe mountains begin only to appear at the diſtance of 450 toiſes below the region of ice, whilſt in the Alps and the Pyrenees, they are found at 300 toiſes below the ſame line of demarcation. "Let us follow, ſays our author, the ſcale of vegetation, of which the firſt degree commences, where the zone of eternal ſnow terminates. The interval, which ſeparates them, is a kind of neutral ſoil, where vegetation may triumph for a ſhort time, but where the ſudden return of the froſt prevents it from eſtabliſhing itſelf. On the confines of this ſterile region, and immediately after the moſſes, ſome particular productions are indeed ſeen of a perfect organization, though wild in their nature, called Alpine plants, which may be conſidered as forming the van-guard of vegetation, ſuch as the *Daphne cneorum*, which Sauſſure found on Montblanc, at an elevation of 1780 toiſes from the ſurface of the ſea, and which ſometimes appears on the very ſummit of the Pyrenees, &c. After theſe hardy natives follows the *Rhododendron*, at an elevation of 800 toiſes in the Alps, and of 100 more in the Pyrenees. Next come the trees, at the head of which is the *pin cembro*, a ſpecies of the *Taxus*, which is ſucceeded by the family of the reſinous trees. The vegetables of the plains occupy the laſt ranks. Nature has placed in the more elevated ſituations, ſuch as derive their principal nouriſhment from the air and rain-water only, whereas the lower grounds abound with plants calculated to imbibe the ſuperfluous juices of the ſoil which produces them, and to diſperſe them in the air by means of their tranſpiration."

In the ſecond ſection, the author proceeds to a deſcription of the trees in Spain and in the iſland of Majorca, which conſiſt chiefly of oak, beech, elms and pines. Cheſnut and walnut trees are alſo very common here, as well as junipers and Spaniſh cedars. They reckon here eight ſpecies of the oak, of which the kermès uſed in dying, called by the Spaniards *karaſka* or *koſkaja*, and the cork-tree (*quercus ſuber*) in Spaniſh *Alkorgnogue*, are the moſt remarkable. The beech abounds chiefly in the northern parts of the kingdom, particularly near the river Ebro, whilſt the elms are more frequent in the ſouthern provinces, eſpecially in Andaluſia. In the neighbourhood of Segovia and Valladolid, as alſo in the Sierra Morena, the northern parts of New Caſtille and the Pyrenees, are found ſuperb foreſts of pines. Cheſnut trees of an extraordinary ſize abound in the mountainous country of Alpuzerra, and foreſts of walnut-trees are very common throughout Spain. The Spaniſh cedar (*juniperus thurifera*) grows to a great height, and may be ſaid to be a native of this coun-

try. The *ciſtus ladaniferus* is likewiſe found in great abundance in the provinces of Andaluſia, Aſturia, Galicia, Arragon, and Catalonia. This tree produces manna of a quality equal to that of Calabria, and in a quantity ſufficient to ſupply all Europe.

The environs of Madrid are, it ſeems, the moſt denuded of trees, for which the Caſtilians even appear to entertain an averſion, becauſe they imagine their ſhade unfavorable to the growth of corn, as it tends to promote the multiplication of birds; which ſerves to ſhew the ignorance of the Spaniards in rural economy. In effect, the ſterility of a great part of New Caſtille ariſes principally from the want of trees, on which account Puente recommends plantations of the *Robinia ſeudo-acacia*, which will grow in the drieſt ſpots, for the purpoſe of refreſhing the parched ſoil of this tract of country. The mountains of Majorca are covered with foreſts, conſiſting chiefly of oaks, pines, and wild olives.

From Spain the author paſſes to Italy, on which country we find his obſervations equally intereſting. In his account of Calabria, he enters into a very curious deſcription of manna, which forms ſo important a branch of commerce, that the King of Naples has thought fit to confine the whole of it to himſelf. It is collected chiefly in the months of July and Auguſt, during which time the woods are carefully guarded by *Sbirri*, who fire on all perſons that have the imprudence to enter them without a guide. It is generally known that manna is the juice of a certain ſpecies of aſh (*Fraxinus ornus*) and of ſome other trees, which have an affinity to it. The manner in which it is collected is here circumſtantially deſcribed. Two ſmall towns of Calabria, namely Campana and Bochigliero, furniſh annually more than 30,000 pound weight of this article.

The foreſt of Sila is likewiſe very productive to the King. It occupies a ſpace of about 30 miles in circumference, from Cozenza to Cantanzaro, and abounds with oaks, cheſnut-trees, pines and firs, from which turpentine, pitch, both white and black, and bitumen to the amount of 11,000 cantari, or 3,025,137 Neapolitan pounds are annually extracted.

Ætna likewiſe produces oaks of no great height indeed, but of an extraordinary circumference. That of the famous cheſnut-tree, which bears the name of *cento cavalli* is 224 feet. *Ibid.*

ART. 55. Memorabilien, *eine philoſophiſch-theologiſche Zeitſchrift, von* H. E. G. Paulus, *der Philoſ. u. morgenl. Liter. Prof. zu Jena. Zweytes u. drittes St.* 1792. 8vo. Leipſic.

Memorabilia, *a philoſophico-theological journal*, by H. E. G. Paulus, *Profeſ. of Philoſophy and Oriental Literature at Jena*; 2d and 3d Parts.

The real value of the eſſays forming the preſent collection, which is to be conſidered as a continuation of the *Neues Repertorium*, fully juſtifies the favourable reception which it has met with from the public; and which, from the well-known literary character of the perſons concerned in it, we may venture to predict that it will continue to deſerve. Of the importance of the ſubjects, which are here treated, the reader will be convinced from the following enumeration of them:—I. *A Continuation*

ſituation of the commentary on the Africa of the Geographus Nubienſis, by Mr. Kurzman, is diſtinguiſhed by the induſtry, learning, and accuracy of the author; and is very properly followed by, II. *Achmet Ibn Haſſan's route of a journey from Fez to Tafilet*, communicated by Mr. Jeniſch of Vienna, who, however, preſents his readers with the Latin tranſlation only, omitting the Arabic text, except in the proper names, which are expreſſed in the original character. The journey was performed in the year 1787, in eleven days, and the deſcription, which will be found to poſſeſs little of that ſpirit of obſervation that characterizes European travellers, written in 1789.—III. *Another ſpecimen of the chronicle of Abul Phatach, by Dr.* Schnurrer. This valuable chronicle was compiled from ancient and modern Jewiſh and Arabic hiſtorians in the 14th century, as appears from the firſt extract in the Neues Repertorium, vol. I. In the preſent ſpecimen the cauſe of the return of the Iſraelites and Jews from exile to Paleſtine is aſſigned and the return itſelf, with many concomitant circumſtances, as well as ſome of its conſequences deſcribed, more indeed with relation to and in favour of the Samaritans, as will eaſily be conceived, than the Jews. IV. Fulda *on Coſmogony, Androgony, and the hiſtory of man after the deluge*, a continuation of the eſſay on the late origin of the Pentateuch, in the 3d vol. of the Neues Repertorium. The author conſiders the coſmogony, as it is repreſented in the book of Geneſis, to be a tradition orally tranſmitted from father to ſon, till after the flood, and firſt reduced into hieroglyphical characters by *Taaut*, in Geneſis *Chus*, by which means it was afterwards, under different modifications, diſſeminated among his poſterity, the anceſtors of the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Indians, ancient Perſians, Phœnicians and the deſcendants of Abraham. The Coſmogony, as it is deſcribed in Geneſis, and indeed the whole of that book, has therefore, he thinks, a greater relation to the Phœnicians, than to the Egyptians; accordingly it agrees almoſt literally with the account given of it by Sanchoniathon, in Euſeb. Præp. Evangel. c. vii. One advantage, which this hiſtory of the creation poſſeſſes over all other ſyſtems is, at leaſt, that it contains no expreſſions in any degree favourable to idolatry or polytheiſm. V. *Eſſay towards a life of Ephraim Syrus*, by *Gaab*, who certainly makes the beſt uſe of the ſcanty materials, which have been handed down to poſterity, reſpecting this author, to whom his contemporaries do not appear to have paid that attention, which his induſtry deſerved. VI. *Scholia on obſcure paſſages in the Old and New Teſtament; as on Rom.* ix. 17. 24. *Gen.* v. 24. *by Mr.* Bredenkamp *of* Bremen, *and on* 1 *Cor.* xv. 29, 30. *by the editor.* VII. *On the doctrine of the Phariſees concerning the ſtate after death, with reference to various paſſages in Joſephus and the N. T. by Profeſſor* Flatt. It is evident from certain expreſſions in the latter, that the Phariſees held and maintained the doctrine of the reſurrection of the body, whereas Joſephus, on the contrary, aſcribes to them the opinion, that the ſouls of the pious are, after death, transferred into other bodies, μεταβαινειν εις ετερον σωμα, B. J. lib. ii. c. x. Mr. Fl. to obviate this apparent contradiction ſuppoſes, that about the time of our Saviour the ancient notion of the reſurrection ſubſiſted, but that at a later period, the idea of a metempſychoſis, with regard to virtuous men, may have been the prevailing, if not the general, doctrine among the Phariſees. We do not,

however, ſee why the age of Joſephus ſhould be termed *late*, with reſpect to that of Chriſt. VIII. *The Idyllia of Theocritus and the Canticles compared, by Prof.* Staüdlin, in which, by collating the moſt ſtriking paſſages in each, he endeavours to ſhow that Theocritus had borrowed from the author of the Canticles.—IX. *On the Canticles, by the ſame:* with regard to which the profeſſor is of opinion; 1. That Solomon himſelf was not the author of that poem; 2. That, however, ſome later writer may have availed himſelf of fragments, actually written by Solomon, and then extant, in compoſing it; 3. That the groundwork of this poem was a real fact, which, 4, the poet has choſen to repreſent in a dramatic way, ſuited to the oriental manner, and the taſte of the times. The ſubject he conceives to be Solomon's ſlighted love. The Dramatis Perſonæ, Sulamis, her Shepherd, Brothers, Solomon. The poet *rapit in medias res*, and the eſcape of the young woman from the Harem of Solomon forms the denouëment of the piece.

The third volume conſiſts of Diſſertations on the following ſubjects. I. *The concluſion of* Kurtzmans *Commentatio de Africa Geographi Nubienſis.* II. Bruns *on the Zabians, Sabæans, or St. John's Chriſtians*; with obſervations on the hiſtory of this ſect from Abraham Ecchellenſis. The author tells us likewiſe, that he is encouraged to expect further information on this head from Sir W. Jones. III. *Ode Πραγματικη, Nathani vati Hebræo vindicata, vulgo Ps.* II, which the author conceives to have been written by Nathan, on the occaſion of Abſalom's rebellion. See 1 Kings c. i. and ii. Annexed is a metrical verſion of this pſalm. IV. Paulus *on the Syrian Naſſeirites*; a more circumſtantial application of the remarks made by the author in his *collection of Travels in the Eaſt* (deſcribed in our next article) in which he endeavours to reconcile the apparently contradictory accounts reſpecting the Naſſeirites, Kormatians and Aſſaſſins; together with two fragments from Sabæan books. V. *Additions, various readings, and corrections to Abulfeda's Africa, according to Eichhorn's edition, by* Rinck, partly from a MS. at Leyden, and partly from conjecture, with extracts from Tamimi's deſcription of Africa and Jacuti. VI. *Whether the ancient Jews had any knowledge of the doctrine of a future ſtate, and in what light they underſtood it?* The author, Mr. *Conz*, maintains that the ancient Jews had a very imperfect notion of an exiſtence after death, and no practical idea of a future remuneration. After the captivity, he obſerves that their opinions on this important point were more accurate, as appears from the book of Wiſdom. VII. *on Iſaiah* liii. *by the editor*; a further illuſtration of the explanation of Döderlein and Eckermann, with ſome difference of opinion. VIII. *On an ancient Evangeliarium at Aix*, written not on the bark of a tree, as has been imagined, but on parchment, by *Bruns.* IX. *Corrections of the Syriac Chronicle of Bar Hebraeus, likewiſe by* Bruns. X. *Accounts of Oriental and biblical MSS. at Vienna and München, by* Alter.

Jena Litter. zeit. & Goett. Anz.

ART.

ART. 56. *Sammlung der merkwürdigſten Reiſen in den Orient, in Ueberſetzungen und Auſzügen mit auſgewählten Kupfern und Charten, auch mit Einleitungen, Anmerkungen u Regiſtern herauſgegeben, von* H. E. G. Paulus, &c.—*Collection of the moſt remarkable travels into the Eaſt, conſiſting of tranſlations and extracts, with ſelect plates and charts, as alſo with introductions, obſervations and indexes, by* H. E. G, Paulus, &c. 2d. volume, 272 pp. 8vo. Jena 1792.

This volume begins with the tranſlation of *Belon's travels*, Par. 1555. continued to the time of his reſidence at Antioch, followed by an abridgment of *Jonas Kortes' travels through Egypt, by Joppa to Paleſtine, Syria, and Meſopotamia, between the years* 1737 *and* 1739, to which is prefixed a preface by the editor; the whole concluding with *Dandini's obſervations on the Maronites*, according to the French tranſlation by Richard Simon, which appeared in 1685.

In the notes is collected much valuable information on ſubjects of biblical literature, as well as on natural hiſtory, and the preſent volume is accompanied with a map, of which we ſhall here add the title; Euphrates & Tigris ex delineatione Danvilleana: accedit I. M. Haſii delineatio Babylonis veteris ante Darium Hiſtaſp.—Additis ſchematibus comparationis pyramidis Ægyptiæ maximæ, portarumque Babylonis veteris, denique turris Babylonicæ Belo in monumentum conſecratæ. *Ibid.*

DENMARK.

ART. 57. *Opuſcula latina; ſcrip.* M. Jacobus Baden, *Prof.* Hafnienſis, 1793. 8vo. 476. pp.

Moſt of theſe eſſays were written as academical proluſions or programmata on different occaſions, and in the different places where the author has reſided for the ſpace of thirty years. From a peruſal of the titles, the reader will perceive, that, with a few exceptions, they are generally intereſting, and we ſhall only add, that both in point of language and matter, they are, in our judgment, likely to give ſatisfaction to the philological ſcholar. The ſubjects are; 1. De eo, quod leve eſt in laude præceptoris; 2. Ingenium et ars Cyropædiæ; 3. de perfecto Theologo; 4. Dicendo homines apti fiunt ad dicendum, agendo ad agendum. 5. Super Homeri Iliad. 5. v. 215, 216. 6. Supplementa ad clavem Latinitatis Erneſtii Ciceronianam; 7. Fabula Phædri 1, 5. comparata cum duabus græcis ſimilis argumenti; 8. De conſtructione latinæ linguæ ad rationes philoſophicas examinandâ; 9. De augendâ vernaculâ ex antiquis noſtræ linguæ ſcriptoribus; 10. De eloquentia M. Lutheri, tanquam magno Reformationis inſtrumento; 11. Summa vitæ Harbœanæ ſtilo lapidari; 12. Laudatio dicta b. Lud. Harboe; 13. Oratio in memoriam Ottonis Comitis Thottii; 14. De Cyro Xenophontis, effigie perfectiſſimi imperantis; 15. De philoſophiæ cum eloquentia conjunctione; 16. De vi ſæculi in conſtituendâ re ſcholaſticâ; 17. De enthuſiaſmo ingenioſis quibuſdam ſcriptoribus communi; 18. De rege populari; 19. Conſtantia Ciceronis in judiciis de hominibus rebuſque defenditur; 20. Memoria P. K. Ancher commendatur; 21. De doctrinâ utili et inutili; 22. De caritate patriæ; 23. De poëticâ facultate Ciceronis; 24. Exempla quædam ſuperſtitioſorum rituum plebeculæ noſtræ

noſtræ cum Romana communium; 25. Vitæ curſus b. H. de Stampe; 26. Laudatio in funere b. H. de Stampe.

We take this opportunity of mentioning the firſt volume of a tranſlation of Horace into the Daniſh language by the ſame author, with the following title:

A. Horatius Flaccus's *ſamtlige Voerker. Af det latinſke overſatte og med en oplyſende Commentar ved* M. J. Baden, &c. *Förſte deel, ſom indeholder de fire Boeger Oder, tilligemed Epoderne og Jubeldigtet.* Kiöbenhavn, 1792.—*The works of Horace tranſlated from the Latin, with an explanatory Commentary, by &c. firſt part, containing the four books of the Odes, together with the Epodes, and Carmen Seculare.* Copenhagen, 1792. *Kiöbenh. laerde Efterretninger.*

POLAND.

ART. 58. *Wymowa i Poeſya dla Szkôl Narodowych Piérwſzy, rás wydana. Wymowa. Czeſc I.—On Eloquence and Poetry, publiſhed for the Uſe of the National School, by* Piramowicz. *Eloquence, Part I.* 403, *pp. in* 8vo. Cracow, 1792.

This firſt part of this work, which we ſhould be glad to ſee in a language more generally known, is employed in fixing the idea of eloquence, and in defining the good and bad qualities of an orator. Prefixed, by way of introduction, is a brief and ſatisfactory explanation of terms, which, though they frequently occur in Treatiſes on the Theory of the fine Arts, are, we believe, often very imperfectly underſtood, ſuch as judgment, wit, imagination, taſte, genius, talents, arts, &c. As a ſupplement, we are preſented with extracts from Orzechowſki, Górnicki, Sebaſt. Patricius, (the tranſlator of the political, œconomical and ethical writings of Ariſtotle) Staniſlaus Lubomirſki, and other writers of the XVI. and XVII. centuries, connected with the ſubject of the work. In the following part it is intended to deſcribe the different kinds of eloquence, together with the remaining ſpecies of proſaic writing, as letters, dialogues, and hiſtorical narration, which will be followed by a general view of the moſt diſtinguiſhed orators of every age and nation, with a practical introduction to tranſlation and original compoſition.

The author appears to poſſeſs a more than ordinary ſhare of claſſical erudition, and his quotations from Cicero, Quintilian, Longinus, and others, which, by the learned reader may perhaps be thought too numerous, as they interrupt in ſome meaſure the ſeries of the diſcourſe, will, however, be found uſeful to thoſe perſons, who are leſs intimately acquainted with the writings of the ancients. Some peculiarities of opinion have indeed obtruded themſelves on our notice in this work; as for inſtance, where he maintains, in oppoſition to his own intereſt, "that eloquence, in the ſtrict acceptation of the word, is purely a gift of nature, which can expect little or no aſſiſtance from art; that the latter is only calculated to ſupply its place, where the former, which is naturally of ſhort duration, ceaſes to act, pp. 103—5, that he, who to a lively imagination unites clear comprehenſion and a feeling heart, muſt of neceſſity be eloquent, p. 32. that the moſt eloquent parts of any ſpeech or other compoſition, are, in general, ſuch as have given the leaſt

leaſt trouble to the author, p. 81." Will Mr. P. then venture to aſſert that Demoſthenes or Cicero, to whom, as models of eloquence, he often refers, derived no material advantage from the rules of art?

We were no leſs ſurpriſed to find our author ſatisfied with the definition of philoſophy, ſo frequently repeated, and ſo uſeleſs in practice, that it is "ſcientia rerum divinarum et humanarum," pp. 56—7, and that he conſiders poetry differing from eloquence only in its external form, p. 59. Notwithſtanding theſe, however, and a few other ſingular notions diſcoverable in the preſent work, we ſhall not heſitate to recommend it, as containing much uſeful knowledge, conveyed in a popular, and peculiarly animated ſtyle.

DMESTIC LITERATURE.

Mr. *Ritſon* will publiſh the two expected volumes of *Engliſh Anthology* before Chriſtmas.

Mr. *Chalmers* is preparing for the preſs *a Life of Ruddiman*.

Mr. *Peacock*, who has obtained a Patent for filtering Water, the moſt ingenious, and, at the ſame Time, the ſimpleſt in its Operation we ever ſaw, is about to print a Pamphlet explanatory of the Proceſs of the Machine.

A *Collection of Poems*, by the late Mr. *Mickle*, Tranſlator of the *Luſiad*, may be expected ſoon.

Dr. *Smith*, the Purchaſer of the *Linnean Muſeum*, and well known throughout Europe for his botanical Knowledge, will ſoon publiſh his Travels, in three Volumes, Octavo.

An Italian Gentleman, in this Country, whoſe Name is *Felix Marriottini*, is preparing a Tranſlation of *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, into Italian blank Verſe.

THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For OCTOBER, 1793.

PRO PATRIA.

ART. I. *The Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the firſt Invaſion of it by the Romans under Julius Cæſar. Written on a new Plan. By Robert Henry, D. D. late one of the Miniſters of Edinburgh, Member of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. VI. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Life of the Author.* 4to. 1l. 5s. Strahan and Cadell.

THOUGH we announce, with pleaſure, the ſixth volume of a work, in the continuation of which we have felt, in common with the public at large, a lively intereſt, it is a pleaſure mingled with regret, on conſidering it not only as a poſthumous volume, but even as the laſt we can expect from the ſame hand. So far from having room to hope that any remaining collections, by the Author, may furniſh matter for another volume, we are informed that even theſe were incomplete, and that Chapter V. on Arts, and Chapter VII. on Manners, &c. were written entirely by another perſon *, with the aſſiſtance only of a few authorities ſketched out by Dr. Henry. Yet when we conſider the infirmities of the hiſtorian at the latter end of his life, and the peculiar difficulty under which he performed the act of writing, we muſt rather wonder that he ſhould have been able to leave ſo much completed, as is con-

* Malcolm Laing, Eſq.

tained in the remaining part of this conſiderable volume, than that there ſhould be no more for us to expect.

This difficulty of writing, which excites no little admiration of the perſeverance that ſurmounted ſuch an obſtacle, is thus deſcribed by the author of the life. "He employed no amanuenſis, but completed the manuſcript with his own hand, and—excepting the firſt volume, the whole book, ſuch as it is, was printed from the original copy. Whatever corrections were made on it, were inſerted by interlineations, or in reviſing the proof-ſheets. He found it neceſſary indeed to confine himſelf to a firſt copy, from an unfortunate tremor in his hand, which made writing extremely inconvenient, which obliged him to write with his paper on a book placed on his knee, inſtead of a table, and which unhappily increaſed to ſuch a degree, that in the laſt years of his life he was often unable to take his victuals without aſſiſtance. An attempt which he made, after the publication of the fifth volume, to employ an amanuenſis, did not ſucceed. Never having been accuſtomed to dictate his compoſitions, he found it impoſſible to acquire a new habit; and though he perſevered but a few days in the attempt, it had a ſenſible effect upon his health, which he never afterwards recovered."——Life, p. x.

We may add, as a further reaſon why he ſhould not have proceeded beyond what we here receive, that the very nature of Dr. Henry's plan would infallibly induce him, in every inſtance, to finiſh his reſearches into one of his periods, before he much involved himſelf in the enquiries neceſſary to elucidate the next. Here then we muſt, with whatever reluctance, take our leave of Dr. Henry's labours. What we may hope, from the efforts of a continuator, is very doubtful. In general, the ſpirit that animates the firſt projector of a great work, is wanting in the man who takes it up; his conception of the plan is not ſo full as that of the original author, nor has he formed within his mind that model of complete perfection, which, though unattainable itſelf, is the indiſpenſable guide to every height of excellence. The continuator labours only to emulate his predeceſſor; the original author ſeeks to realize his ideal model; both fall ſomething ſhort of their chief point, and the conſequence is obvious: the inventor remains below perfection, and the imitator below him. If we are to conſider Mr. Laing, who filled up the two chaſms in this volume, as the probable continuer of the hiſtory, we may judge from the ſpecimens here given, how much we may expect; and of this we ſhall deliver our opinion in its proper place. Whatever good omens we may be able to draw from this circumſtance, another favourable point will alſo deſerve recollection, that, as

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the author of the life obſerves, Dr. Henry "has certainly finiſhed the moſt difficult parts of his ſubject. The periods after the acceſſion of Edward VI. afford materials more ample, better digeſted, and much more within the reach of common readers." One difficulty will, however, be much increaſed, the difficulty of being impartial; in proportion as the preſent paſſions, politics, and opinions, become connected with the narrative, which from the acceſſion of Charles I. at the lateſt, they muſt inevitably begin to be, it will require continually more and more virtue in an hiſtorian to give to all ſides their full meaſure of juſtice, and to avoid miſrepreſenting the facts, the motives of the agents, or the principles of our conſtitution. Thoſe writers, with reſpect to the latter, will equally err, who repreſent the ſyſtem of our government as containing any parts favourable to deſpotic power, or any ſpecies of oppreſſion, and who paint it as a democratic fabric, in which the people are the lords, and the government their ſervants, or appointed *functionaries*. Our conſtitution is eſſentially monarchical. On the ſuppoſition of the monarchy, it is altogether conſtructed; and the crown is the ſource of power and honour: but it is a monarchy limited for the ſake of the people, and ſo guarded as, if poſſible, to enable it to do all good, yet reſtrain it from all evil.

The life of Dr. Henry, prefixed to this volume, is well and judiciouſly drawn up: nor is there any thing very peculiar in the ſtyle of it, except the one phraſe "he *diſponed* his collection of books to," &c. which, as it is not South Britiſh, we ſuppoſe to be North.—The outline of the Dr.'s life is compriſed in very few words, and is as follows:

"He was the ſon of James Henry, farmer at Muirtown, in the pariſh of St. Ninian's, North Britain, and of Jean Galloway, daughter of —— Galloway, of Burrowmeadow, in Stirlingſhire. He was born on the 18th of February, 1718; and having early reſolved to devote himſelf to a literary profeſſion, was educated firſt under a Mr. John Nicholſon, at the pariſh-ſchool of St. Ninian's, and for ſome time at the grammar-ſchool of Stirling. He completed his courſe of academical ſtudy at the univerſity of Edinburgh, and afterwards became maſter of the grammar-ſchool of Annan. He was licenſed to preach on the 27th of March, 1746, and was the firſt licentiate of the preſbytery of Annan after its erection into a ſeparate preſbytery. Soon after, he received a call from a congregation of Preſbyterian diſſenters at Carliſle, where he was ordained in November, 1748. In this ſtation he remained twelve years, and on the 13th of Auguſt, 1760, became paſtor of a diſſenting congregation in Berwick upon Tweed. Here he married, in 1763, Ann Balderſton, daughter of Thomas Balderſton, ſurgeon in Berwick; by whom he had no children, but with whom he enjoyed to the end of his life a large ſhare of domeſtic happineſs. He was re-

moved from Berwick to be one of the miniſters of Edinburgh in November, 1768; was miniſter of the church of the New Grey Friars from that time till November, 1776; and then became colleague-miniſter in the Old Church, and remained in that ſtation till his death. The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on him by the univerſity of Edinburgh in 1770; and in 1774 he was unanimouſly choſen moderator of the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, and is the only perſon on record who obtained that diſtinction the firſt time he was a member of the aſſembly."

The remainder of the account is very properly employed in giving a clear view of the progreſs of his great work, and illuſtrating his character. It is pleaſing to find, that, though the five firſt volumes were publiſhed at the riſk of the author, and though the work was cenſured in many periodical publications with unexampled acrimony, perſeverance, and even malice, it made its way by its own merit, ſold beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of the author, and received both praiſe and patronage from men of the firſt literary character in the kingdom, and at laſt rewarded the author, not only with a high degree of celebrity, which he happily lived to enjoy, but with the more ſolid advantage of 3,300*l.* clear profit, beſides a penſion of 100*l.* from his Majeſty, obtained by the unſollicited application of the late venerable Earl of Mansfield. Every inſtance that exhibits merit, forcing its way up to fame and profit, in defiance of unjuſt oppoſition, is pleaſing to all authors, for all ſuppoſe themſelves to have merit; and it is an additional triumph of literary juſtice to be told, that the malevolence directed againſt Dr. Henry's labours, became fatal to the circulation of the periodical paper from which it had originally proceeded. It appears alſo, that an hiſtorian ſometimes, as well as a prophet, gains his celebrity with moſt difficulty in his own country; ſince we are told, that though "the abuſe of the hiſtory, which began in Scotland, was renewed in ſome of the periodical publications in South Britain, yet in both kingdoms the aſperity originated from the ſame quarter, and the paragraphs and criticiſms written in Edinburgh were printed in London." The obſervations of the Engliſh critics in general were candid.

Addiſon, on his death-bed, dedicated his works to Mr. Craggs, who himſelf died before thoſe works were publiſhed, and was celebrated by Tickell in one common Elegy with his friend:

Oh! muſt I then (now freſh my boſom bleeds)
And Craggs in death to Addiſon ſucceeds,
The verſe, begun to one loſt friend prolong,
And weep a ſecond in th' unfiniſhed ſong!

Dr.

Dr. Henry, in like manner, had intended to dedicate this volume to the Earl of Mansfield, but died before he could fulfil his deſign; and before his executors could perform that act of gratitude on his behalf, the noble patron had alſo been called hence by the ſame awful ſummons. Still, however, the executors have not given up the deſign of their deceaſed friend; but, as the only expedient remaining, have dedicated it to the Memory of William Earl of Mansfield. Thus does this volume appear, like thoſe of Addiſon, under the remarkable circumſtance of being a poſthumous work, dedicated to a deceaſed patron. The executors have aſſigned their reaſons for this ſtep in the following note, ſubjoined to the dedication.

"Dr. Henry was always proud of the friendſhip with which the late Earl of Mansfield had honoured him; and it was the wiſh of his heart that the laſt part of his literary labours ſhould be introduced to the world under his Lordſhip's patronage.

"The death of that Nobleman has deprived the following Volume of this advantage. But the Executors of Dr. Henry are perſuaded, that they could not better fulfil the intentions of the Author, than by inſcribing this Work to the Memory of the Earl of Mansfield.

"Dr. Henry's friends have the ſatisfaction to believe, that a man whom his Lordſhip eſteemed as an Author, cannot be ſoon forgotten; poſterity will know that the Hiſtory of Great Britain, written by Dr. Henry, was encouraged and protected by one of the wiſeſt and greateſt men of his time, whoſe old age was as venerable, as his active life was meritorious and diſtinguiſhed."

The ſtyle of Dr. Henry is very judiciouſly characterized by the writer of his life. After premiſing that the diſadvantages attending his mode of committing his work to paper, muſt add conſiderably to the opinion formed of his merit, by thoſe who are judges of what he has done, it is ſaid, "he did not profeſs to ſtudy the ornaments of language; but his arrangement is uniformly regular and natural, and his ſtyle ſimple and perſpicuous. More than this he has not attempted, and this cannot be denied him. He believed that the time which might be ſpent in poliſhing or rounding a ſentence, was more uſefully employed in inveſtigating and aſcertaining a fact: and as a book of facts, and ſolid information, ſupported by authentic documents, his hiſtory will ſtand a compariſon with any other hiſtory of the ſame period." Life, p. xi. It may be obſerved, in addition to this, that the ſtyle of his general preface, as having had more labour and conſideration beſtowed upon it, is very far ſuperior to that of the remainder of the work; in which, nevertheleſs, according to the remarks above cited, there is nothing to diſgrace the writer.

We have indulged ourſelves too far in theſe preliminary obſervations,

ſervations, to enter very deeply into the ſubſtance of this volume, in our preſent number: we ſhall therefore confine ourſelves, on this occaſion, to a few more general reflections on the work at large, and poſtpone our particular examination of the volume now before us to another month.

Of the work in general we ſhall not heſitate to ſay, that it exhibits, as far as it has been completed, the beſt hiſtorical portrait of this iſland that is now extant. More conciſe and yet more various than Rapin, more faithful and more natural than Hume. The plan is certainly more comprehenſive, more diſtinct, and, if we may be allowed the expreſſion, more *exhauſtive* than that of any other hiſtory, ancient or modern. That is, it is a plan which lays a poſitive obligation upon the author not to paſs over, from indolence, forgetfulneſs, or any other motive, certain important heads of enquiry, concerning which every reader wiſhes to receive information, but which are introduced in other hiſtories as if by accident, and are at pleaſure omitted: it thus compels the writer to exhauſt his ſubject, and to leave no material parts of it untouched. The ſtyle might certainly, without much difficulty, admit of ſome improvement, particularly by compreſſion; and there are, in various places, inelegant words and expreſſions, the removal of which would give to the whole a more claſſical grace of compoſition. In the early part of the hiſtory, the introduction of the ſpurious Oſſian's poems, in a very copious manner, as hiſtorical evidence of manners, &c. is very reprehenſible, but leſs ſo when we conſider the local ſituation of the writer, than it would have been in one who had inhabited this metropolis: and among the deſiderata we cannot but remark, that accounts of the Roman encampments, and the traces of their military arts in Britain, except indeed the walls, are wholly wanting. The laborious work of General Roy, at preſent under our notice alſo, would now enable a re-publiſher of this hiſtory to have that chaſm ſupplied in the moſt perfect manner. A decided advantage in this hiſtory over all others, is the clear and diſtinct manner in which, according to the plan, the Hiſtory of Scotland keeps pace, in every period, with that of England. As theſe branches are finally to unite in the hiſtory, under the houſe of Stuart, it is right that they ſhould be exactly traced till they arrive at that period, and their mutual intereſts and relations kept continually in view.

We ſhall now take leave of Dr. Henry for a month; after which we ſhall, with pleaſure, give our ſentiments on this poſthumous part of his great work, and on the labours of Mr. Laing, who has filled up the incomplete diviſions.

ART.

ART. II. *General Roy's Military Antiquities.*

[*Concluded from page* 12.]

WE reſume our attention to this curious and important volume with particular ſatisfaction. After giving an account of the ſeveral campaigns of Agricola in Britain, and his final departure, of which our laſt number contains a faithful, and we hope, a ſatisfactory ſketch, the author in his fourth book makes an attempt to rectify the Ancient Geography of Britain. He commences with a very intereſting and particular account of the work of Richard of Cirenceſter. This was a manuſcript hiſtory and map of Roman Britain. It was written about the year 1338, and was publiſhed in Denmark in 1757 by M. Bertram, Engliſh Profeſſor in the Royal Marine Academy of Copenhagen. Dr. Stukeley conſiders this work as of ineſtimable value, and has commented upon it; and this it was which firſt ſuggeſted to General Roy the idea of improving the geography of the northern part of Britain. After explaining the errors of Ptolemy, and the other writers, whoſe labours, though imperfect, have certainly thrown ſome light upon this perplexing ſubject, the author employs the whole of his firſt chapter in explaining the general arrangement of Richard's work From this, ſeveral curious extracts are introduced, and three maps are annexed, amended from the productions of Richard and of Ptolemy, according to the modern geometrical and aſtronomical obſervations. The ſecond chapter deſcribes the Roman military ways from the North of England into Scotland, and gives an account of the mile ſtones they ſeem to have made uſe of in Britain. Of theſe ways there are two principal ones which have led from the wall in Northumberland to that in Scotland. The Watling-ſtreet on the right, leading from Corbridge, along Reedſdale; and another on the left, leading from Carliſle, along Annandale. Theſe two roads have been diligently traced by our author, and their continuation and progreſs is perſpicuouſly and accurately deſcribed. The former, after being carried from the ſtation at Cramond, along the Forth, to the eaſt end of the wall, may be traced behind this almoſt to its whole length, and might perhaps have extended as far as Dumbarton. The latter, which was the Weſtern communication into North Britain, was divided into various branches. All theſe branches are traced and deſcribed with extraordinary minuteneſs. In this part of the work we meet with a word, which, tho' perhaps excuſeable as a military term, from our general diſlike of

Gallic Engliſh, we hope not to ſee introduced into common uſe—it is *cotoying*, from the French *cotoyer* to coaſt. Beſides theſe Roman ways, General Roy points out the veſtiges of another, carried from the wall in Scotland into Strathmore, beyond the Tay. This way, as far as the Tay, is no new diſcovery; its continuation beyond it is, and is wholly to be aſcribed to the indefatigable diligence of General Roy. There are ſome who believe, that this road led from Sterling to Stonehaven, or even to Aberdeen; and if hereafter further traces of it ſhould ſeem viſible towards the Eaſtern extremity of the Grampian hills, it may be of uſe more deciſively to aſcertain the field of the battle fought with Galgacus.

The following account of what Horſley deſcribes as the old Roman mile ſtones, may not be unacceptable to our Readers. That of Auguſtus is round, and twenty-four inches in diameter, with an inſcription engraved, ſimply, without any ornament. Thoſe of Tiberius are all ſquare, with pedeſtals, and little poliſhed. Thoſe of Claudius are round, their inſcriptions contained in a border, and nearly two-thirds of an inch deep in the ſtem, with a ſort of moulding about them. Thoſe of Antoninus Pius are pretty much like thoſe of Claudius, with this difference, that Antoninus's columns are not ſo high; and that part which is in the ground, is ſquare, like a pedeſtal, and much larger than the body of the column.

General Roy, however, thinks it very doubtful whether theſe ſtones were of the milliary kind. We think it probable that they were, tho' the *Golden Potts*, as repreſented by this author, indiſputably were ſo too. Theſe are a number of pedeſtals, each of about two feet cube, the ſuperior parts of which are formed into plain mouldings, that conſequently diminiſh them upwards. Every ſtone has a ſquare or octagonal hole cut into its upper ſurface, and of ſufficient depth to receive a column of about ten inches diameter indented into it. Theſe columns are generally broken off cloſe to, or a little above the vaſe. Five of theſe remain on the weſtern edge of the Roman way, between Reedſdale and New Green, at leſs than an Engliſh mile diſtance from each other. Many alſo may be ſeen at Cirenceſter, certainly the Corinum of the Romans, and they are acknowledged by General Roy to reſemble the mile ſtones of Antoninus.

Chapter the Third is divided into two ſections, and is an elaborate commentary on the work of Richard of Cirenceſter, as far as relates to the three northern provinces of Britain, Valentia, Veſpaſiana, and Caledonia. That ancient writer is from time to time compared with Ptolemy, and the remaining veſtiges of Roman places, and hence the geography of the northern

northern part of the iſland is, to uſe the author's own expreſſion, in ſome degree rectified.

By way of ſpecimen of the pains which General Roy has taken to accompliſh his purpoſes, and of the manner in which this part of the work is conducted, we ſubjoin the following:

"Richard's fourth *iter* begins at Lincoln, and leads by York and Catterick to Epiacum, which is ſuppoſed to be Cheſter in the Street. Hence it ſeems to have paſſed the walls of Hadrian and Severus, at Newcaſtle; and then entering Valentia, ends at the wall of Antoninus Pius."

Ancient Names in the Itinerary Northward from the Wall in Northumberland.	Itinerary Diſtances. Mi. Paſ.	MODERN NAMES.	Real Diſtances. Eng. Miles.	Ro. Miles.
Trans murum in trans Valentiam.		Beyond the Wall at Newcaſtle, entering Valentia. Eng. Miles.		
Alauna amne	XXV	By { Aggerton, on Warnſbeck River - - - 16 Brinkborn on Coquet - 9 To the Brook Aln, below Whittingham - - - 8¼ }	33¼	36½
Tweda flumine	XXX	By { River Bremiſh, below Whitehouſe - - - - 3½ Percy's Croſs - - - - 1½ River Till, near Fowberry 7¾ To the River Tweed, below Weſt Ord - - - - - 13 }	25¾	28
Ad Vallum -	—	{ By Cramond, the Alaterva of the Romans - - - 55 To Camelon, on the North Side of the wall of Antoninus - 20¾ }	75¾	82½
			134¼	146¼

The fourth chapter contains an account of the Roman wall in Scotland, called Grime's Dyke. This was raiſed in the reign of Antoninus Pius, along the iſthmus between the Forth and the Clyde, by Lollius Urbicus, who then commanded the Roman forces in Britain. This chapter is divided into three ſections. The firſt places before the reader, the authorities furniſhed by the ancients in general concerning the three walls which the Romans raiſed acroſs the iſland. The firſt wall was raiſed by Hadrian; the ſecond, by Lollius Urbicus; and the third, by the emperor Septimius Severus. Agricola, tho' he built no wall himſelf, ſeems to have ſuggeſted to his ſucceſſors the neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure, by erecting two chains of forts along the two narroweſt iſthmuſes of the iſland. The firſt wall ran along the line of the neareſt chain of forts; the

the ſecond, along the chain which was more remote; and the third, which was erected one hundred and three years from the time of the firſt, occupied nearly the ſame ground The two intrenchments of Hadrian and Severus are collectively called the Picts Wall. The ſecond ſection deſcribes the iſthmus between the Forth and the Clyde, and the chain of forts extending along it, before the building of the wall, with ſome obſervations upon the general nature of that work. The third ſection explains and traces the particular track of the wall, and the diſtances between the ſeveral ſtations. It aſcertains the total length of the intrenchment, as well as the ſeveral proportions of the work, executed by the three Roman Legions then in Britain. It appears that there were nineteen forts, the diſtances between which amounted to ſixty-three thouſand nine hundred and eighty yards, or thirty-ſix Engliſh miles, ſix hundred and twenty yards; and the mean diſtance, from ſtation to ſtation, was ſomething more than two Engliſh miles. Whether the more profound of our antiquarians may not imagine that the author has ſpoken too deciſively about the proportions of this work, which were executed by the ſeveral detachments of the three different Roman Legions, is more than we will undertake to decide. The whole, however, of this part of the work, evinces the moſt unwearied aſſiduity, is full of acute and ingenious remark, and ſhows an intimate knowledge of all the writers, ancient and modern, who have made any attempts to elucidate this intricate ſubject.

We come now to the Appendix, which conſiſts of five detached pieces. The firſt is a diſſertation on the field of battle, between Caractacus and Oſtorius, with remarks on the ſituation of the Bravinium of Antoninus, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the Branogenium of Ptolemy and Richard.

According to Cambden, it was ſomewhere in the confines of Salop, Hereford, and Radnor, that the Roman General Oſtorius defeated Caractacus. This opinion our author controverts; but after ſome ingenious remarks, tending to prove that the field of battle muſt be ſought further to the northward than Cambden ſuppoſes, the argument is ſtill left undecided. It is made to appear, from a compariſon of diſtances in the two itinera of Antoninus and Richard of Cirenceſter, that the Bravinium of the former was the ſame with the Branogenium of the latter; the modern name of which place is Brandon. Thus a difficulty, which has perplexed many of our moſt ſkilful antiquarians, ſeems effectually removed. Stukeley, it ſeems, places Bravinium at Broughton; Salmon thinks it was Worceſter; and Horſley, with greater approach to truth, ſays it was Ludlow.

Ludlow. The ſecond paper of the Appendix is a compariſon of the Hyginian ſyſtem of Caſtrametation, with that of Polybius, and with the temporary Roman camps exiſting in Scotland. From this General Roy concluded, that ſomething which had a very near reſemblance to the ancient Polybian ſyſtem, was applied by Agricola to the Roman army under his command. This diſſertation concludes with a compariſon between the Polybian Conſular camps, as deſcribed and explained by Lipſius and Schelius, with ſome conſiderations on the probable method of arranging the tents of the Polybian maniples and cohorts.

This is a very learned and very intereſting paper, and proves the author to have made the deepeſt reſearches into every queſtion at all connected with his profeſſional accompliſhments or the general cauſe of ſcience. Hyginus lived in the times of Trajan and Hadrian, and nearer the time of Agricola than Polybius. What he calls a complete army, is three legions; the preciſe number which Agricola had with him. The Reader will remember, that in our laſt Number it was intimated, that it was the Polybian ſyſtem of Caſtrametation which had been followed in Scotland; but from ſeeing an edition of the mutilated work of Hyginus, publiſhed at Amſterdam in 1660, with a commentary by Schelius, General Roy was induced to doubt whether his reaſoning might not be erroneous. But, after placing before his Readers, in a very perſpicuous manner, the circumſtances in which the Hyginian camp differs from the Polybian, and preferring the latter as infinitely more ſimple, regular and beautiful, he concludes with giving it as his opinion, that Agricola's was either the Polybian method, or one reſembling it much more than the ſyſtem practiſed in the time of Hyginus. This concluſion is the more ſatisfactory, as the author, in every particular, has compared the ſyſtem of Hyginus with the exiſting Roman works in Britain. To do juſtice to this paper, would exceed our limits; we muſt be ſatisfied with aſſerting generally, that it will amply repay the attention of, not only the antiquarian, but, every reader of taſte and curioſity.

The third number gives an account of the Roman Bath at Netherby on Eſk, and of the inſcription on the altar dedicated to Fortune, by the tribune of the firſt Cohort of Spaniards, whence it is conjectured that theſe auxiliaries were attached to the ſixth Legion.

This Bath was diſcovered in 1732, and a plan, with ſections of it, is now for the firſt time publiſhed; a copy alſo of the inſcription is inſerted. The plan ſhows ſix complete apartments; but it is probable that there were ten in all.

The

The altar was found in what was probably the Sacellum or ſacrificing apartment, and the inſcription is this:

DEÆ SANCTÆ
FORTUNÆ
CONSERVATRICI
MARCUS AUREL
SALVIUS TRIBUN
US. COH. I. AEL
HISPANORUM
EQ E. Q
V. S. L. M

Which inſcription the late Sir John Clerk read thus:—Deæ ſanctæ Fortunæ conſervatrici, Marcus Aurelius Salvius Tribunus Cohortis primæ Hiſpanorum Æliæ mille equitum, or, milliaria equitata, votum ſolvit libens merito.—The altar being found in the outer room of the Bath, according to our author's explanation, ſhows that it was part of the religious worſhip performed to Fortune, that the prieſt and people ſhould be purified by water.

Number IV. contains ſome obſervations by Mr. Anderſon, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, upon the Roman antiquities lately diſcovered between the Forth and the Clyde. Theſe are repreſented in diſtinct plates, and conſiſted of altars, a mutilated buſt, and iron tools. The altars are ſeverally deſcribed; the mutilated buſt ſeems to repreſent an auxiliary ſoldier, and the Profeſſor thinks that the mallets were wrought by a machine, and were uſed in quarrying ſtones. They were all found in a pit, where they were probably depoſited whilſt Agricola was in the country, either by the zeal of the Chriſtians, the contempt of the Natives, or by the Romans themſelves, on leaving Caledonia. The laſt paper contains an account of two Britiſh forts in Strathmore, the one called the White, and the other the Brown Cather Thun.

Plates of theſe forts are given.—The firſt is very remarkable on account of the hugeneſs of the rampart of ſtone. They are very curious, as affording an example of the difference of ſtyle between them and the Roman works. They are certainly of Pictiſh original, but from what they received their name is very uncertain. The White Cather Thun may be perhaps one hundred yards in perpendicular height above the level of Strathmore. The rampart is compoſed of large looſe ſtones, being at leaſt twenty-five feet thick at top, and upwards of one hundred at bottom. The labour required to amaſs them ſurpaſſes, as is obſerved, all deſcription. The ſituation

ſituation of the Brown Cather Thun is not ſo high as the former, and its figure is more circular: it is fortified with ſeveral ſlight earthen intrenchments, all of which can better be underſtood from the inſpection of the reſpective plans and ſections.

We cannot conclude our account of this valuable work, without lamenting that it was not compatible with our plan to enter more at length into its various and particular merits. We truſt, however, that our Readers will be enabled to form, from our deſcription, ſome idea of the contents of a book, which, conſidered in every point of view, is an ornament to our age and country.

ART. III. *The Hiſtory of Mary Queen of Scots. By Dr.* Thomas Robertſon.

[*Concluded from p.* 30.]

DR. ROBERTSON, having cleared himſelf from thoſe thorns and briars of controverſy, which have run deep into his fleſh, and left too laſting marks (we fear) of their ſharpneſs; moves on with vigour and with graceſulneſs to the end of his courſe. He only halts once, juſt as he comes out of the brake; ſaying in p. 85, that Mary's conſciouſneſs of the murder "ſealed her lips as cloſe as ever, with reſpect "to the part which he [Bothwell] had acted in the murder of "the late king," of which part ſhe actually knew nothing at this time, nor has Dr. Robertſon himſelf *attempted* to ſhow ſhe knew any thing; "and alſo made her not liſten to "a ſcheme for a divorce from himſelf," whereas the Dr. in p. 88, 89 declares expreſsly, that the report of her not liſtening was merely a *forgery* of the rebels. So true to his contradictions, does the Dr. remain to the laſt! He even brings her averſion to a divorce again upon the ſtage, as a reality, in p. 90; though he has juſt brandéd it before for a forgery. He thus completes his circle of inconſiſtencies.

Dr. Robertſon goes over all the proceedings at the conferences in York and Weſtminſter, juſt as Mr. Whitaker had gone over them before; but concludes in this lively and ſpirited manner. "So harmleſsly, in this reſpect," he cries in p. 130, "vaniſhed a phantom, which had brandiſhed in its hands "the weapons of death. So ended, three dark and illegal and "diſhonourable

"diſhonourable proceedings. The Queen of Scots was found "to be beyond the reach of enemies, who poſſeſſed all power; "and who were reſtrained almoſt by no principle, in the "exerciſe of it. Queen Elizabeth, from the meanneſs, un- "fairneſs, and barbarity of her conduct, in this, and in the "whole of her after treatment of Queen Mary, till ſhe "brought her to the block, is doomed to a contempt, and to "an ignominy, which will never die. Murray, who prac- "tiſed deeper in hypocriſy, than perhaps any man that has "lived; whoſe mind was ſteeled, equally againſt humanity, "honour and truth; who walked in darkneſs; who ſmiled "in the midſt of iniquity; and who covered all his motions "with the cloak of religion, is to be handed down, as an im- "poſtor of the firſt magnitude, to all after times." This ſtrain of writing does equal honour to the head and the heart of the author.

"At this period," he adds in p. 135, "were cloſed, in "a great degree, the public fears of Queen Mary's life. "Henceforth, ſhe was confined within a narrower and more "private circle; cut off more and more from the world; and "if we except her laſt trial at Fotheringay, never ſuffered "again to become the ſubject of any public deliberation. "During her long and miſerable captivity in England, ex- "tending to no leſs than eighteen years, every thing that can "diſappoint, or can diſtreſs the human mind, befel the Queen "of Scots. From time to time, and even ſo late, as a few "years before her death, the Engliſh Queen continued deceit- "fully to amuſe her with hopes and treaties for being reſtored "to her crown. All plots againſt Elizabeth, and the reformed "religion, were aſcribed to Mary. Letters were forged, in "her name, to prove this. Numberleſs inſults were com- "mitted againſt her. She ſoon loſt her beſt friends. The "Duke of Norfolk early ſuffered death in her cauſe. About "the ſame time, the faithful Leſly, Biſhop of Roſs, was im- "priſoned, and afterward baniſhed. Charles IX. King of "France, her friend and admirer, died ſoon after. She was "ſucceſſively carried from caſtle to caſtle; ſhut up in cloſer "and cloſer confinement; while labouring under diſeaſe, no "mitigation of her hardſhips could be extorted, but with the "utmoſt difficulty. Her own ſon repeatedly inſulted her. "Even her two poor domeſtic ſecretaries, gained over with "bribes adminiſtered by the Engliſh court, turned unnaturally "againſt a kind and tender miſtreſs; and depoſed, that the "letters, which were forged in her name, to Babington, were

 "genuine,

" genuine, and written at her own command, by them-
" ſelves."

" Elizabeth," he adds in the ſame ſummary way under p. 137, " on the other hand, was herſelf, very far from ſitting " down to the enjoyment of quiet and eaſe. From the fame " of abilities and accompliſhments, from the praiſe for amia- " ble manners and virtues, which even abſolute power could " not prevent from being circulated, and from the num- " ber and dignity of thoſe who favoured, although for the moſt " part ſecretly, her cauſe, the Scottiſh Princeſs, in a ſtate " of humiliation and of bonds, proved to be an almoſt un- " ceaſing object of jealouſy and of perturbation to the Engliſh " Queen. Elizabeth knew ſhe [herſelf] was unjuſt and " cruel: ſhe felt the ſuperiority of the Queen of Scots. Hence " was ſhe ſuſpicious of all the world, as favourers of that " Princeſs. Cecil, even Cecil! was not pure in her ſight. " But they who commit barbarity, and who cheriſh malice " againſt others, ſeldom or never, themſelves, eſcape from " that internal trouble which conſcience excites. An injured " form was always before Elizabeth. Mary haunted her by " day, and by night. When ſhe heard the news of a rupture " which took place between Lord Shrewſbury and his Lady, " the keepers of Mary, "' She would never, (ſaid his ſon, in "' a letter to him) ſleep quietly,"' fearing that the Earl might " hence attach himſelf to his royal priſoner. Perhaps, there are " but few inſtances, in hiſtory, of ſuch long continued agita- " tion, fear and ſecret torment, as that Princeſs experienced. " It was, with pain preying upon her heart, that ſhe held an " abſolute ſceptre in her hands: it was, on a bed of thorns, " that Elizabeth ſlept."

" The manner," he tells us in p. 139—140, " in which " Queen Mary endured her long impriſonment and rigours, " furniſhes one of the moſt laudable and admired inſtances of " her behaviour, during her whole life. All writers agree, in " praiſing her ſteadineſs and courage; her meekneſs and re- " ligious reſignation. At the ſame time, her attention was " by no means aſleep, with reſpect to the means of recovering " her liberty, and of being reſtored to her throne. For theſe " purpoſes, ſhe employed all her addreſs; exerted all her ta- " lents, to gain over her enemies, and to put her friends in " motion, both at home and abroad. Undoubtedly ſhe had " been ſupported all along, in no ſmall degree, by the ſenti- " ments and exertions of many, in her intereſt.—But the chief " and permanent ſupport —, was in her own mind. She was " qualified, independent of friends, to meet with enemies and

" with

" with misfortunes. On many occaſions, when left to herſelf, " and without almoſt a ſingle ray of hope, ſhe remained un- " ſhaken. In the trial to which ſhe was ſubjected, for a parti- " cipation in Babington's conſpiracy,—where there was no " perſon whatever to give aſſiſtance, ſhe raiſed, with magnani- " mity, her ſolitary voice in an appeal to Juſtice and to Na- " tions; and when ſhe was condemned, that magnanimity did " not forſake her. Two things, in particular, ſhewed the lof- " tineſs of her ſpirit. Her crown, ſhe would never reſign: " a public trial before Elizabeth, the Parliament of England " and Foreign Ambaſſadors, that is, before all Europe, ſhe in " all caſes demanded."

Dr. Robertſon then proceeds to deſcribe the trial of Mary; makes ſeveral obſervations, juſt and forcible, as he goes on, and throws new light upon the ſhameleſs conduct of Elizabeth. Some of theſe obſervations we wiſh to lay before our readers, for the credit of the author.

" There is no doubt," he remarks in p. 142, " that Queen " Mary had correſponded with Babington; but this was " chiefly at a former period, and ſome years back. A long " ſilence had taken place between them; and Morgan, one of " the Engliſh fugitives in France, and a warm friend of Mary's, " in the month of May that year, wrote a letter to her, re- " peatedly and in the moſt preſſing manner, recommending a " revival of that correſpondence. In conſequence of which, " in her anſwer to Morgan, dated the twenty-ſeventh of July, " ſhe informed him, that ſhe had made all apologies in her " power, to Babington, for not having written to him for ſo " long a ſpace; that he had generouſly offered himſelf and all " his fortune in her cauſe; and that, agreeably to Morgan's " advice, ſhe would do her beſt to retain him in her intereſts. " What is exceedingly remarkable, her enemies, in the courſe " of the trial at Fotheringay, charged her with having written " a letter to Babington, dated on the very ſame day, the " twenty-ſeventh of July, in which ſhe aſſented to the horrid " deſign of aſſaſſinating Elizabeth, and promiſed rewards to the " perpetrators. Nothing like this, is to be ſeen in her letter to " Morgan; a perſon long her agent; in her deepeſt confi- " dence; who had juſt been preſſing a correſpondence between " her and Babington; and her letter to him, in no greater " danger of being intercepted, than that to Babington. On " the very ſame twenty-ſeventh of July too, ſhe actually wrote " a letter to Paget, another of her moſt confidential friends; " but not a word in it, with reſpect to Babington's ſcheme of " cutting off the Engliſh Queen. To Morgan and to Paget, " ſhe certainly would have communicated her mind, more

" readily, and more particularly, than to Babington. It is, I " apprehend, upon the fact of theſe letters having been writ- " ten to Morgan and Paget, on the twenty-ſeventh of July, " ſo exceedingly unlike to that ſhe was accuſed of to Babing- " ton, dated the ſame day, a circumſtance which ſeems to have " eſcaped the attention of writers in this cauſe, that the ſtrong- " eſt preſumptive proof is furniſhed, of the letter to Babing- " ton not having been written by Queen Mary." We think this reaſoning fair and manly. But we are ſorry to note a little of Dr. Robertſon's previous infirmity recurring here again; what is here argued judiciouſly from " preſumptive " proof" to be a forgery, having been before aſſerted poſitively and peremptorily to be ſo; as in p. 135, where he ſpeaks of " the letters, *which were forged in her name*, to Babington." This is a great unhappineſs in Dr. Robertſon's memory.

When a letter aſcribed to Babington, as the Dr. proceeds in p. 144, " was read in her hearing at the trial, at a paſſage in " it, which made mention of the Earl of Arundel and his bro- " thers, ſo flatly contradicted — by Camden, the Queen gave " way to an inſtantaneous burſt of tears: "' Alas! ſaid ſhe, "' what has not the noble houſe of Howard ſuffered for my "' ſake!'" A ſtrong indication, or rather the voice of nature, " it ſhould ſeem, declaring, that that letter was new to the " Queen of Scots." This is an acute obſervation, in our opinion.

" It was a thing altogether unprecedented," we read in p. 148, " to try a foreign Prince, who had not entered the king- " dom in arms, but had fled thither for refuge, and upon ex- " preſs invitation. Elizabeth had no right over an indepen- " dent Queen, who was not obliged to comply with any " particular ſtatutes of a foreign realm; nor to admit, that " the ſubjects of another Sovereign ſhould be her judges. " And even ſetting theſe circumſtances aſide, the common " forms of juſtice ſhould at leaſt have been obſerved. She " ſhould have had the original, not the copy of her pretended " letter * to Babington, laid before her: She ſhould have had " evidence produced, that that letter was actually delivered to " her, and that ſhe returned an anſwer to it: She ſhould have " been confronted with Babington; *in place* of which, he " was ſuddenly beforehand put to death: She ſhould have " been confronted with her two Secretaries, now under the " power of the Engliſh court, bribes on the one hand of

* Here again the contradictorineſs recurs; the letter, which the author before pronounced *forged*, being here pronounced equally *pretended*, with *preſumptive* reaſons between.

" them, and deſtruction on the other, if they ſhould not *de-*
" *pone* againſt their miſtreſs; *in place* of which, they durſt
" not be brought into her preſence; notwithſtanding the ſin-
" gular uncommonneſs of the caſe and her ardent requiſition;
" notwithſtanding a recent and expreſs ſtatute in Elizabeth's
" own reign, for that very purpoſe. Was there any cuſtom
" in the criminal trials of England, that could countenance
" ſuch a procedure, and in ſuch a caſe? or, can any perſon,
" upon the moſt callous principles of rectitude and equity, ſay,
" That, that trial, was fair?"

Our author, having finiſhed the trial of Mary, goes on to her execution. We cannot follow him, however, we can only give his concluding ſentences. " So ended," he ſays, " the
" laſt ſcene of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots; to whoſe ſuf-
" ferings, there is nothing equal in the hiſtory of the human
" race: nor was the manner, in which ſhe endured them, leſs
" remarkable, than the degree to which they were carried.
" Supported by the ſtrength of her own mind, and by the
" triumphs of religion over adverſity, ſhe continued unſhaken;
" and ſeemed even inſenſible of her own heroiſm. Her ſoul
" long reſigned, in peace with itſelf, and elevated above re-
" ſentment, complacently left a cruel world; breathing for-
" giveneſs to her perſecutors, and prayers for the welfare of
" her native land."

In the end of all, and before we come to the Appendix, we have, ſtrangely, a diſſertation of forty-four pages, to prove the ſpuriouſneſs of thoſe writings which have been adduced againſt Mary. This diſpoſition of the parts of the work, is literally *prepoſterous*; the writings have been treated as forgeries in all the prior parts of the hiſtory, and are now to be proved ſo. This is truly *argumentum a poſteriori*; but the argument is almoſt all derived from Mr. Whitaker's book; and the hiſtory cloſes awkwardly in an eſſay.

In Appendix I. p. 62. the writings themſelves, which, we are told, " have never as yet been laid before the public, in a
" legible form," but are now ſo. Yet, " all freedom that has
" been taken in that reſpect, has been only to ſpell them [the
" words] according to the preſent orthography; and to uſe
" words that are now current, *in place* of ſuch as have become
" obſolete. The idiom I have refrained from altering; except
" in a very few inſtances, where the ſenſe was obſcure. The
" arrangement of the words is altogether untouched." We think this a practice as dangerous, as it is unneceſſary. To uſe new words, to alter even the idiom at times, is to take too great liberty with what may be conſidered as records in hiſtory. Nor is it at all neceſſary; as thoſe, who can judge

judge of the validity of the evidence, muſt be abundantly capable of underſtanding the original language. "A few ex-"planations are inſerted, by parentheſis, in Italics; and ſome "notes are added at the bottom of the pages." The notes are taken chiefly from the ſame ſource as the argument abovementioned.

In Appendix II. p. 107, are ſome genuine compoſitions of Mary. Both theſe parts of an Appendix, and the Diſſertation preceding them, amounting to two hundred and thirteen pages in all, and being conſiderably more than the hiſtory itſelf, which is only a hundred and eighty-ſix, might very well have been ſpared, and ought to have made room for references and reaſons in the notes. But to excuſe all references, from the fear of increaſing the ſize of the work, and then to do more than double that ſize, by ſuperfluous and unneceſſary additions, ſeems (we are conſtrained to ſay ſo) too like a ſubterfuge to conceal obligations, and to wave gratitude.

On the whole, however, we honour the author, as the firſt who has written the hiſtory of Mary, upon the new lights thrown over it, and upon the recently explored ground of criticiſm. Nor could any deductions have been made from this honour, if he had been conſiſtent with himſelf; if, candid in allowing the full force of the arguments lately uſed in favour of Mary, he had not ſought for ſome loop-holes of evaſion from it to her criminality; if he had not confuſedly yet diſingenuouſly, feebly yet wilfully, ſtudied to reconcile his old prejudices with his new convictions, and ſo involved himſelf in a labyrinth of abſurdities, and a maze of contradictions. His ſtyle is neither good nor bad in general; being too bad at times not to be cenſured, for what are either *Scotticiſms*, or peculiarities of his own; and too good, not, at times, to be applauded. We equally conſider the work in general, with all its faults, and all its excellencies, combined together, as neither good nor bad. But for thoſe faults, it would have been reſpectable.

ART. IV. *Poems. By William Kendall. Exeter*, Trewman. *London*, Robinſons. 8vo. 5s.

THE advertiſement prefixed to theſe Poems informs the reader, that they were publiſhed, not from the deſire of praiſe, but in deference to the judgment of literary friends. They conſiſt of elegiac ſtanzas, of occaſional verſes, ſonnets, what the

author terms *Fairy Fantaſies*, and a few imitations of Catullus.

The compoſitions of Mr. Kendall are generally marked by a correct taſte, and a delicate attention to the harmony of his numbers. Perhaps we are no where much ſurpriſed by the novelty of his ſentiments, or elevated by the fire of his muſe; but many of theſe poems may be read with delight, and the whole may be recommended as among the better ſpecimens of modern poetry. Of the elegiac ſtanzas the third to muſic is the beſt, and we were moſt pleaſed with the following lines:

Hark, breathing rapture o'er the ſkies,
Ætherial ſounds ſublimely riſe.—
The Goddeſs hears, ſhe wakes the reed,
The wounds of ſorrow ceaſe to bleed;
And, ſweeteſt of the warbling throng,
Night's minſtrel, emulates the ſong—
Again her ſwelling voice prepares
Diviner meaſures, ſofter airs.—
Swift from thoſe haunts, on ſlender wing,
The fairy bands delighted ſpring.
In crowds they fly—no ling'ring ſprite,
Of all the ſhadowy tribes of night;
In dripping cave or moſſy cell,
Remains to ceaſe the wonted ſpell.
Retir'd within a veiling cloud,
The liſt'ning fays their numbers ſhroud;
And as the ſoaring ſong aſpires,
Return the ſtrain with echoing lyres, &c.

From his occaſional verſes, the author has ſelected ſuch only as he thought were calculated for general readers; but, we preſume, that no reader can be otherwiſe than entertained with this.

IMPROMPTU.

Written on the Sea-Shore with a Party of Ladies.

Charm'd we view the ſtormy main,
While conflicting winds complain;
Charm'd, behold th' unruffl'd deep,
While the billowy terrors ſleep.
Ever various as the ſeas,
Thus can lovely woman pleaſe,
When her beauties ſmile ſerene,
Rapture dwells upon her mien:
When they flaſh their angry fire,
Tho' we tremble, we admire.

In the Sonnets, Mr. Kendall has preferred what he calls the legitimate model, aſſerting the ſuperiority of theſe over

" thoſe

"thoſe taſteleſs and inartificial productions which aſſume the name, without evincing a ſingle characteriſtic of diſtinguiſhing modulation." We are not quite clear as to what Mr. K. means by "the characteriſtic of diſtinguiſhing modulation;" but we are perfectly ſo, that his indiſcriminate cenſure is raſh and precipitate. Without entering into any diſcuſſion of the ſeparate merits of the two kinds of ſonnet-writing, we have ſeen ſpecimens of both, which breathe the pureſt ſpirit of poetry, and unqueſtionably prove the hand of a maſter. Of the author's talents in this branch of his art, we give the ſecond ſonnet as a ſpecimen.

SONNET.

In the Manner of the earlier Poets.

II.

Thy yellow treſſes floating in the wind,
Looſe o'er thy breaſt a ſportive luſtre throw,
Like ſcatter'd ſunbeams dancing o'er the ſnow.
Oh could their warm effulgence melt thy mind,
Unfeeling nymph, or teach thee to be kind;
As froſt diſſolves before the ſunny glow,
Propitious gales of love ſhould ever blow.—
Scatter thy locks, their beamy gold unbind;
And thro' thy boſom kindle ſoft deſire—
Then ſhould I pierce that adamantine heart,
That polar ice with genial heat inſpire.
Ah me, no ray thro' polar ice can dart,
Unchanging rock! to thee fierce paſſion's fire,
To thee love's burning ſighs no warmth impart.

We come now to Mr. Kendall's Fairy Fantaſies, which, he ſays, were written at the requeſt of Mr. Jackſon, and by him have been ſet to muſic. The idea that ſuggeſted theſe compoſitions, was the very obvious one that Fairy perſonification, with diſtinct ſcenery and appropriated action, would introduce new combinations of muſic. The author obſerves, of his Fairy Fantaſies, that as *muſical* compoſitions, they are ſplendid effects of genius; he leaves it to his readers to determine what merit they have in a *poetical* view. Fairies, it is true, have always been favourite children of Apollo and the Nine, and we confeſs ourſelves not a little anxious to know the new combinations of muſic they have enabled the great profeſſional talents of Mr. Jackſon to introduce. At preſent we are only allowed to take a poetical view of them; and that our readers may do the ſame, we ſelect the following Poem, which Mr. K. calls

DREAMS.

Now the ſtar of day deſcends,
Now the din of Nature ends;
Viſions hear our elfin cries,
Phantoms, airy ſpectres, riſe;
Well ye know to us belongs,
Power to rule your mingled throngs!
Go, with bloody garlands crown'd,
Glide the murderer's couch around;
Near the baſe ſeducer lie,
Wildly ſhriek, and ſadly ſigh;
Or in ſable robes array'd,
Flit before the faithleſs maid.
If the lover's eyelid cloſe,
Sooth with ſlumber ſoft his woes,
Lull the reſtleſs ſwain's alarms,
Lead the Virgin to his arms:
Pour the nectar ſtreaming kiſs,
Bathe his raviſh'd ſoul in bliſs.
Shadowy forms our call obey,
Wander where we point the way;
Soon, too ſoon, unwelcome light
Melts the parting ſhades of night:
Then muſt we our ſports forbear,
Then with you diſſolve in air.

The author appears ſufficiently qualified for the taſk he had once undertaken of publiſhing Catullus, with Engliſh imitations; nor do we immediately perceive why the appearance of Doering's edition ſhould have prevented it. An ancient author, of acknowledged excellence, preſents an unexhauſted field for literary taſte and induſtry to exerciſe themſelves, whether attention be had to the ſubtleties of criticiſm, illuſtration, or tranſlation. In his imitations, Mr. K. has been no where happier than in the following paſſage:

AD LESBIAM.

Vivamus, mea Leſbia, et amemus;
Rumoreſque ſenium ſeveriorum,
Omnes unius æſtimemus aſſis.
Soles occidere et redire poſſunt,
Nobis, cum ſemel occidit brevis lux,
Nox eſt perpetua una dormienda.

Imitated in Engliſh.

Oh let us love our lives away,
Nor heed what wrinkled ſages ſay:

The

The ſetting ſun relumined ſhines;
When once our ſhort-lived day declines,
We hail, alas! no dawning light,
We ſleep one long eternal night.

The ſecond of theſe lines bears a remarkable reſemblance to a beautiful paſſage which occurs in one of Sir William Jones's imitations of the Perſian poet Hafiz:

Boy, let yon liquid ruby flow,
And bid thy penſive heart be glad,
Whate'er the frowning zealots ſay.

The ſpecimens we have given will, we hope, ſatisfy our readers that, although our praiſe of Mr. Kendall has not been unqualified, we, on the whole, think very reſpectably of his poetical abilities; and we may add, that we ſhall be happy to renew our acquaintance with him at ſome future opportunity.

ART. V. *Some Anecdotes of the Life of Julio Bonaſoni, a Bologneſe Artiſt, who followed the Styles of the beſt Schools in the ſixteenth Century. Accompanied by a Catalogue of the Engravings, with their Meaſures, of the Works of that taſteful Compoſer, and Remarks on the general Character of his rare and taſteful Performances. To which is prefixed, a Plan for the Improvement of the Arts in England.* By George Cumberland. 8vo. 3s. Robinſons.

THE writer of this little tract, (who is evidently a man of pure and claſſical taſte,) has paſſed ſome years in Italy, and has been very aſſiduous in exploring the grand monuments of ancient art which are preſerved in that unexhauſted ſtorehouſe. By theſe contemplations he has naturally contracted a ſtrong partiality for the Italian ſchool, and imbibed ſomething which we are fearful borders a little on contempt for that of his own country.

A ſort of introductory addreſs, entitled, *A Plan for improving the Arts in England*, is thus opened:

"The Engliſh nation, like its conſtitution, (with all the defects that truth can attribute to it) is nevertheleſs much to be admired; and the impartial teſtimony of all Europe juſtifies the obſervation.

"Yet ſince to preſerve both, we are now compelled to be almoſt univerſally employed in the purſuit of gain, let us not deſpiſe the remarks of thoſe who, leſs allured by the general object, or at more leiſure to contemplate the paſſing ſcene, ſeek by their writings to improve, or at leaſt to preſerve among us,

that ſolid judgment in the arts in general which *our anceſtors ſtudied to acquire*, when commerce was leſs neceſſary to our exiſtence."

What the author means by *our anceſtors ſtudying to acquire art*, we are really at a loſs to conceive; until the reign of our firſt Charles, there was not a ray of real taſte in England; and the ſhort ſunſhine with which the arts were warmed in the beginning of his reign, was ſoon diſſipated by the clouds of civil commotion that followed; when the noble collection of paintings, &c. which he had formed, were ſcattered like the *Sibyls' leaves*; when it was ordered, "that all ſuch pictures as have the repreſentation of the Virgin upon them, ſhould be forthwith burnt;" when ſtatues and painted glaſs were broken in pieces, becauſe, while the Idols remain, the hand of the Lord was againſt Iſrael; in one word, when the governors of the nation hated the name of art, becauſe it had been protected by the King.

Mr. Cumberland can never conceive, that *our anceſtors* ſtudied to acquire art in the diſſipated reign of Charles the Second; in the bigotted reign of James, or amidſt the dull Dutch formality which marked the court of William the Third.

During the reign of Queen Anne, we were too much engaged in making conqueſts to pay much attention to pictures, except to portraits; and in the reigns of George the Firſt and Second, the arts were little known, and leſs patronized. So much for our anceſtors: with reſpect to ourſelves, ſince the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, we have at leaſt had the merit of *trying* to do ſomething; and, notwithſtanding any fine-ſpun theories to the contrary, it is fortunate for both art and artiſts, that we have ſpirited and opulent men, who have made painting and engraving *articles of Commerce.* This is Mr. Cumberland's idea of the Royal Academy's influence on the arts in this country. He ſays, "the languid and cold aſſiſtance that has hitherto been afforded to the arts by this eſtabliſhment, by an oſtentatious parade of patronage, is calculated rather to depreſs and damp, than cheriſh and warm, the efforts of youthful enthuſiaſm."

His plan for the improvement of the arts in England is, "That a ſubſcription be commenced, (and if the Dilettanti Society would begin it out of their funds, it would be conſiſtent with their other generous efforts to improve the arts,) in order to raiſe the ſum of———which, when completed, application ſhould be made to parliament for further aſſiſtance; the total of which ſums, under their ſanction, ſhould be conſolidated into a perpetual fund, to which proper truſtees may be nominated, for the declared purpoſes of the annual intereſt; of commencing *two galleries*, and filling them as faſt as the intereſt accrues, with *plaſter caſts* from antique ſtatues, bas-reliefs, fragments

fragments of architecture, fine bronzes, &c. collected not only from Italy, but from all parts of Europe."

The author conceives, that by the knowledge and ſtudy of theſe caſts, our artiſts would be leſs confuſed on their arrival in Italy among the originals, and that a much ſhorter ſtay would then be ſufficient. He ſtates many more advantages which our limits do not permit us to commemorate, and offers to be himſelf a liberal contributor if the plan be adopted.

Of *Julio Bonaſoni*, of whom, in truth, we have hitherto heard little in England, the author ſtates, that, "he is one of the few men of genius of the times in which he lived, whoſe fate it has been, to find no biographer; and this is the more remarkable, as he was of the Bologneſe School, which has been proverbially ſtudious to preſerve the memory of the meaneſt member it produced. But moſt of all we ſhall be ſurpriſed at this neglect, when we learn, that his prints were no leſs eſteemed by the *amateurs* of the period when he flouriſhed, than they are juſtly at this day, by the few who have the good fortune to procure them, although more than two hundred and fifty years have elapſed ſince they firſt made their appearance." The catalogue of the prints, engraved by *Bonaſoni*, (a very fine collection of which are, it ſeems, in the author's poſſeſſion) is preceded by this obſervation: "In theſe times, he who can cut the cleareſt ſtroke on a copper-plate, or dot the ſofteſt ſhadow, and not he who makes the pureſt outline, is eſteemed the beſt engraver." Tho' we certainly conſider a pure outline as the firſt requiſite, we ſhould rejoice to ſee it united with a clear ſtroke.

The author concludes by obſerving, that "although he is fully ſenſible that it is of no importance to have more than the beſt works of any maſter, yet to collect the little performances of an engraver who was a great deſigner himſelf, and only worked from good deſigns, is to follow a path that will never lead even an artiſt aſtray; and whether we conſider the ſchool he belongs to, the times in which he lived, or the country he worked in, the quantity and quality of his labours, together with his uncommon merit, and the obſcurity of his memory; we ſhall I think ſcarcely regret, after near three hundred years of probation, that a more complete catalogue of his works, than has hitherto been ſeen any where, has firſt made its appearance in England."

ART.

ART. VI. *Edwards's Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies.*

[*Continued from page* 6.]

HAVING ſpoken generally of this work in a former number, we are very ready to reſume it in detail; ſenſible that it is the duty of Reviewers to render a work of merit known to the public, as much as to do juſtice to the author.

Mr. Edwards, we have before ſaid, appears by his writings a man of ſenſibility and philanthropy, and we accord with his principles moſt ſincerely, in joining to condemn the palliation of the Spaniſh cruelties, as it preſents itſelf to our obſervation in the elegant, but too partial, page of Robertſon. How far any people may be diſhonoured by the tranſactions of their anceſtors in a diſtant period, appears foreign to the queſtion. Every nation has its ſtains, and thinks itſelf intereſted in removing them; but truth is the very eſſence of hiſtory, its accidents are of far inferior importance; the depopulation of the Spaniſh provinces in America, is a fact; the degree of more or leſs, will contribute little to diminiſh or increaſe the eſtimation of that people in the eyes of Europe, at the preſent hour; but the atrocity of the fact, as it carried its own puniſhment with it at the time, ſo ought it to be held up by the light of hiſtory as an example to all ages, that cruelty to the conquered is ruinous to the conquerors. This reflexion will appear the more pertinent when we find, in the work before us, ſufficient evidence to prove, that an hundred years before the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of Jamaica, not a ſingle native Indian exiſted, and that a population of three millions (for ſuch was the eſtimation of the whole number in all the Iſlands) is reduced at this day to the limits of a ſingle town in Cuba.

The particulars of cruelty are odious to inſiſt on, but the plunder of the Lucayos is a feaſt for inhumanity itſelf, and the attempt of an unfortunate captain to eſcape (Note f. p. 86.) is a ſubject worthy of a muſe that delights

. . . . . in dolorous numbers ſweet.

The fourth chapter, which concludes the firſt book, contains an account of quadrupeds, fiſhes and fowls, peculiar to the Iſlands; of the former, eight ſorts only are enumerated, and the race of theſe is moſtly extinct. The hiſtory of the land-crab we ſhall extract for the amuſement of our readers, becauſe, though chiefly compiled from other authors, it is in itſelf curious, is by no means generally known, and is illuſtrated by ſome original additions from Mr. Edwards himſelf.

"Reſpecting the mountain crab, which ſtill ſurvives in the larger of theſe iſlands, though its final extinction is probably at hand, its hiſtory

hiſtory is ſo wonderful, that I chooſe rather to give it in the language of others, than in any recital of my own. The authors from whom I tranſcribe, are Du Tertre and Brown. They both wrote from their own knowledge and perſonal obſervation, and the facts which they relate have been repeated to me a thouſand times in the Weſt Indies, by perſons, who I am ſure never knew what has been publiſhed on the ſubject by any author whatever. "Theſe animals" (ſays Du Tertre) "live not only in a kind of orderly ſociety in their retreats in "the mountains, but regularly once a year march down to the ſea-"ſide in a body of ſome millions at a time. As they multiply in great "numbers, they chuſe the months of April or May to begin their "expedition; and then ſally out from the ſtumps of hollow trees, "from the clefts of rocks, and from the holes which they dig for "themſelves under the ſurface of the earth. At that time the whole "ground is covered with this band of adventurers; there is no ſetting "down one's foot without treading upon them. The ſea is their place "of deſtination, and to that they direct their march with right-lined "preciſion. No geometrician could ſend them to their deſtined ſta-"tion by a ſhorter courſe; they neither turn to the right nor to the left, "whatever obſtacles intervene; and even if they meet with a houſe, "they will attempt to ſcale the walls to keep the unbroken tenor of "their way. But though this be the general order of their route, "they upon other occaſions are compelled to conform to the face of "the country, and if it be interſected by rivers, they are ſeen to wind "along the courſe of the ſtream. The proceſſion ſets forward from "the mountains with the regularity of an army under the guidance of "an experienced commander. They are commonly divided into "battalions, of which the firſt conſiſts of the ſtrongeſt and boldeſt "males, that, like pioneers, march forward to clear the route and face "the greateſt dangers. The night is their chief time of proceeding, "but if it rains by day they do not fail to profit by the occaſion, and "they continue to move forward in their ſlow uniform manner. "When the ſun ſhines, and is hot upon the ſurface of the ground, they "make an univerſal halt, and wait till the cool of the evening. "When they are terrified, they march back in a confuſed diſorderly "manner, holding up their nippers, with which they ſometimes tear "off a piece of the ſkin, and leave the weapon where they inflicted "the wound.

"When, after a fatiguing march, and eſcaping a thouſand dan-"gers, for they are ſometimes three months in getting to the ſhore, "they have arrived at their deſtined port, they prepare to caſt their "ſpawn. For this purpoſe the crab has no ſooner reached the ſhore, "than it eagerly goes to the edge of the water, and lets the waves "waſh over its body two or three times to waſh off the ſpawn. The "eggs are hatched under the ſand; and ſoon after, millions at a time "of the new born crabs, are ſeen quitting the ſhore, and ſlowly tra-"velling up to the mountains."

So far Du Tertre, as copied by Goldſmith. What follows, is from Brown's Hiſtory of Jamaica, "The old crabs having diſburthened "themſelves" (as above) "generally regain their habitation in the "mountains by the latter end of June.—In Auguſt they begin to fat-

"ten,

"ten, and prepare for moulting; filling up their burrows with dry "graſs, leaves, and abundance of other materials.—When the proper "period comes, each retires to his hole, ſhuts up the paſſage, and re- "mains quite unactive until he gets rid of his old ſhell, and is fully "provided with a new one. How long they continue in this ſtate is "uncertain, but the ſhell is firſt obſerved to burſt at the back and the "ſides, to give a paſſage to the body, and the animal extracts its "limbs from all the other parts gradually afterwards. At this time "the fleſh is in the richeſt ſtate, and covered only with a tender "membranous ſkin, variegated with a multitude of reddiſh veins, but "this hardens gradually, and ſoon becomes a perfect ſhell like the "former. It is however, remarkable that, during this change, there "are ſome ſtony concretions always formed in the bag, which waſte "and diſſolve as the creature forms and perfects its new cruſt."

To theſe full and particular accounts I will add, of my own knowledge, that many people, in order to eat of this ſingular animal in the higheſt perfection, cauſe them to be dug out of the earth in the moulting ſtate; but they are uſually taken from the time they begin to move of themſelves, till they reach the ſea as already related. During all this time they are in ſpawn, and if my teſtimony can add weight to that of all who have written, and all who have feaſted, on the ſubject, I pronounce them, without doubt, one of the choiceſt morſels in nature. The obſervation therefore of Du Tertre, is neither hyperbolical, nor extravagant. Speaking of the various ſpecies of this animal, he terms them "a living and perpetual ſupply of manna in "the wilderneſs; equalled only by the miraculous bounty of Provi- "dence to the children of Iſrael when wandering in the deſert. They "are a reſource," continues he, "to which the Indians have at all "times reſort; for when all other proviſions are ſcarce, this never "fails them." p. 99.

Book II. commences with the early hiſtory of Jamaica, previous to the invaſion of it by the Engliſh, and the firſt chapter contains no extraordinary matter, except the humane conduct of the firſt Spaniſh Governor. Let the name of Don Juan de Eſquival deſcend to poſterity in union with that of the Viſcount D'Orthe, who refuſed to obey the orders of Charles IX. at Bayonne, during the maſſacre of St. Bartelemi.

The ſecond and third chapters contain an account of the ſettlement of the iſland under the Protector and Charles the Second, with a detail of the Conſtitution, and the laws of the Britiſh parliament, reſpecting privileges, revenue, &c. down to the quieting Bill of 1728. This account admits not of abridgment or extract: but we cannot help noticing a curious copartnerſhip of the profligate Charles II. with Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer, intimated in a note, p. 164. The fourth chapter introduces us again to the natural hiſtory of the iſland, in a ſtyle which we have already admired for its ſplen-

dor, and in a method and arrangement which muſt be gratifying to every reader of diſcernment. The exertions of Mr. Eaſt in the eſtabliſhment of his botanical garden at Liguanea, and the proviſion made by the Aſſembly for a ſimilar public inſtitution, with the catalogue * of plants, muſt afford ſatisfaction to every lover of the ſcience; and we cannot reſiſt the opportunity of preſenting a view of Mr. Wallen's plantation in the mountains, as it announces circumſtances of high curioſity to thoſe who are not fully appriſed of the peculiarities ſometimes found even in Tropical climates.

"At Cold Spring, the ſeat of Mr. Wallen, a very high ſituation ſix miles further in the country, poſſeſſed by a gentleman who has taſte to reliſh its beauties and improve its productions, the general ſtate of the thermometer is from 55 to 65°. It has been obſerved ſo low as 44°; ſo that a fire there, even at noon day, is not only comfortable, but neceſſary a great part of the year *(b)*. It may be ſuppoſed, that a ſudden tranſition from the hot atmoſphere of the plains, to the chill air of the higher regions, is commonly productive of miſchievous effects on the human frame; but this, I believe, is ſeldom the caſe, if the traveller, as prudence dictates, ſets off at the dawn of the morning (when the pores of the ſkin are in ſome meaſure ſhut) and is clothed ſomewhat warmer than uſual. With theſe precautions, excurſions into the uplands are always found ſafe, ſalubrious, and delightful. I will obſerve too, in the words of an agreeable writer [Brydone] that "on the tops of high mountains, where the air is pure and refined, and where there is not that immenſe weight of groſs vapours preſſing upon the body, the mind acts with greater freedom, and all the functions, both of ſoul and body, are performed in a ſuperior manner." p. 184.

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* There is a catalogue of Mr. Eaſt's collection alſo at the end of the firſt volume.

(b) Cold Spring is 4,200 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſoil is a black mould on a brown marl; but few or none of the tropical fruits will flouriſh in ſo cold a climate. Neither the neſberry, the avocado pear, the ſtar apple, nor the orange, will bear within a conſiderable height of Mr. Wallen's garden; but many of the Engliſh fruits, as the apple, the peach, and the ſtrawberry, flouriſh there in great perfection, with ſeveral other valuable exotics; among which I obſerved a great number of very fine plants of the *tea-tree* and other oriental productions. The ground in its native ſtate is almoſt entirely covered with different ſorts of the *fern*, of which Mr. Wallen has reckoned about 400 diſtinct ſpecies. A perſon viſiting Cold Spring for the firſt time, almoſt conceives himſelf tranſported to a diſtant part of the world; the air and face of the country ſo widely differing from that of the regions he has left. Even the birds are all ſtrangers to him. Among others, peculiar to theſe lofty regions, is a ſpecies of the ſwallow, the plumage of which varies in colour like the neck of a drake; and there is a very fine ſong bird called the *fiſh-eye*, of a blackiſh brown, with a white ring round the neck. I viſited this place in December 1788, the thermometer ſtood at 57° at ſun-riſe, and never exceeded 64° in the hotteſt part of the day. I thought the climate the moſt delightful that I had ever experienced. On the Blue Mountain peak, which is 7,431 feet from the level of the ſea, the thermometer was found to range from 47° at the ſun-riſe, to 58° at noon, even in the month of Auguſt. See Med. Comment. Edin. 1780.

Happy

Happy are we to add, that fortune has ſeconded the liberal inſtitution of the Aſſembly, by throwing a prize into the hands of Lord Rodney from the iſle of Bourbon, which had on board ſome plants of the genuine cinnamon, and the mango. If theſe productions had arrived a century ago, they might have been admired for a day, and then have periſhed by neglect; or, had there been at this hour no public botanical garden, or no ſuch botaniſt as Mr. Eaſt, they might have undergone a ſimilar fate; but, as matters now ſtand, they are already become an inducement to plantation, and may hereafter add an article of commerce to the exportation of this ineſtimable iſland. Neither ought we to neglect the tribute of gratitude due to that ſovereign, who, after reviving the ſpirit of diſcovery, by a perſevering protection during his whole reign, after advancing by his encouragement the ſcience of nautical aſtronomy, and training up a race of ſcientific commanders in the ſchool of Cook, has had the felicity to introduce the bread-fruit into the Weſt Indies, and ſuggeſt a hope of feeding as many future millions, as avarice and cruelty has extirpated.

The ſecond book concludes with the topography of the iſland, an account of the internal government, the population, the exports, imports, and the total valuation: and when we read, from authority, of which we have no reaſon to doubt, that the population conſiſts of 30,000 whites, 10,000 people of colour, 250,000 negroes, that the annual exports are 2,136,442*l.*; the imports 1,432,732*l.* and that the total value is thirty-nine millions; we truſt to the moderation of the Britiſh parliament, that theory or ſpeculation will be no inducement to alienate the affections of the people by intemperate experiments, or endanger a ſettlement of this importance by endeavouring even to do good indiſcretely. Slavery itſelf, tho' the worſt of evils, cannot be remedied by ſudden violence; convulſions might renew the horrors of St. Domingo; horrors that can, probably, have no termination till the ſlave periſhes by famine, as the planter has fallen by the ſword or fire.

The third book contains a ſummary hiſtory of Barbadoes, Granada, St. Vincent's, Dominica, and the Leeward Iſlands, comprehending St. Chriſtopher's, Nevis, Antigua, Montſerrat, and the Virgin Iſlands, divided with great perſpicuity into chapters and ſections, appropriated to the ſeveral ſubjects. The variety of matter is ſuch, that we muſt ſtand excuſed from entering into the examination of particulars; and we conclude, that ſuch readers as ſhould take an intereſt in the diſcuſſion of the various patents for the ſettlement of Barbadoes, or the arguments on the 4 ½ per cent. duty, will be better pleaſed

pleaſed with the original, than with any extract we might produce; nor is the determination of political queſtions our immediate concern. Under the article of Barbadoes, we were not ſorry to find the ſtory of Inkle and Yarico, from a contemporary author; and, notwithſtanding the impeachment of Yarico's virtue, we accord moſt heartily in conſigning Mr. Inkle to the infamy which the Spectator has made immortal.

The hiſtory of the Black and Yellow Charaibes in the iſland of St. Vincent, with the report of Captain Braithwaite, Book III. Chap. 3. is a narrative worthy of attention, and as St. Vincent contains the relics of a tribe, which formerly kept the ſettlers of all nations in awe, it is poſſible that a diligent obſerver might ſtill find manners and cuſtoms worthy of examination, in this laſt remnant of inſular natives. We ought not to omit calling the Reader's attention to the flouriſhing cultivation of St. Chriſtopher's, or the Royal Botanical Garden at St. Vincent's; and after contributing our ſuffrage of execration to reprobate the conduct of Park, governor of Antigua, we ſhould not pardon ourſelves for leaving the iſland without honourable mention of the Moravian miſſion, being deſirous to do juſtice to every ſect that exerts itſelf on Chriſtian principles.

The report of the Lords of the Committee on the Slave Trade is a valuable document, inſerted in the work; we recommend it to the peruſal of every one who is a friend to humanity and the Chriſtian religion.

The labours of the Moravians, or, as they call themſelves, the United Brethren, in Greenland, and on the coaſt of Labrador, we conſider as one of the greateſt inſtances of miſſionary fervour the world has yet ſeen. Far different were the ſplendid miſſions of the Romiſh church, in the luxurious courts of the Eaſt; and far different the intrigues of a court, and the converſion of Mandarines, from the manner in which the Moravians preached the goſpel to the poor;—to the poor—nay, to the barbarous, unhumanized ſavage, to the negro crouching under ſlavery. Whatever peculiarity of doctrine or ſentiment the Moravians may have, they have been found in England, and we underſtand on the Continent alſo, a quiet and inoffenſive ſect, and whatever enthuſiaſm it is, which carries them to the illumination of Greenlanders and Eſquimaux, may it, after reſcuing upon earth the moſt ignorant from heathen darkneſs, contribute to their own glory in the final hour of retribution.

If the conduct of the negroes, converted in Antigua and St. Chriſtopher's, is as ſatisfactory to the planters as the report

port ſeems to intimate, the day is not far diſtant, when the intereſt of proprietors will produce ſome attempts of the reſpective legiſlatures to promote this pious work, or induce the Britiſh government to provide a ſupport for thoſe who are engaged in it. Upon reviewing the number of converts, we could not help noticing, that the amount in all the Britiſh ſettlements was 5,645, while thoſe in the Daniſh Iſlets were 10,000. For the credit of our country, we hope to ſee this diſproportion removed. The facts, ſuch as they are, muſt ſtand upon the authority of the reporters; we have received them as true, and argued upon them accordingly.

There is much other matter in the three firſt books, which we found it inconſiſtent with our purpoſe to report, and we ſhall conclude our remarks on the three laſt in the following Number.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

ART. VII. *Hiſtorical View of Plans, for the Government of Britiſh India, and Regulation of Trade to the Eaſt Indies, and Outlines of a Plan of Foreign Government, of Commercial Oeconomy, and of domeſtic Adminiſtration, for the Aſiatic Intereſts of Great Britain.* 4to. 1l. 1s. Sewell and Debrett.

THOUGH, happily, we are not in this country under the dominion of that ignorant and wayward power a democratic will, yet, no leſs happily, the public opinion is ſo far of neceſſity conſulted for the good of the whole, that without its countenance and ſupport, the meaſures of an adminiſtration cannot long proceed without material interruption. Nor is the public judgment in this country very frequently erroneous, at leaſt on ſubjects which have been illuſtrated ſufficiently by time, or previous information; becauſe, in general, the men who read and think, and feel a real care for, and a real intereſt in the public welfare, have influence ſufficient to direct the minds of ſuch as are leſs qualified. It is, therefore, a tribute we ſhall ever wiſh to ſee paid to the good ſenſe of this country, to have all great political meaſures preceded, whenever it may be practicable or neceſſary, by an ample publication of authentic documents to convey correct information. It has been very commonly ſuppoſed, that the work at preſent under our hands proceeded from high authority. On this point we are not able to decide, but we hope it is the truth, ſince nothing can do greater honour to the leaders of a government, than to act thus openly, and to lay before the public the

materials of ſound judgment, before the time arrives for judging. If the ſtatement were at all unfair, it would indeed deſerve no little reprehenſion; but this, as we have not been able to diſcover, we are not ſo void of liberality, as gratuitouſly to ſuſpect.

When an author clearly opens his own motives for compiling or compoſing any work, in the commencement of it, we cannot certainly do better than repeat his words. This is done very accurately by the author of this hiſtorical account, and we ſhall accordingly adopt that method.

"As the period has now arrived, when the preſent plan upon which Britiſh India is governed, and the trade to the Eaſt-Indies regulated, muſt either be continued or altered, it becomes neceſſary to lay before the legiſlature and the public, every ſpecies of authentic information which ſeems calculated to aſſiſt the nation in deciding upon a ſubject of ſuch general importance.

"Parliament having given notice to the Eaſt-India Company (agreeably to the terms of its charter) that its excluſive rights and privileges expire in March, 1794, a plan, for the future government of our Aſiatic dominions, and regulation of our trade to the Eaſt-Indies, muſt be deviſed and carried into effect.

"If formerly our Indian dominions and trade were directed and controuled by regulations only, becauſe we were ſtrangers to the political ſituation of thoſe dominions, the ſame difficulties no longer exiſt; for we have had the advantage of experience, from the application of theſe regulations, and are prepared to judge of the value of each of them, and, of conſequence, to form a ſyſtem ariſing out of the nature of our acquiſitions in Hindooſtan, and of our trade to the countries within the company's limits. The object of ſuch a ſyſtem is ſimple—It muſt be calculated for the preſervation of the Britiſh dominions in India, and for the extenſion and improvement of our domeſtic and foreign trade.

"Every man of obſervation muſt be ſatisfied, in the firſt place, that the opinions of the public are far from being in uniſon, as to the ſyſtem which ought to be adopted for the future government of Britiſh India, or for the regulation of our Aſiatic commerce;—that much is due to the enterpriſe and merits of the Eaſt-India Company, to whom Britain originally was indebted for valuable dominions, and an important branch of its trade, and that care muſt be taken to continue with them ſuch privileges only, as are conſiſtent with our general commercial proſperity, and yet to place the adminiſtration of Indian affairs on ſuch a foundation, as not to bias from the center upon which they turn, any of the component parts of our happy Conſtitution.

"It ought, in the next place, to be recollected, that the nations comprehended in the Britiſh Indian empire are of various and diſtinct characters, and that the regulations to be propoſed for their future government muſt be reconcileable to the manners, to the kinds of religion, and to the various territorial or commercial reſources of the

people for whom they are intended. Our dominions in Hindooſtan, it muſt be remembered, ſpread over a country almoſt equal to Europe in extent, and are inhabited by nations as different from each other, in origin, in feelings and in habits, as all of them are from Europeans.

"There can be no difference of opinion, with reſpect to the adminiſtration required by the ſpirit of the government, for Britain itſelf, where the executive has been controuled by the legiſlative power; and where both have been refined by the mild adminiſtration of our laws. Circumſtances, however, both local and accidental, have rendered the extenſion of our free government and mild laws to our foreign and diſtant dependencies, difficult, and in ſome inſtances impracticable. The remote ſituation, and the various deſcriptions of our dominions, in the Eaſt-Indies, have made the full communication of the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects to the natives, an object rather to be deſired by the liberality of the nation, than to be reconciled to the actual adminiſtration of our affairs.

"It ought, in the third place, to be remembered, that the relation of Great Britain to its Aſiatic dominions is of a mixed and novel kind. It began with commerce; it was reared up by arms; it has terminated in the acquiſition of territories, by treaties and by conqueſts. An immenſe army of the natives trained in the modern art of war, and commanded by European officers, and a large body of regular Europeans in the King's and Company's ſervice, have been required to maintain thoſe poſſeſſions; while great political wiſdom, reſulting from the experience of the directors and of parliament, has been called for in the adminiſtration of our power, and in finding out channels for the circuitous commerce, by which the ſurplus revenues might be made to flow home, for the benefit of the proprietors and of the public at large.

"The relation ſubſiſting between Great Britain and its Aſiatic dominions is thus a new event, in the hiſtory of mankind. As a political phænomenon it has been the wonder of foreigners, more particularly when they adverted to the circumſtances, that the ſeats both of our Eaſtern dominions, and of our trade, are diſtant from us nearly half the circumference of the globe, and that we have diſcovered the political ſecret of maintaining our ſovereignty, by an adminiſtration that is local, diſcretionary and prompt; and yet of engrafting by it, on Aſiatic inſtitutions, degrees of the mild maxims of Britiſh government and laws." P. 3, &c.

After thus ſtating the object of his work, the author proceeds in his introduction to give a rapid ſketch of the riſe, progreſs, and modifications of the Britiſh power in India, and a view of the great objects to which a Bill of Regulation, on the expiration of the preſent charter, ought to be directed. The amount of what is delivered in the former part of this introduction, is to the following effect: That among the European powers, which fought for trade in India, England was one of the lateſt. At length (in 1600) a company was incorporated

porated by Royal Grant. This company, under the name of the *London Eaſt-India Company*, obtained additional privileges from a ſucceſſion of ſovereigns; who, in return, received conſiderable ſums of money, and an increaſe of revenue. After the revolution, an *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company was formed under the authority of parliament (in 1698); but, as it was evident, that the intereſts of this and the *London* Company would be incompatible, they were ſoon united (in 1700) * under the title of the *United Company of Merchants trading to the Eaſt-Indies*. In 1748, the peace of Aix la Chapelle relieved the company from the apprehenſions occaſioned by the ambitious deſigns of France; but the ſubjects of the two countries ſtill continued in a ſtate of mutual interference and miſunderſtanding in India, which was about to be ſettled by their reſpective courts, when the war broke out in 1756; which, in 1763, terminated, leaving in the hands of Great Britain a vaſt acceſſion of ſtrength, and Indian territory. Even the war concluded in 1783, though in other reſpects unfortunate, left us in full power in India, and conſequently rendered that country a material object of national concern. A parliamentary enquiry on the ſubject followed, the reſult of which ſeems to have been, ſays this writer, "the formation of a general opinion, that the intereſts of the company, and of the nation, had in many inſtances been miſunderſtood, and, in ſome caſes, loſt in thoſe of individuals; that the company, though qualified, from their characters and purſuits, to be merchants, were not competent (at leaſt on difficult emergencies) to be ſovereigns. A ſyſtem, therefore, was now to be brought forward, the object of which, in the firſt place, ſhould be to remedy the evils ariſing from the mal-adminiſtration of the company's ſervants abroad; and, in the next place, to render India itſelf a productive branch of the Britiſh empire." p. 15. In this view the bill of 1784, with the ſubſequent regulations of the commiſſioners, under that act, and the two explanatory bills of 1788 and 1791, are conſidered; and it is aſſerted, that "in conſequence of theſe meaſures, the adminiſtration of our Indian poſſeſſions and trade has become regular and efficient; the credit of the company has increaſed; the price of India ſtock riſen higher than the moſt ſanguine of the proprietors could have expected; the trade of the company has been almoſt doubled; the duties paid by them to the public been augmented; tranquillity for a courſe of years maintained; and a war,

* Theſe dates are wanting in the book itſelf: we have ſupplied them; and, we hope, correctly.

not leſs neceſſary than politic, ſupported with dignity, and happily terminated with ſucceſs and honour." p. 19.

What the future bill, to be formed on the expiration of the preſent charter, ought to be, as to its principle, is then at large conſidered by the author of this introduction, in words which it cannot be unacceptable to our readers to ſee repeated here.

"The bill now to be propoſed to parliament for the ſettlement of theſe great national concerns, cannot be one of experiment, but muſt be one of ſyſtem. Formerly the rights of the company, under their charter, were to be preſerved; and yet their poſſeſſions to be put indirectly under the adminiſtration of the executive government. Now the charter is about to expire, and the queſtion is not only what ſyſtem will be moſt proper for the future government of Britiſh India; but, under what regulations can the trade to the Eaſt-Indies be carried on, ſo as to increaſe the induſtry of our artizans and manufacturers, and the general circuit of our trade?

"The public and the commercial importance of this great national queſtion will readily be admitted. To the public, it is of importance to preſerve an extenſive and valuable foreign dominion, to keep up a great and increaſing revenue, to continue and extend their navigation, and to maintain a ſuperiority over the other European nations trading to the Eaſt. To commerce it is of importance, as India is one of the markets for the ſale of our manufactures; as it furniſhes the requiſite materials for the ſupport of others; and as it enables us to ſell Eaſtern commodities in Europe, in exchange for money, crude materials, and manufactured articles, which are again to paſs into the circle of exchange. On the whole, as it contributes, in an important degree, to give to Great-Britain the balance of trade both in value and in price.

"Beſides theſe public and commercial ends, political conſequences, not leſs momentous, are involved in the wiſe and liberal diſcuſſion of this ſubject. The company, on the one hand, will plead, that though their right to an excluſive trade is about to expire, they will ſtill be entitled to remain a body corporate, with a right to trade to the Eaſt-Indies on their joint ſtock; that they hold ſeveral of their poſſeſſions, ſuch as the iſland of Bombay, &c. in right of property, on paying a fixed ſum to the Crown; that many of their other poſſeſſions have accrued to them by purchaſe; and that all of them are engaged as ſecurities for their debts; that theſe debts, in many inſtances, have been contracted in wars for their own defence, and all of them on legal grounds; and, on the whole, therefore, that it would be contrary to *equity*, and the *rights* of Britiſh ſubjects, to deprive them of their property, without allowing them, at leaſt, its full value; and contrary to *law*, to deprive them of the means which they poſſeſs for diſcharging, with honour, the claims of their creditors.

"The nation, on the other hand, may inſiſt that the rights of the company were always underſtood to be for the term of their charter; that undoubtedly, being a body corporate, they may continue

tinue to trade to the Eaſt-Indies, on their joint ſtock, in common with his Majeſty's other ſubjects; that however neceſſary monopolies may be, in the infancy of a trade, in order to afford encouragement to enterprize and remuneration for the ſervices done to the public, they are prejudicial when trade has attained its vigor; for then they check the ſpirit of general induſtry among a people, and enrich a few at the expenſe of the whole; that, no doubt, after viewing the profits of the company ſince they obtained their different grants, as well as the riches which they have acquired from the purchaſes they have made under their charter; and after conſidering the expenſes of their forts and military eſtabliſhments, and of their ſucceſſive wars, the public will allow them a reaſonable compenſation; but that this act of juſtice cannot in any way be argued as a reaſon for including, in this eſtimate, the value of their conqueſts, becauſe by the laws of the realm, whatever the ſubject, under the authority of the ſovereign, acquires by arms, or conqueſt, becomes and is the patrimony of the ſtate; that, on the whole, the queſtion is not *now* what rights the company hold under their charter (for this is ſuppoſed to be expired, or at leaſt the notice of its expiration to have been given) but what compenſation in juſtice is due to the proprietors? and what ſyſtem for the future government of our Indian poſſeſſions, and for the maintaining of the trade of Great-Britain to the Eaſt Indies, will be moſt wiſe, practicable and permanent?

"Theſe claims of the company and of the nation muſt be liſtened to with candor and impartiality, and decided upon with foreſight and ſyſtem. No reaſonings from what may happen are required to ſhew, that the legiſlature muſt take care that the commerce of Great Britain to the Eaſt-Indies be maintained in full vigor, neither curbed in its ſpirit nor diverted into a foreign channel; nor are any reaſonings neceſſary from principles, to eſtabliſh (what experience has ſo fully evinced) that the patronage of Indian trade and revenue ought to be ſo placed, as neither to interfere with the prerogatives of the Crown, nor with the privileges exerciſed by the repreſentatives of the people. Though ſuch obvious inferences riſe from the moſt general view of this great national queſtion, it ought to be remembered, that whatever bill may be introduced into parliament, in order to ſettle the intereſts of the India proprietors and of the nation, it muſt be adapted to the preſent ſtate of Indian affairs. The rights of the company, if they are to be veſted with a new charter, muſt be defined, and our Aſiatic poſſeſſions muſt, as far as the nature of them will admit, be incorporated with the Britiſh empire. The queſtion then will be, what ſyſtem may be moſt proper, not only for the future government of India, but for connecting with its proſperity, inducements ſufficient to call forth the induſtry of our artizans and manufacturers, the confidence of our merchants, and a liberal ſpirit of general commerce?" P. 23.

Some difficulties are then mentioned, which will attend the formation of the public opinion on theſe great points; but the

prevailing opinions reſpecting them ſeem moſt likely to meet in the following deſcription:

"—That a ſyſtem ſhould be formed, which ſhall preſerve, as much as poſſibly can be done, their inſtitutions and laws to the natives of Hindooſtan, and attemper them with the mild ſpirit of the Britiſh government:

"—That this ſyſtem ſhould veſt in the ſtate its juſt rights of ſovereignty over our territorial poſſeſſions in India, of ſuperintending and controuling all matters of a financial, civil and military nature:

"—That it ſhould preſerve the trade to the company, in all its branches, but give to the executive government a proper authority to regulate their proceedings, bounded by a poſitive reſponſibility to parliament." P. 29.

A ſuccinct view of the leading facts and events in the hiſtory of the Indian countries connected with us, is then ſubjoined, with a view of the changes in the trade of the Eaſt-India Company, in order to facilitate the ſolution of the preceding problems. All this is executed with great clearneſs; but the following paſſage ſo accords with our wiſhes and feelings, in alleviating ſome imputations which have been laid upon our countrymen, that we cannot refuſe ourſelves the ſatisfaction of drawing it from the general maſs.

"The idea that the Indians, anterior to the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh power, had lived in that golden age, in which nature ſpontaneouſly dropped her ſtore into the hands of the innocent defenceleſs natives, is not leſs fabulous, than that all their miſeries have ariſen from the wars, oppreſſions and cruelties of the Engliſh. This prejudice is contradicted by facts, which evince, that the provinces acquired by Great Britain and the territories of its allies, have enjoyed a proſperity formerly unknown in Hindooſtan. The hiſtory of that country proves, that the Mogul empire was founded on violence and perſecution; that the ſpirit of its government was abſolute and oppreſſive, from its riſe to the period of its fall; that the degrees of its inſtitutions, which continued in practice among the new ſovereignties that ſprung up out of its ruins, had an equally oppreſſive tendency; that the tranſmigration of its eſſence into the adminiſtration of the independent Hindoo ſovereignties, corrupted their ancient purity and freedom; that the portion of its policy introduced by the conquerors of the Britiſh Indian provinces, was a meaſure dictated by a new and unknown ſituation: that, in fine, the gradual manner in which it has been moulded down into a milder ſyſtem under the Britiſh government, laws and police, is to be aſcribed to the character of a free, though conquering people. The whole of theſe particulars, taken into one broad view, will prepare the public to judge of the queſtion, "How far the ſpirit of our government, "laws and uſages can be engrafted on Aſiatic inſtitutions?" P. 38.

It

It will be evident to all who read what we have now laid before them, that the careful peruſal of this introduction muſt be very neceſſary to thoſe who wiſh to acquire a general information on the ſubject of the work; nor can we heſitate to ſay, that it contains a clear and ſatisfactory ſtatement of many very important particulars.

The body of the work, containing much and various matter is thus divided. In Part I. extending from page 51, to page 347, is given a digeſt of the plans from the firſt conqueſts of the Company, till their affairs began to be placed under the controul of the ſtate, and from that period to the preſent times; for the ſake of elucidating the political and commercial principles by which the adminiſtration of Indian affairs ought in future to be directed. In Part II. we find the outlines of a plan of foreign government, of commercial œconomy, and of domeſtic adminiſtration; the connexion of the Eaſt-India Trade, with the revenues of the Provinces, and of the Nation, and other important matters; and we are told, in the preface, that the authorities upon which the whole of this detail is founded, "have been obtained either from the records of the company, and from the archives of the ſtate, or from the communications of thoſe whoſe official and local knowledge qualify them to aid their country upon this important occaſion."

The firſt and moſt intereſting plan contained in the prior diviſion of this work, is that of Lord Clive, printed from a manuſcript, dated the 24th of November, 1772, of which much has been ſince adopted. Lord Clive attributes all the embarraſſments of the company to the miſconduct and extortion of their ſervants; to the ſmallneſs of the qualification for a vote at the India-Houſe (500*l.*) which enabled them to create a ſufficient number of votes to influence the directors, who not only abſolved them from the charges brought againſt them, but ſent them back to new places of truſt in India; and laſtly, to the extravagance uſed in all the expences of that government. He then propoſes the following queſtion, which he decides moſt ſtrongly in the negative, "*Can the charters, which were granted for the guidance of a limited company of Merchants, be adequate to the government of an extenſive empire?*" P. 57.—and, indeed, common ſenſe ſeems abſolutely to reject any other deciſion. His Lordſhip then enters into the detail of his plan; which, as well as the whole of this memoir, evinces great ability and local knowledge. Lord Clive's opinion, that if Hyder could not be detached from the French intereſts, he ought to be ſubdued, has been fully verified by the conduct of his ſucceſſor, produced by French interference.

The diſſenſions among the company's ſervants, though very

injurious at the time to their affairs, have had this good effect, that they have produced a variety of diſcoveries concerning the real ſituation of our Indian ſettlements, and given birth to a number of plans which have been digeſted and reduced to order, by the care of Mr. Lind. The queſtions ariſing from the ſubſtance of all theſe plans, as ſtated by Mr. Lind, are theſe: 1. Upon what political principles can the Indian Provinces be held by Great Britain? 2. In whom is to be veſted the executive Power in India? 3. Under what reſtrictions is the Power of ſubordinate Legiſlation to be exerciſed? 4. Under what title, and in what manner, ought the Territorial Revenues to be collected? 5. How are the other Revenues to be collected? 6. By what Courts ought the judicial Power to be adminiſtered in the Britiſh Provinces in India?—In the anſwers to theſe queſtions, are contained the ſubſtance of the plans of Mr. Francis, Sir Elijah Impey, Sir John Clavering, Colonel Monſon, and others, with the remarks of Mr. Lind, ſubjoined to each. After theſe, we are preſented with a view of the Bills of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, with ſome general heads of the diſcuſſions on them in parliament.

In this firſt part the author determines, that the ſtate has a right to diſpoſe both of the Eaſt-India poſſeſſions and trade, in the manner that it may deem moſt advantageous for the public intereſt: In the ſecond, therefore, two main queſtions fall under conſideration: 1ſt. Upon what plan ought the Legiſlature to diſpoſe of this valuable branch of the empire, and of its reſources? 2dly, Suppoſing it to veſt them in the Eaſt-India Company, what ſyſtem of government will be beſt ſuited to the preſervation and improvement of both? The anſwer to the firſt of theſe queſtions is, that, according to the notions of this writer, it may be fit and expedient that the company's charter ſhould be renewed to them, under certain regulations and conditions, and upon ſuch terms as ſhall enable the public to receive an equitable compenſation for the grant. The anſwer to the ſecond queſtion conſiſts, neceſſarily, of many particulars, for which we muſt refer our readers to the work itſelf.

On the whole, though it would require much more time and labour than we can be expected to beſtow on it, to examine, verify, or refute, the prodigious number of facts and reaſonings contained in this work, and therefore we cannot undertake to vouch for all of theſe particulars, we cannot have the ſlighteſt ſcruple to recommend the whole as an indiſpenſable object of ſtudy to thoſe who would be qualified to judge on the important topic which occaſioned it. Whether the final

final judgment of thoſe who read it, and examine for themſelves, may accord or not with the opinions of the writer, he has furniſhed at leaſt a clue to guide their enquiries, and has brought the leading queſtions forward in a form convenient for diſcuſſion. Further than this we ſhall not undertake to decide, but leave the work to produce its own effect, we hope a good one, among our countrymen, by its own intrinſic qualities.

ART. VIII. *Hiſtory of Quadrupeds.* The Third Edition. 2 vols. 4to. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. White.

THE additions which this branch of Zoology has received ſince the firſt publication of Mr. Pennant's Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, made the preſent enlarged edition a deſideratum to every lover of natural hiſtory; and the indefatigable care which the author has taken in collecting and introducing the various diſcoveries which have been made in this branch of ſcience, entitle him to our warmeſt praiſe. All the later works of reſpectability on this ſubject, appear to have been examined with diligence, by our ingenious naturaliſt; and he has, with great judgment, ſelected from them ſuch deſcriptions and figures, as were beſt calculated for rendering the preſent edition as complete as the nature of the ſubject would permit: ſcarce any quadrupeds being omitted, except a very few from New Holland, which, on account of their very recent importation, it was not poſſible to introduce.

The general tenor of the work is, as may be imagined, the ſame as before; no alteration having been made in the diſpoſition of the orders and genera, or of their characters: A particular in which Mr. Pennant widely differs from Linnæus, whoſe every new edition uſed to exhibit ſtriking examples of alteration and tranſpoſition, and to "leave (as Mr. Pennant very juſtly expreſſes it) the complying philoſopher amazed at the metamorphoſis."

We ſhall here introduce an obſervation of Mr. Pennant's, which certainly cannot be too much attended to, the neglect of which has probably been the cauſe of ſo many obſtinate errors, in the works of thoſe who have attempted to fix on one part only, for the ſyſtematic arrangement of Quadrupeds.

"We are ſo ignorant of many of the links of the chain of beings, that to expect perfection in the arrangement of them, would be the moſt weak preſumption. We ought, therefore, to drop all thoughts of forming a ſyſtem of Quadrupeds from the character of a ſingle part; but, if we take combined characters of parts, manners

Sparman's figure is confirmed by the figure lately publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, from a drawing by a Mr. Bell, of a two-horned Rhinoceros from Sumatra.

It may be alſo proper to add, that the Rhinoceros alluded to in one of Martial's epigrams, was of the double-horned kind. That repreſented on a coin of Domitian, is alſo of this ſort; as well as that on the Præneſtine pavement.

The article HIPPOPOTAME is accompanied by two very good engravings, which were not in the former edition.

The TAPIR is alſo well figured; as is likewiſe the ELEPHANT, &c. &c.

Under the genus DOG we find ſeveral important additions. The beautiful animal, called the *Zerda* (the Fennec of Mr. Bruce) has cauſed conſiderable uncertainty as to its real generic character. Mr. Pennant ſtill continues to place it under the genus *Dog*, as in his former edition. We ſhall here copy a part of Mr. Pennant's hiſtory of this animal, in order to elucidate the point in queſtion, relative to its proper place in ſyſtematic arrangement.

"We are indebted to Mr. *Eric Skioldebrand*, the late *Swediſh* Conſul at *Algiers*, for our knowledge of this ſingular animal. He never could procure but one alive, which eſcaped before he examined its teeth: the genus is very uncertain: the form of its head and legs, and ſome of its manners, determined us to place it here. That which was in poſſeſſion of Mr. *Skioldebrand* fed freely from the hand, and would eat bread or boiled meat. Mr. *Skioldebrand* had a drawing made of the animal, and we are informed that he communicated a copy of it to Mr. *Bruce*, at that time the *Britiſh* conſul at *Algiers*. This is a ſecret betrayed by Doctor *Sparman*, which brings on him the wrath of Mr. *Bruce*, expreſſed in terms I cannot repeat. Mr. *Bruce* claims the honor of the drawings, and aſſerts, that Mr. *Skioldebrand* acquired the copy by unfair means; that he corrupted his ſervant, and gained his end. This never would have been known, but by the lucky accident of a death-bed repentance: the poor lad fell ill; nor could he depart in peace till he had diſcharged his conſcience by a full confeſſion of his grievous crime. The world will probably think,

Nec Deus interſit, niſi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit.

"M. *de Buffon* has given a figure of this animal, communicated to him by Mr. *Bruce*; but from his authority aſcribes to it a different place, and different manners. He ſays that it is found to the ſouth of the *Palus Tritonides*, in *Lybia*; that it has ſomething of the nature of the hare, and ſomething of the ſquirrel; and that it lives on the palm-trees, and feeds on the fruits.

"When Mr. *Bruce* favored the public with his ſplendid work, he *gives*, at p. 128 of his fifth volume, a different account. From a hare or a ſquirrel, it is converted into a weaſel; and the place of its habitation

tation is changed from the *Palus Tritonides* to *Biſcara*, a ſouthern province of *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, many hundred miles from the firſt poſition.

"I will not dare to fix any genus to this curious and ſeemingly anomalous animal. To judge by Mr. *Bruce*'s, or Mr. *Skioldebrand*'s figure (I will not attempt to decide the property), it has all the appearance of the *vulpine*: its face ſtrongly ſhews the alliance; and the length and ſtrength of limbs are other proofs, very ſatisfactory proofs, of its being no more able, with limbs ſo formed, to climb a tree, than a dog. All the weeſel tribe have very ſhort legs: they can climb; they do creep. Our great RAY makes the laſt the character of the claſs, and for that reaſon ſtyles them *vermineum* genus, the *vermes*, or worm-like claſs. Had the figure received that form of limb, I would have aſſented to the genus, nor even have troubled the public or myſelf, with my difference of opinion with the great traveller." Vol. i. p. 268.

Under the article SLOTH, we meet with a deſcription and figure of that moſt curious ſpecies the *Urſine or Urſiform Sloth*; and, as this animal has been very ſeldom deſcribed, we ſhall give the author's account of it at large.

Bradypus urſiformis. *Naturaliſts Miſcellany*, tab. 58.

"S. with a long and ſtrong noſe, truncated at the end: the forehead riſes ſuddenly above it: that and the noſe whitiſh, and almoſt naked: eyes very ſmall; above is a black line: ears ſhort, and loſt in the hair: the hair on the top of the head points forward, that in the neck is parted in the middle; on head and neck, back and ſides, is extremely long, ſhaggy and black; in moſt parts twelve inches long; and on the upper part of the body ſhines in the ſun with a moſt brilliant purple gloſs; on the breaſt and belly ſhort; acroſs the firſt is a line of white: the tail is only five inches long, and is quite hid in the hair: the limbs are very ſtrong and bear-like: on each foot are five toes: on thoſe of the fore feet the claws are three inches long, pointing forward, and ſlightly incurvated; *pointing forward** and admirably adapted for digging or burrowing: the claws of the hind feet are very ſhort: the bottoms of the feet are black and naked. This animal wants the *inciſores*, or cutting teeth, above and below. In each jaw are two canine teeth, remote from the grinders: the roof of the mouth is marked with tranſverſe ſulci: the tongue is ſmooth, and not ſo long as the mouth.

The noſtrils are tranſverſe, and appear like a narrow ſlit: the lips are very looſe, and capable of being protruded to a great length, and drawn in again; they ſerve the uſe of a hand, and by their means it conveys apples, or any ſort of food, into its mouth: its principal food was vegetables, and alſo milk: it was very fond of honey, ſugar, and other ſweets; but did not willingly eat any animal food.

"In its manners it was gentle, and very good-natured; it ſuffered me to put my hand far down its mouth to examine the inſide, and to tumble it up and down, to examine the different parts; nor did it ever offer to bite: it did no more than emit a ſhort abrupt roar when I had provoked it highly.

* The repetition of theſe words ſeems to be an error.

"I claſs

" I claſs it, from the teeth, among the *Bradypi*, or *Sloths*, not from its inactivity, or any of its natural properties: it was neither ſlow nor languid, but was moderately lively: it appeared to have a habit of turning itſelf round and round, every now and then, as if for amuſement, in the manner of a dog about to lie down to ſleep: it is ſaid to have a ſtrong propenſity to burrowing; and that it was firſt dug out of its retreat by thoſe who diſcovered it.

" It inhabits *Bengal*, and lives in certain ſand hills not remote from *Patna*. It was about the ſize of a black *American* bear, not half grown. When I ſaw this animal in 1790 it was between four and five years old, ſo probably had attained its full growth.

" I ſaw it in company with the ingenious Doctor *Shaw*, of the *Britiſh Muſeum*. My figure is copied from his *Naturaliſts* Miſcellany: but it was before engraved by Mr. *Catton* in his book of Quadrupeds. Mr. *Bewick* has alſo given a very good figure of it at p. 266 of his beautiful Hiſtory of Quadrupeds with wooden plates. Vol. ii. p. 243.

In the genus MANIS, we find introduced, as a new ſpecies, the *Broad-tailed Manis*, taken from the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. 60. We cannot, however, avoid thinking that animal to be no other than the five-toed ſpecies, or ſhort-tailed Manis before deſcribed.

In the genus ANT-EATER, we find a very ſingular ſpecies, called the *Aculeated Ant-eater* of New Holland, accompanied alſo by an engraving.

The *Heart-ſhaped Macauco*, figured amongſt the additions at the end of Vol. II. is no other than the Bicolor Macauco, before deſcribed under that genus (Vol. I. p. 232) and is the *Lemur bicolor*. Gmel. Syſt. Nat.

Upon the whole, upwards of an hundred Quadrupeds are inſerted in this edition, which were not in the former. A ſtrong proof of the rapid progreſs of Natural Hiſtory in the ſpace of a few years! eſpecially when we conſider that the whole number of known Quadrupeds ſcarce amounts to much more than five hundred and twenty. We may, therefore, congratulate our country on poſſeſſing, in its own language, a Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, more complete, perhaps, than is to be found in any other extant publication.

ART. IX. *The Man of the World, a Comedy, and Love à la Mode, a Farce. By Mr.* Charles Macklin. *As performed at the Theatres Royal, Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden. 4to. Royal. With a Portrait of the Author, in his 93d Year, engraved by Condé, after a Painting by Opie.* 1l. 1s. Bell. *Alſo a common edition, in 8vo.* Bell. 1s. 6d. *and* 1s.

THAT a man coeval with this century, and long a favourite with the public, both as a writer and an actor, ſhould ſtand in need of public aſſiſtance, though it might occaſion

ſome

ſome ſurpriſe, could not fail to excite an active generoſity; and we are happy to find that Mr. Macklin, in his application for that general patronage, to which he had ſo many, and ſo peculiar claims, has not been diſappointed. An annuity for a man of ninety-three ought to be an advantageous purchaſe, even with the ſurvivorſhip of his wife included; and, we hope, that either no embarraſſments are left behind to embitter the remaining days of this dramatic veteran, or that the ſubſcription for him will be renewed till that deſirable object be attained *.

Whatever be the cauſe that has prevented Mr. Macklin from producing a greater number of dramas, we cannot but regret it, as the marks of ſtrong original powers abound in thoſe he has completed. He has dwelt indeed very much upon national character, which, on general principles, we ſhould pronounce to denote a barrenneſs of inventive genius: yet, as in this line he has excelled moſt of his very numerous competitors, and has, in various ways, given proofs of what he might have done, we cannot but lament that theſe two pieces ſhould compriſe the whole of his dramatic works. It is but a very few years ſince the writer of this article, in an accidental converſation with him, not having any previous acquaintance, heard him detail the ſubſtance of one or two dramas, which he intended, as he ſaid, to finiſh at his leiſure; wherein the novelty of ſituation, the liveline ſs of intereſt, and the very impreſſive manner in which he deſcribed the ſuppoſed feelings of his perſonages, evinced beyond a doubt the moſt uncommon talents for that branch of writing. The advanced period of the author's age, leaves little room to hope for the production of theſe embryos of genius, which were a very ſmall part, according to his own account, of what had been conceived in his imagination; and compels us to expreſs our ſorrow that one who has thought ſo much dramatically, ſhould have completed ſo little.

Comedy being but ſlightly touched in the remaining works of Ariſtotle on the ſubject of Poetry, has never had its laws defined with ſuch preciſion as has been given to thoſe of Tragedy. It has indeed varied greatly in its object at different periods, and the changes of Greek Comedy cannot eaſily be deſcribed under one definition: nor can that of modern times

* The ſubſcription, recommended by Mr. Murphy, produced 1,582*l.* 11*s.* and the truſtees for its application are Dr. Brockleſby, Mr. Palmer, of the Poſt-Office, and Mr. Longman, of Pater-noſter-Row. Mr. Macklin's annuity is 200*l.*; and that of his wife, if the ſurvivor, 75*l.*

be claſſed preciſely with any of them. The dramas of Terence, formed upon thoſe of Menander, approach the neareſt to the modern plan; but the conſtant recurrence of the ſame characters, and the ſlightneſs of the plots, form a very conſiderable diſtinction. To delineate character of the ridiculous kind, and to diſcover new ſubjects for that delineation, ſeem to be the great objects of modern Comedy, for which reaſon it has been maintained by ſome writers, that to exhibit one character in all its lights and varieties, as Moliere has done in the *Avare*, the *Miſanthrope*, and the *Tartuffe*, is the proper unity of deſign belonging to a Comedy.

Every perſon who frequents a theatre knows, however, that ſome intereſt of plot is abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure a full attention to the buſineſs of any drama, for which reaſon we are inclined to apply to Comedy all that the great critic has ſaid concerning the fable of Tragedy, as being the ſoul of the whole compoſition. The object of Tragedy is to excite the ſerious and melancholy paſſions, by the circumſtances of affecting events; yet the fable or plot is the ſoul of the piece, or that which gives it real unity of deſign. In like manner the object of Comedy is to excite laughter by the delineation of ridiculous character, yet ſtill the fable is the ſoul of the piece, and that from which alone it can derive its unity. To delineate one comic character; no more gives unity of deſign to a Comedy, than to repreſent the acts of one hero gives it to a Tragedy, againſt which the Greek critic expreſsly objects. If theſe analogies are rightly deduced, we may pronounce thoſe critics to have been miſtaken who have ſet up the above-mentioned Comedies of Moliere as models, becauſe they are chiefly employed in the diſplay of one character. Variety of characters is not only admiſſible in a comedy, but greatly deſirable.

In the Comedy of the Man of the World, though the character from which it derives its name is certainly predominant, and perhaps too much ſo, yet other characters are drawn alſo with great originality, and great force. Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt intereſts and entertains from the firſt moment of her appearance to the laſt. The characters of Egerton, and of Sidney, are drawn with a maſterly hand, and form a noble contraſt to that of Sir Pertinax. Conſtantia, though ſhe appears but little, gives ſuch traits of character as mark diſtinctly what ſhe is, and makes us feel moſt ſtrongly for her: and even Betty Hint is, from the beginning to the end of the piece, exhibited with ſuch dramatic ability, as to make her a perſon of ſome conſiderable conſequence in the drama. Lord Lumbercourt has alſo novel traits of character to diſtinguiſh him

him from others of the ſame kind that have appeared upon our ſtage. Here then we may properly ſubjoin a remark, that though the ridiculous has been long admitted as the chief object of Comedy, and in compliance with that notion we have above defined it, yet, perhaps, a better definition of it might be drawn from conſidering more generally the delineation of *character* in familiar life, as its main object. Contraſt of character is always wanted for the ſake of effect; and, therefore, all the characters muſt not be ridiculous: but under this general definition, the two branches of modern Comedy will arrange themſelves with perfect propriety; the ſerious Comedy, chiefly employed in delineating good and intereſting characters; and the lively Comedy in which thoſe of the ridiculous kind are prevalent. Which of theſe ſpecies be preferable, will be determined differently by different taſtes; but that the ſerious, as well as the lively Comedy, may have great and ſtriking merit, has been proved by many inſtances on our own ſtage.

Mr. Macklin's Comedy, if we allow the prevalence of the chief character to amount to a fault, which we can hardly do, will yet be found to approach very nearly to our definition of a perfect Comedy. The plot, though ſimple and natural, is intereſting in the higheſt degree. Conſtantia and Egerton, from the very beginning, ſeize upon the affections of the audience; and the ſurmounting of the obſtacles which impede their virtuous union, becomes from that moment an object of no ſmall intereſt. The increaſe of thoſe obſtacles towards the latter end of the piece, and the apparently undeniable guilt of Conſtantia, proved by a letter, undoubtedly authentic, from her own hand, increaſe our ſuſpenſe and anxiety to the utmoſt; when the perfectly eaſy and natural ſolution of the difficulty, with the happineſs it unexpectedly conveys to all parties, excepting Sir Pertinax, whom dramatic juſtice is obliged to puniſh, leaves the mind in that ſtate of peace and ſatisfaction in which Comedy ſhould always leave it. The ſeparate intereſt raiſed for Lady Rodolpha's paſſion for the diſinherited brother is ſo delicately managed, that it by no means interferes with the unity of the fable; but, as a ſubordinate part, has a moſt admirable effect in producing the completion of the general plan.

The fable of a drama makes but a dull appearance in the form of an argument; for which reaſon, as well as becauſe this Comedy is a good deal known already, we ſhall diſpenſe with the taſk of giving it. A few ſpecimens of thoſe parts which appear to us moſt ſtriking, will ſuffice to conclude our account of this piece. We muſt not omit to ſay, that the manner in which all the characters are introduced to the know-

ledge of the audience in the firſt act, is perfectly natural, and highly commendable for its art, in concealing all appearance of art. It may be added too, that Sir Pertinax Macſycophant, whoſe predominance in the piece has been objected to, does not once make his appearance in this act. Mrs. Betty's ſcene with Sidney, which cloſes the act, is not ſo perfectly new in its conception, as happy in its execution; her double deſign of courting Mr. Sidney, and vilifying Conſtantia, is very admirably managed. Lady Rodolpha's humorous deſcription of Bath in the ſecond act, well diſplays her forced levity of character, which, as we learn afterwards, is in great meaſure aſſumed.

" *Sir Per.* Weel; but, Lady Rodolpha, I wanted to aſk your ladyſhip ſome queſtions about the company at the Bath; they ſay you had aw the world there.

Lady Rod. O, yes! there was a vary great mob there indeed; but vary little company. Aw Canaille, except our ain party. The place was crowded with your little purſe-proud mechanics; an odd kind of queer looking animals that have ſtarted intill fortune fra lottery tickets, rich prizes at ſea, gambling in 'Change-Alley, and ſic like caprices of fortune; and away they aw crowd to the Bath to learn genteelity, and the names, titles, intrigues, and bons-mots of us people of faſhion; ha, ha, ha!

Lord Lum. Ha, ha, ha! I know them; I know the things you mean, my dear, extremely well. I have obſerved them a thouſand times, and wondered where the devil they all came from; ha, ha, ha!

Lady Mac. Pray, Lady Rodolpha, what were your diverſions at Bath?

Lady Rod. Guid traith, my lady, the company were my diverſion; and better nai human follies ever afforded; ha, ha, ha! ſic an a mixture, and ſic oddities, ha, ha, ha! a perfect Gallimaufry. Lady Kunegunda M'Kenzie and I uſed to gang about till every part of this human chaos, on purpoſe to reconnoitre the monſters, and pick up their frivolities; ha, ha, ha!

Sir Per. Ha, ha, ha! why that muſt have been a high entertainment till your ladyſhip.

Lady Rod. Superlative and inexhauſtible, Sir Pertinax; ha, ha, ha! Madam, we had in one group, a peer and a ſharper, a dutcheſs and a pin-maker's wife, a boarding-ſchool miſs and her grandmother, a fat parſon, a lean general, and a yellow admiral; ha, ha, ha! aw ſpeaking together, and bawling and wrangling in fierce contention, as if the fame and fortune of aw the parties were to be the iſſue of the conflict.

Sir Per. Ha, ha, ha! pray, madam, what was the object of their contention?

Lady Rod. O! a vary important one, I aſſure you; of no leſs conſequence, madam, than how an odd trick at whiſt was loſt, or might have been ſaved.

Omnes. Ha, ha, ha!

Lady Mac. Ridiculous!

Lord Lum. Ha, ha, ha! my dear Rodolpha, I have ſeen that very conflict a thouſand times.

Sir Per. And ſo have I, upon honour, my lord.

Lady Rod. In another party, Sir Pertinax, ha, ha, ha! we had what was called the cabinet council, which was compoſed of a duke and a haberdaſher, a red hot patriot and a ſneering courtier, a diſcarded ſtateſman and his ſcribbling chaplain, with a buſy, bawling, muckle-headed, prerogative lawyer; all of whom were every minute ready to gang together by the lugs, about the in and the out meeniſtry; ha, ha, ha!

Sir Per. Ha, ha, ha! weel, that is a droll motley cabinet, I vow. ——Vary whimſical, upon honour.——But they are aw great politicians at Bath, and ſettle a meeniſtry there with as much eaſe as they do the tune of a country-dance.

Lady Rod. Then, Sir Pertinax, in a retired part of the room——in a bye corner——ſnug——we had a Jew and a biſhop——

Sir Per. A Jew and a biſhop!—ha, ha,—a develiſh guid connection that;—and pray, my lady, what were they about?

Lady Rod. Why, ſir, the biſhop was ſtriving to convert the Jew—while the Jew, by intervals, was ſlyly picking up intelligence fra the biſhop, about the change in the meeniſtry, in hopes of making a ſtroke in the ſtock.

Omnes. Ha, ha, ha!

Sir Per. Ha, ha, ha! admirable! admirable! I honour the ſmouſe: ——hah! it was develiſh clever of him, my lord, develiſh clever.

Lord Lum. Yes, yes; the fellow kept a ſharp look out. I think it was a fair trial of ſkill on both ſides, Mr. Egerton.

Eger. True, my lord; but the Jew ſeems to have been in the fairer way to ſucceed.

Lord Lum. O! all to nothing, ſir; ha, ha, ha! Well, child, I like your Jew and your biſhop much. It's deviliſh clever. Let us have the reſt of the hiſtory, pray, my dear.

Lady Rod. Guid traith, my lord, the ſum total is—that there we aw danced, and wrangled, and flattered, and ſlandered, and gambled, and cheated, and mingled, and jumbled, and wolloped together—clean and unclean—even like the animal aſſembly in Noah's ark."

The paſſage at the cloſe of this ſcene, which is marked by inverted commas, is omitted in the repreſentation; and, we think, might well have been ſpared in the printed copy. The coarſeneſs of it is deſtructive of that reſpect which the anthor evidently means to have preſerved for the character of Lady Rodolpha.

In the third act, the account given by Sir Pertinax of his own riſe in the world, is a maſter-piece, and we ſhall accordingly lay it before our readers.

Sir Per. Vary weel, ſir: ſit ye down then, ſit you down here: [*They ſit down*]—and now, ſir, you muſt recall to your thoughts, that your grandfather was a man, whoſe penurious income of half-pay was

the ſum total of his fortune; and, ſir, aw my proviſion fra him was a modicum of Latin, an expertneſs in arithmetic, and a ſhort ſyſtem of worldly counſel; the principal ingredients of which were, a perſevering induſtry, a rigid economy, a ſmooth tongue, a pliability of temper, and a conſtant attention to make every man well pleaſed with himſelf.

Eger. Very prudent advice, ſir.

Sir Per. Therefore, ſir, I lay it before you.——Now, ſir, with theſe materials, I ſet out a raw-boned ſtripling fra the North, to try my fortune with them here in the South; and my firſt ſtep intill the world was a beggarly clerkſhip in Sawney Gordon's counting-houſe, here, in the city of London, which you'll ſay afforded but a barren ſort of a proſpect.

Eger. It was not a very fertile one indeed, ſir.

Sir Per. The reverſe, the reverſe: weel, ſir, ſeeing myſelf in this unprofitable ſituation, I reflected deeply; I caſt about my thoughts morning, noon, and night, and marked every man and every mode of proſperity; at laſt I concluded that a matrimonial adventure, prudently conducted, would be the readieſt gait I could gang for the bettering of my condition, and accordingly I ſet about it: now, ſir, in this purſuit, beauty! beauty!—ah! beauty often ſtruck mine een, and played about my heart! and fluttered, and beat, and knocked, and knocked; but the devil an entrance I ever let it get; for I obſerved, ſir, that beauty—is generally—a proud, vain, ſaucy, expenſive, impertinent ſort of a commodity.

Eger. Very juſtly obſerved, ſir.

Sir Per. And therefore, ſir, I left it to prodigals and coxcombs, that could afford to pay for it; and in its ſtead, ſir—mark! I looked out for an ancient, weel-jointured, ſuperannuated dowager; a conſumptive, toothleſs, ptiſicky, wealthy widow; or a ſhrivelled, cadaverous piece of deformity in the ſhape of an izzard, or a apperſi-and—or, in ſhort, ainy thing, ainy thing that had the ſiller, the ſiller—for that, ſir, was the north ſtar of my affections. Do you take me, ſir? was nai that right?

Eger. O! doubtleſs—doubtleſs, ſir.

Sir Per. Now, ſir, where do you think I ganged to look for this woman with the ſiller?—nai till court, nai till play-houſes or aſſemblies—nai, ſir. I ganged till the kirk, till the anabaptiſt, independent, bradlonian, and muggletonian meetings; till the morning and evening ſervice of churches and chapels of eaſe, and till the midnight, melting, conciliating love-feaſts of the methodiſts; and there, ſir, at laſt, I fell upon an old, ſlighted, antiquated, muſty maiden, that looked—ha, ha, ha! ſhe looked juſt like a ſkeleton in a ſurgeon's glaſs caſe. Now, ſir, this miſerable object was religiouſly angry with herſelf and aw the world; had nai comfort but in metaphyſical viſions, and ſupernatural deliriums; ha, ha, ha! Sir, ſhe was as mad—as mad as a Bedlamite.

Eger. Not improbable, ſir: there are numbers of poor creatures in the ſame condition.

Sir Per. O! numbers—numbers. Now, ſir, this cracked creature uſed to pray, and ſing, and ſigh, and groan, and weep, and wail, and gnaſh her teeth conſtantly, morning and evening, at the Tabernacle in

Moorfields: and as ſoon as I found ſhe had the filler, aha! guid traith, I plumped me down upon my knees, cloſe by her—cheek by jowl—and prayed, and ſighed, and ſung, and groaned, and gnaſhed my teeth as vehemently as ſhe could do for the life of her; ay, and turned up the whites of mine een, till the ſtrings awmoſt cracked again:—I watched her motions, handed her till her chair, waited on her home, got moſt religiouſly intimate with her in a week,—married her in a fortnight, buried her in a month;—touched the filler, and with a deep ſuit of mourning, a melancholy port, a ſorrowful viſage, and a joyful heart, I began the world again;—and this, ſir, was the firſt bow, that is, the firſt effectual bow, I ever made till the vanity of human nature:—now, ſir, do you underſtand this doctrine?

Eger. Perfectly well, ſir.

Sir Per. Ay, but was it not right? was it not ingenious, and weel hit off?

Eger. Certainly, ſir; extremely well.

Sir Per. My next bow, ſir, was till your ain mother, whom I ran away with fra the boarding-ſchool; by the intereſt of whoſe family I got a guid ſmart place in the Treaſury:—and, ſir, my vary next ſtep was intill Parliament; the which I entered with as ardent and as determined an ambition as ever agitated the heart of Cæſar himſelf. Sir, I bowed, and watched, and hearkened, and ran about, backwards and forwards; and attended, and dangled upon the then great man, till I got intill the vary bowels of his confidence,—and then, ſir, I wriggled, and wrought, and wriggled, till I wriggled myſelf among the very thick of them: hah! I got my ſnack of the clothing, the foraging, the contracts, the lottery tickets, and aw the political bonuſes;—till at length, ſir, I became a much wealthier man than one half of the golden calves I had been ſo long a-bowing to: [*He riſes, and* Egerton *riſes too*]—and was nai that bowing to ſome purpoſe?"

The ſcene of embarraſſment between Egerton and Lady Rodolpha is admirably managed, and the denouement of it is full of various beauties: at once raiſing reſpect for the character of the lady, and ſtill more highly exalting that of Egerton; but we cannot attempt to extract all the beauties of the piece. Egerton's noble character is ſtill more perfectly diſplayed in the ſcene with his father, in the next act, where his declaration of his patriotic principles is ſuch as ſounds in uniſon with the feelings of every honeſt man in Britain.

"*Eger.* Only ſhow me how I can ſerve my country, and my life is hers. Were I qualified to lead her armies, to ſteer her fleets, and deal her honeſt vengeance on her inſulting foes;—or could my eloquence pull down a ſtate leviathan, mighty by the plunder of his country, black with the treaſons of her diſgrace, and ſend his infamy down to a free poſterity, as a monumental terror to corrupt ambition, I would be foremoſt in ſuch ſervice, and act it with the unremitting ardour of a Roman ſpirit.

Sir Per. Vary weel, ſir! vary weel! the fellow is beſide himſelf!

Eger. But to be a common barker at envied power—to beat the

drum of faction, and found the trumpet of inſidious patriotiſm, only to diſplace a rival—or to be a ſervile voter in proud corruption's filthy train—to market out my voice, my reaſon, and my truſt, to the party-broker who beſt can promiſe or pay for proſtitution; theſe, ſir, are ſervices my nature abhors—for they are ſuch a malady to every kind of virtue, as muſt in time deſtroy the faireſt conſtitution that ever wiſdom framed, or virtuous liberty fought for."

The purpoſe of the whole Comedy being the excellent one of expoſing political profligacy, this ſpecimen of political honour and probity comes in with the more effect.

The diſplay of contraſted characters in the fifth act, between Sir Pertinax and Sidney, is alſo among thoſe traits of excellence which we know not how to omit; yet having already gone ſo far in our ſpecimens, we ſhall refrain, and recommend thoſe to whom the piece may be unknown, to become acquainted with it in the original. That it is faultleſs we do not ſay, yet we ſee in it no faults ſufficient to demand reprehenſion, nor any that materially detract either from the conſiſtency of the characters, or the general merit of the compoſition.

Mr. Macklin's genius manifeſts its originality even in his dedication; the following paſſage of which has more delicacy of compliment than is uſually to be found in ſuch writings:

"I will not attempt, my Lord, to diſguiſe, that in my ambition to prefix an illuſtrious name to this edition, there was a ſecret tincture of ſelf-intereſt. Under your Lordſhip's patronage, I had no doubt of ſucceſs. The facility with which my requeſt was granted, ſhowed with what benevolence you were ready to relieve the wants, and ſooth the languor of declining age. But I forbear to enlarge on the ſubject. I am allowed to inſcribe ſuch works as mine to your Lordſhip, but not to ſpeak the language of my heart; and thus, while I know what is due to your virtues, I am bound to conſider how little your ear will endure."

The Farce of *Love à la Mode* has ſo long been a favourite with the public, and is known ſo univerſally, that a particular account of it cannot be required at preſent in a Review. *Farce* may be defined as a lower ſpecies of Comedy, whoſe object is *always* to excite laughter, and that, by coarſer humour, and coarſer traits of the ridiculous, than are allowed in the higher Comic Drama.

Under this definition, Love à la Mode, with all its over-abundance of national character, will be found to have much original merit, in its own line; as it has always been found in the theatre to have much attraction.

ART. X. *A comparative Sketch of England and Italy, with Diſquiſitions on Natural Advantages. In Two Volumes,* 12mo. 5s. *London,* Robinſons. *Exeter,* Grigg.

THE Author of theſe *little* volumes is certainly a ſenſible man, and a man of taſte; but an obſervation we have heard applied to a female writer of remarkable vivacity, applies with particular propriety in the inſtance before us. We were induced, from ſomething like vigour, which met us at the commencement of the work, to be conſtantly in expectation of what might compenſate for our trouble in reading it; but at the concluſion of our taſk the ſpirit, whoſe ſmiles we were continually purſuing, had vaniſhed, we know not whither. As it will give us no great labour, we ſhall place before our readers the ſubſtance of theſe volumes.—The author, at the beginning, claims ſome merit from the novelty of his deſign. He then makes Italy his theme, and tells us that every Italian is, as it were naturally, a poet, a muſician, and a painter. The principal part of the firſt volume is occupied in praiſing, quos omnes laudati laudant, Dante, Arioſto, Taſſo, and Metaſtaſio. Quotations from the works of theſe, with Engliſh tranſlations, by Mr. Hoole and Mr. Boyd, employ fifty-ſix of the author's pages, and the whole volume conſiſts of no more than one hundred and ſix. Diſmiſſing this ſubject, he ſpeaks of architecture and ſculpture *con amore*, and gives the following deſcription of Pompeii, which will ſerve as a ſpecimen of his ſtyle and manner:

"Pompeii is about ſix or ſeven miles diſtant from Portici. The way to it ſhews ſuch volcanic afflictions, as prepare the mind for the fatal ſcene to which it directs. This unfortunate place, though at a great diſtance from Veſuvius, was certainly very ſuddenly buried by it, in the reign of Titus. It is very evident, that Herculaneum, and Pompeii, were not ruined in the ſame manner; for the deſtruction of the *latter* was by a rain of aſhes from the mountain, ſo violent on all ſides, that an eſcape from the calamity muſt have been impoſſible. The *aſhes* are all ſmall; and it is wonderful with what facility they may be removed, notwithſtanding the ſmall progreſs hitherto made.

"On entering the city, the firſt object is a pretty ſquare, with *arcades*, after the preſent manner of Italy. This was, as it is imagined, the quarter of the ſoldiers; numbers of military weapons being found here.

"A narrow, but long ſtreet, with ſeveral ſhops on each ſide, is now perfectly cleanſed from its rubbiſh, and in good preſervation. Each houſe has a court. In ſome of them are paintings *al freſco* principally in *chiaro ſcuro*; and their colours not in the leaſt injured by time. The few colours which the ancients knew were extracted only from mine-

rals, and this may be a ſufficient reaſon for their freſhneſs. The ſtreet is paved with irregular ſtones of a foot and half, or two feet long, like the Appian way.

"In diſcovering this city, it was at firſt doubted, whether it were *actually* Pompeii; but the name inſcribed over the gate-way put it beyond all doubt. The ſkeletons found were innumerable. It is ſaid, that many had ſpades in their hands, endeavouring, probably at firſt, to clear away the torrent of aſhes, with which they were deluged. Indeed the ſatisfaction which is felt at the view of ancient habitations, is much allayed by inevitable reflexions *on this frightful ſcene of deſolation*, though at the diſtance of ſo many centuries.

"An ancient villa is alſo ſeen entire at a little diſtance from Pompeii. The houſe is really elegant and ſpacious; but only two ſtories high. The pavement of the chambers is compoſed of teſſelated marble; and, when poliſhed, diſplays the deſign perfectly well. There is ſome at the Muſeum of Portici, brought from this place; which the eye would really miſtake for painting. Under the houſe, is a fine triangular cellar, of which each part is one hundred feet long, well filled with *amphoræ*. The ſkeletons of twenty-nine perſons were found here, ſuppoſed to have fled to it for ſafety. Each houſe is filled with aſhes: they have almoſt penetrated through every crevice; and it is incredible, how ſuch a volume of them could have been thrown out by Veſuvius, with ſufficient force to have reached ſo far." Vol. I. p. 82.

The author next enters into a compariſon between the ſtate of agriculture in England, and in Italy, commending the great ſuperiority of England. Not ſatisfied with this, he proceeds to prefer his native country as more abounding in beautiful ſcenes than Italy, which, partial as we are to our iſland, is to us a new, and we fear will be thought by others an extravagant notion. "Italy," ſays this gentleman, "notwithſtanding the many Elyſian ſpots ſhe muſt be allowed to contain, is certainly *far excelled* by England in rural beauty."

The ſcience of gardening, it ſeems, is alſo at the loweſt ebb in Italy. They have ſcarcely the knowledge of pruning and grafting trees; their vegetables are the ſpontaneous productions of nature. Melons, and thoſe choice fruits, which require the utmoſt attention in England, grow in Italy neglected. But is not this the very reaſon why gardening is there in a leſs improved ſtate than in this leſs genial ſoil, where labour and perſeverance alone can obtain the better gifts of Flora and Pomona?

Here the firſt volume abruptly terminates—The ſecond commences with remarks on Italian juriſprudence. This is, indeed, defective.—We ſhall point out two inſtances, in which the excellence and ſuperiority of Engliſh juriſprudence is eminently conſpicuous. In Italy, if a man enters buſineſs with a fortune, and fails, he claims all his patrimonial property, and the reſidue only is left for his creditors. No man can be obliged to pay any

any debt he may contract after he is ſeventy. The abſurdity of theſe laws requires no comment. The author makes ſome candid and diſpaſſionate remarks on our own exiſting laws, and points out certain imperfections, which eaſily may, and probably will, be remedied in our penal code. At p. 23, we are again met by a long quotation of ſeven pages from Monteſquieu. This looks too much like eking out a book; for the ſecond volume is alſo compriſed in ſomewhat above an hundred pages.—With reſpect to the internal police, which prevails in Italy; Tuſcany, and Piedmont, are the two ſtates beſt regulated. The lenity of the Neapolitan government to aſſaſſins is deſervedly reprobated at p. 39, et ſeq. and an anecdote told of an Engliſh groom, murdered by an Iriſhman, with many aggravating circumſtances of barbarity and ingratitude;—he was only baniſhed. We cannot help remarking, that this anecdote fills twelve of the author's pages. We are next preſented with a well-drawn, but very degrading ſketch of the ſtate of religion in Italy: the conſequence is, ſays the author, that it ſwarms with infidels. Unhappily, in this reſpect, France, at this period, preſents a ſtriking parallel: Voltaire is repreſented as having moſt effectually miſled the people of Italy in what concerns religion: Socinus, though a Tuſcan, is ſcarcely known there. A quotation, of four pages, again preſents itſelf, which, though not impertinent, is ſuch a diminution of the writer's original matter, as to juſtify our former obſervation that a book was, at all events, to be made. The fate of the Roman hierarchy, to uſe the author's own expreſſion, may be *vaticinated* at no great diſtance: her Bulls are ridiculous—her Jeſuits exterminated,—her Inquiſition nearly aboliſhed. Our author acknowledges himſelf a Trinitarian, convinced by the arguments of Biſhop Horſley, in oppoſition to the pen of Dr. Prieſtley; and he, in ſtrong and manly terms, expatiates on the many poſitive acts of religion viſible in this country, and on our great and extenſive benevolence. The wild doctrine of equality is cenſured as it deſerves; the murder of the unfortunate Louis, and the anarchy of France, pathetically deplored; and the volume concludes with encomiums, no leſs ſpirited than juſt, on the bleſſings which Engliſhmen enjoy beyond other European nations.

This writer could certainly do better things; and, if we are not miſtaken in our conjectures, he has before introduced himſelf to public notice; but we cannot approve of the diviſion of little more than two hundred pages into two volumes, nearly a third of which is quotation from the works of others; neither are we better pleaſed with titles which promiſe more than is performed: we were taught to expect diſquiſitions on national advantages. Theſe words have a lofty ſound; but,

if

if we except a few of the concluding pages, they will appear vox, et præterea nihil.

ART. XI. *Travels in the Weſtern Hebrides, from* 1782 *to* 1790. *By the Rev. John Lane Buchanan, A. M. Miſſionary Miniſter to the Iſles from the Church of Scotland.* 8vo 3s. 6d. Robinſons and Debrett.

THE Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, reported to have belonged originally to the kingdom of Norway, and to have been purchaſed by the Scotch, are in part known to us from the narratives of different travellers, and eſpecially by means of the late Dr. Johnſon's tour. It ought to be mentioned, therefore, in juſtice to our author, that, to uſe his own words, he deſcribes "not thoſe iſlands that lie near to the coaſt of Scotland, but a long chain of iſlands a whole degree further advanced in the Atlantic ocean, and never before deſcribed by any modern traveller, except in a very ſummary manner, by Donald Monro, quoted and followed by George Buchanan, in his Hiſtory of Scotland." It is a chain of iſlands diſtinguiſhed by one general name of the Long Iſland, and comprehending Lewis, Harris, both the Uiſts, Barray, and other ſmall iſles, to which our author conducts us, laying before us, he ſays, "remarks which are the reſult of many voyages and journies, performed for a long ſeries of years." It may be well imagined, that theſe iſlands are but little viſited, and conſequently but little known, when we are told that they are "advanced to the diſtance of 70 miles from the main land of Scotland, in a tempeſtuous ocean." St. Kilda, however, which our author makes the ſubject of a diſtinct chapter, has been deſcribed before by Martin.

Reſpecting our author's qualifications for the taſk which he has undertaken, we may well expect to find him an intelligent and accurate traveller in two reſpects. Having been reſident in the Iſlands which he deſcribes, during the ſpace of nine years, he writes as an eye-witneſs, not only from actual knowledge, but from long and repeated obſervation. As a clergyman alſo, as a miſſionary, and teacher of religion on the ſpot, he may naturally lay claim to our credit, in a ſuperior degree, for veracity, for good intention, and for that degree of zeal in the cauſe of humanity, and thoſe eager wiſhes to become the inſtrument of improving the ſituation of the oppreſſed, which well become the clerical character. In reſpect to the principles by which he is animated, he ſeems indeed

indeed eminently to deſerve our praiſe, and to have ſubjected himſelf voluntarily to the chance of incurring enmity and hatred, in the hopes of being able to do good by means of his publication. There is a ſolemnity in his declaration in this reſpect, and a ſpirit of religion that pervades his words, ſuch as ought to give his readers a favourable idea of his character, and his intentions. "What I have written," (thus he expreſſes himſelf in his prefatory advertiſement) I well know will give offence to many petty tyrants: but I am actuated by motives of humanity, and of duty to the common Parent and Lord of all mankind. And I thank God, who has given me grace to ſpeak the truth with boldneſs, notwithſtanding the menaces of certain unprincipled oppreſſors." It appears alſo, from what he ſays afterwards, in his introduction, that he has "diſcloſed ſcenes induſtriouſly concealed from the eye of the benevolent landholder, as well as of the inquiſitive ſtranger, *in the hope* that humanity and ſound policy may deviſe ſome means for alleviating the miſeries, and converting, to both public and private advantage, the induſtry of a ſober, harmleſs, and ingenious, but ill-treated people." The peculiar openneſs and boldneſs with which he has mentioned living perſons, at the ſame time that he has cenſured and condemned them (and among them one of his own profeſſion) ſtrikes us indeed as a principal and marked feature of our author's character. The preſent Lord Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie of Seaforth, and ſome other living proprietors, are happily, however, the ſubjects of our author's praiſe.

A writer of this ſpirit, and of theſe feelings, has naturally, therefore, after deſcribing the iſlands geographically, in his firſt chapter, with ſome particulars of natural hiſtory intermixed, attended principally to the nature and diviſion of property, to the ſtate of the different ranks of ſociety, to the oppreſſion of the Tackſmen, or principal tenants, to the ſufferings of the ſub-tenants, and to their frequent, miſerable degradation from this ſtate, thro' the arts and tyranny of the Tackſmen, into actual Predial Slaves, or Scallags. Of the low condition of this race of men, we have the following deſcription, p. 5.

"It is an invariable cuſtom, and eſtabliſhed by a kind of tacit compact among the Tackſmen and inferior Lairds, to refuſe, with the moſt invincible obduracy, an aſylum, on their ground, to any ſub-tenant, without the recommendation of his landlord, or, as he is very properly called in thoſe parts, his MASTER. The wretched outcaſt, therefore, has no alternative but to ſink down into the ſituation and rank of an unfortunate and numerous claſs of men, known under the name of SCALLAGS.

"The

"The Scallag, whether male or female, is a poor being, who, for mere ſubſiſtence, becomes a predial ſlave to another, whether a Subtenant, a Tackſman, or a Laird. The Scallag builds his own hut with ſods and boughs of trees; and if he is ſent from one part of the country to another, he moves off his ſticks, and by means of theſe forms a new hut in another place. He is, however, in moſt places, encouraged by the poſſeſſion of the walls of a hut, which he covers in the beſt way he can with his old ſticks, ſtubble, and fern. Five days in the week he works for his maſter: the ſixth is allowed to himſelf, for the cultivation of ſome ſcrap of land, on the edge of ſome moſs or moor, on which he raiſes a little kail, or cole-worts, barley and potatoes. Theſe articles, boiled up together in one maſh, and often without ſalt, are his only food; except in thoſe ſeaſons and days when he can catch ſome fiſh, which he is alſo obliged, not unfrequently, to eat without bread or ſalt. The only bread he taſtes is a cake made of the flour of barley. He is allowed coarſe ſhoes, with Tartan hoſe, and a coarſe coat, with a blanket or two for clothing."

We cannot but think, however, that our author's honeſt zeal in behalf of the oppreſſed Scallag, has altogether miſled him, when he afterwards enters into a compariſon of the condition of the Hebridean and other Highland Scallags, with that of the negroes in the Weſt-Indies. It is the deſign of his compariſon, to prove that the former have a prior claim to our ſympathy and aſſiſtance.

We fear indeed that he has in many reſpects deſcribed the condition of the negro too favourably. When he ſpeaks, p. 197, of the poſſibility "of a negro's being ſoon enabled, by his ſavings, to gain the price of his liberty," he forgets ſurely that in the iſlands belonging to Great-Britain at leaſt, the negro is not permitted to purchaſe his freedom. He omits alſo that the Scallag is ſtill within his native country, and amidſt his own connexions, while the many thouſand miſerable Africans, annually imported into our colonies, are dragged from their homes and their connexions, into perpetual baniſhment, as well as ſlavery. There is, it is acknowledged, no law authoriſing ſlavery in the Hebrides, but the Scallags, it is added, "are ſlaves *de facto*, though not *de jure*." Yet is not the reſult of the compariſon altogether ſtill in favour of the Scallag? He ſtill enjoys, we ſuppoſe, the common rights of man in civil ſociety; he is not, we preſume deprived, as it were, of all right of appeal, and debarred, like the African ſlave, from giving his teſtimony in judicial cauſes.

When our author ſtill further adopts the reaſoning of one *, whom he ſtiles a reſpectable writer on the ſubject of ſlavery,

* William Innes, Eſq. of Lime-ſtreet Square.

when

when he remarks, p. 206, that "there is a mixture of miſery in every lot: and all men are more or leſs dependant on one another;—that there is a mutual connection and ſubordination, that runs through the whole family of mankind, from the ſceptre to the ſpade, from the King on the throne to the peaſant attached to the ſoil;—that, whether we have reſpect to former or preſent times, we ſhall find, that a very great majority of the human race have been, and now actually are, in the ſtate of bondmen and bondwomen." When he aſks, "why ſhould there not be divers ſtations, as well as divers orders of beings, why, if it be fit that there ſhould be men as well as angels, ſhould there not be bondmen and bondmaidens, as well as princes and princeſſes, kings and queens?" When he obſerves further, that "the minds of men are fitted by education and by habit for the different ſtates and ſtages of ſociety, in which they exiſt;"—when he advances the whole of this, as he evidently muſt intend, with reſpect to ſlavery, and in extenuation of the prevalence of it, he appears to us both to have fallen into ſeveral obvious and palpable fallacies, to have confounded neceſſary ſubordination with ſlavery, and to have argued, in fact, in oppoſition to his own benevolent purpoſes, and to his own immediate object in view. The tackſman may adopt certainly the ſame obſervations as a plea for the condition in which he holds the Scallag, as well as the maſter of the negro, in defence of that ſtill ſeverer and more complete ſlavery in which he holds the miſerable African. We readily agree with our author in his remarks on the natural effects of ſudden emancipation; but ſtill we are willing to hope that, by ſome cautious method or other, the good may at length be effected without the hazard of thoſe evils, which, in ſome examples, have appeared ſo truly dreadful.

We return with more ſatisfaction to accompany our author in his account of the cuſtoms and manners of the Hebrideans, in his obſervations on the modern attempts to introduce fiſheries into the iſlands and highlands of Scotland, and in his deſcription of the ſtate of religion in the Weſtern Hebrides.

It is a curious proof that is given of the ingenuity of the Hebrideans, if the aſſertion be accurate, when in mentioning, p. 112, that "they make very neat wooden locks, both for their doors and cheſts;" it is added, that "the lock invented by Bramah of Piccadilly, the only one heard of that is proof againſt the pick-lock, is conſtructed upon the principles of this rude implement."

Reſpecting their turn for poetry and muſic, our author ſpeaks in ſtrong terms of the inhabitants of the Hebrides, eſpecially of thoſe of both the Uiſts. In muſic, he affirms, that

that they excel any of the Engliſh or old Scots ſongs that have hitherto been publiſhed," and aſſerts even, that "had the language been generally underſtood, the Gâlic muſic would have been introduced with admiration and delight, on every ſtage on which taſte and elegance prevailed."

Of their natural eagerneſs after news, ſince they have no regular opportunities of hearing of public tranſactions in the country, or nation at large, we have the following account, p. 90.

"Any man that wiſhes to paſs the night at any of their huts, muſt be at pains to collect all the news, by making regular enquiries, as he paſſes along, and when they are carefully arranged, and properly delivered, he is ſure of meeting with a hearty reception. His hiſtory is believed like oracles, which they faithfully retail to their neighbours; and are ſure of reciprocal returns on ſimilar occaſions, diſplaying the ſame inquiſitive ſpirit and hoſpitality with the Germans, as deſcribed by Tacitus."

The huts of the inhabitants of theſe remote and unfrequented iſles, we may naturally conceive to be humble, and as in other parts of Scotland and Ireland, the common dwelling place of their cattle and animals, who partake of the fire with their maſters. But we have perhaps a new and ſingular image, and certainly a ſtriking picture, of a nature ſomewhat ridiculous, ſet before us, when we are told, p. 92, that "from the neceſſity of laying litter below the cattle to keep them dry, the dung naturally increaſes in height, almoſt mid-wall high, ſo that the men ſit low about the fire, *while the cattle look down from above upon the company.*"

Of the few laws of which our author makes mention, two deſerve our notice; the one, for the ſagacity of its deſign, the other for its laudable humanity. The former of theſe forbids any poor man, p. 102, "to make uſe of a ſheep's head for four or five days after it is killed, that every one who pleaſes may examine the ear mark," to prove the theft, if it ſhould have been ſtolen. The latter, p. 125, is an act of parliament, calculated to reſtrain the prevalent barbarity of man in purſuit of gain, by forbidding, under a ſevere penalty, the faſtening of herrings on planks at ſea, to catch the Solan geeſe. Yet our author, while he moſt juſtly condemns this practice as "cruel," ſeems not to feel the more than ſavage barbarity of the inhabitants of St. Kilda, in their accuſtomed tortures of a large kind of Sea Gull, called a Fuilag, "that infeſts the birds by breaking their eggs, often killing their young, and many of the old fowls." Theſe *good-natured* people (p. 130.) diſcover their greateſt rage at ſeeing or hearing

ing of this cruel enemy; they exert their whole addreſs to catch it, and then excel the Indians in torturing *this imp of hell.* They pluck out its eyes, ſew its wings together, and ſend him adrift. They extract the meat out of its egg, and the animal ſits on it till it pines away. To eat its egg would be counted flagitious, and worthy of a monſter only." Surely even this deteſted Fuilag, like many other birds of prey, does but follow the inſtinct of nature, in ſearching for its food; and they, therefore, who practiſe barbarities on it, the recital of which makes us ſhudder as we read, and mourn for the ſavageneſs of our fellow-creatures, deſerve rather the ſevere title which the author has applied, than the poor bird itſelf, which acts by neceſſary impulſe.

The account of St. Kilda is concluded with the ſingular and affecting hiſtory of the Hon. Lady Grange, mentioned alſo in Boſwell's Tour, p. 277, "who was, by private intrigues, carried out of her own houſe, about the year 1733, and violently put on board a veſſel at Leith, unknown to any of her friends, and left her great perſonal eſtate in the poſſeſſion of that very man who entered into this horrid conſpiracy againſt her; he ſent her to this wild iſle, where ſhe was barbarouſly uſed, and at laſt finiſhed her miſerable life, amongſt thoſe ignorant people, who could not ſpeak her language."

The remainder of this hiſtory is equally pathetic and pictureſque.

"A poor old woman told me, that when ſhe ſerved her there, her whole time was devoted to weeping, and wrapping up letters round pieces of cork, bound up with yarn, and throwing them into the ſea, to try if any favourable wave would waft them to ſome chriſtian, to inform ſome humane perſon where ſhe reſided."

Among the oppreſſive cuſtoms of theſe iſlands, our author, p. 171, juſtly ſtamps as infamous thoſe cuſtoms, "unknown in other countries, by means of which the Tackſmen become poſſeſſed of no inconſiderable ſhare of the wealth of the poor inhabitants." The principal of theſe, is that of ſending their children to be foſtered among their vaſſals. When the foſter-parents, at the age of ten or twelve years, carry their ſtep-child home, "inſtead of their receiving any board-wages for all their expence of meat and drink, conſtant attendance, and clothes, for the child, it will be all loſt labour, unleſs it is accompanied home with a preſent of cows, ſheep, or goats, and clothes, in proportion to their reſpective abilities." A very affecting ſtory is added of a foſter-ſon's barbarous neglect of his foſter-father and mother, when blind with age.

The mention of "another ſhameful practice, commonly

exerciſed to fleece the poor in this country, that of going round to beg for cows, ſheep, and goats, after marriage, under pretence of ſtocking a farm," reminds us of the animated and ſtrong deſcription given by Davus in Terence's Phormio (Act I. Scene I.) of the ſufferings of his fellow-ſervant on the marriage of his maſter's ſon. We may again exclaim here of the Hebridean bride, and her poor neighbours,

> " Quam iniquè comparatum eſt, ii qui minus habent,
> Ut ſemper aliquid addant divitioribus!
> Quod ille unciatim vix de demenſo ſuo
> Suum defraudans genium, comparſit miſer
> Id illa univerſum abripiet, haud exiſtumans
> Quanto labore partum."

The following remark, p. 212, may, perhaps, merit the attention of the reſpectable ſociety concerned in eſtabliſhing fiſheries in Scotland. " It is to be regretted, that the fiſhing ſtations were not either made more numerous, or more happily choſen. They lie all of them, except that in Lewis, on, or in the iſlands adjacent to the main land of Scotland; where there is neither ſuch plenty, nor large and ſtrong fiſh, as live in the deep ſeas, and are occaſionally driven into the locks and bays on the weſtern ſide of that chain of iſlands, which compoſe the Long Iſland. On that ſide of the Long Iſland, the beſt, beyond all doubt, for fiſhing ſtations, there has not ſo much as one ſuch ſtation been choſen by the Britiſh Society; and on the eaſt, in Lewis, only one."

In his laſt chapter, in which our author treats of the ſtate of religion in the Hebrides, and of the ſeveral officers and regulations connected with the eſtabliſhment of it, he repreſents religion as altogether in a declining ſtate in theſe Iſlands. His picture indeed is almoſt, in every inſtance, (except with regard to the iſle of Lewis, ſo much benefited by the excellent Mr. Mackenzie, the ſole proprietor of it) to the diſcredit of the clergy and elders, and of the exerciſe of their miniſtry. It preſents no inſtances of that reſpectable and ſalutary uſe of diſcipline againſt offending miniſters, which we ſometimes hear of, even in theſe times, in other eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies in Scotland, and which, it were to be wiſhed, perhaps, were to be heard in the regulations of church-government, in other kingdoms alſo. The picture is unhappily made up rather even with reſpect to the Preſbyterians (which are for the moſt part held at public-houſes) and Synods, of ſuch features as mark " a defiance of decorum and propriety of conduct, a contempt of the rules of the church, and a diſpoſition to carry every thing by combination. Mention is made

made alſo of ſome abuſes of charities, and of a want of encouragement to miſſionaries on the part of the managers of the royal bounty, and of ſufficient attention to the character and qualifications of thoſe who are ſent. Under ſuch circumſtances, and when, as is feelingly deſcribed, the miſſionaries, "if they do their duty, are regarded with jealouſy and diſlike," when zeal in the exerciſe of their functions (no uncommon caſe, we fear, in other places alſo) "gives offence to their colleagues, who conſider it as a libel on their own conduct," it may well be imagined, that the people in general, as it is added, "are as their prieſts, that they abound in vice and immorality."

We hope, however, that in theſe, as well as other inſtances, our author's publication may ſerve to awaken ſtill more in the great proprietors of theſe Iſlands, a noble ſpirit of conſulting the true intereſts of the people, connected as they are with their own; and that they may be induced to raiſe them by prudent regulations, and by counteracting that narrow-minded, and unchriſtian policy "of keeping the poor and labouring people in ignorance, that they may be the more tractable and ſubmiſſive," to a higher ſtate of civilization, induſtry, and knowledge; and deliver them gradually from that melancholy ſtate "of religious neglect and political oppreſſion," in which they are at preſent placed.

Our author's views, in theſe reſpects, we cannot but again highly praiſe; and, we think, that upon the whole, his work preſents an intereſting picture of regions little known, ſuch as may reward the reader for his pains. His ſtyle certainly is not elegant, nor is it always correct; but neither of this, nor of its being intermixed with Scotticiſms, ought we ſtrongly to complain, when we learn from himſelf, p. 9, that, in his own opinion, "he could never boaſt of any elegance of ſtyle in compoſition, and that this, ſuch as it was, has not, he is very ſenſible, been improved by wandering about for nine years, where he very ſeldom heard, or converſed in, any other tongue than the Celtic." It were alſo to be wiſhed, that he had not ſometimes deſcended to low and familiar ſtories, which detract always from the proper dignity of compoſition, ſuch as that of "the little tyrannical Country Surgeon," p. 60, and that of the Elder, p. 234, although the mean and oppreſſive conduct of the parties alluded to is juſtly cenſured. He ſeems indeed, on the whole, to abound too much in particular and circumſtantial narratives.

We muſt not conclude without adding, that it is our author's intention to publiſh ſpeedily, "a refutation of Mr. Pinkerton's outrageous calumnies againſt the Celts in general, and the ancient Scots and modern Highlanders in particular."

ART. XII. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London.* 1793. *Part I.*

[*Concluded from page* 92.]

ART. VI. *Extracts of Two Letters from the Rev.* Edward Gregory, *M. A. Rector of Langar, Nottinghamſhire, to the Rev.* Nevil Maſkelyne, *D.D. F.R. S. Aſtronomer Royal; containing an Account of the Diſcovery of a Comet, with Obſervations thereon.*

THIS Comet, which is called by the Aſtronomer Royal the Comet of 1793, was obſerved by Mr. Gregory, firſt on the 8th of January, and ſucceſſively on the 9th, 10th, and 11th. It was very faint in its appearance, and was obſerved by him under ſeveral circumſtances of diſadvantage, which he very properly ſtates. He ſaw it firſt in the ſpace between the flexure of the Dragon and the foot of Hercules, its zenith diſtance being, when it paſſed the meridian, 75°. 16′. 16″.; on the 11th, the zenith diſtance was only 56°. 2′. 15″.

ART. VII. *Obſervations of the Comet of* 1793, *made by the Rev.* Nevil Maſkelyne, *D.D. F. R. S. Aſtronomer Royal, and other Obſervers. Communicated by the Aſtronomer Royal.*

Mr. Gregory's obſervations, thrown into a more convenient aſtronomical form, and ſucceeded by thoſe of Mr. Steph. Lee, and Dr. Maſkelyne, continuing the appearances of the ſame Comet as far as to the 7th of February.

ART. VIII. *Account of the Method of making Ice at Benares. In a Letter to* William Marſden, *Eſq. F. R. S. from* John Lloyd Williams, *Eſq. of Benares.*

The evaporation produced by the expoſure of water, in ſhallow, unglazed veſſels, is the method by which a ſufficient cold is generated in the water to produce ice in the climate of Benares. In four acres of ground, 100,000 of theſe pans are expoſed at once, and the filling and attending of them finds employment for 300 men, women, and children. The water is not previouſly boiled, and the ice was formed in the pans when the thermometer, on the ſtraw contiguous to them, was from 35 to 40.

ART.

ART. IX. *Account of Two Inſtances of uncommon Formation in the Viſcera of the Human Body. By Mr.* John Abernethy, *Aſſiſtant Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. Communicated by Sir* Joſeph Banks, *Bart. P. R. S.*

In the firſt of theſe ſubjects, which was a female infant of about ten months old, and apparently of a vigorous conſtitution, the ſituation of the heart was reverſed, the baſis of that organ was placed a little to the left of the ſternum, while its apex extended conſiderably to the right, and pointed againſt the ſpace between the ſixth and ſeventh ribs. Other remarkable differences were alſo obſerved, partly occaſioned by this, but the particulars cannot be more briefly given than in the original paper. What is moſt extraordinary is, that the bile was ſecreted from an artery inſtead of a vein, the liver being ſupplied with blood by one artery only, either for the purpoſe of nutrition or ſecretion. The bile poſſeſſed its common properties.

The ſecond caſe is that of a boy, in whom the inteſtinal canal was little more than ſix feet in length, inſtead of twenty-ſeven, which it ſhould have been, had it borne the ordinary proportion to the length of the body. The larger inteſtines were of uncommon extent, and in a ſtate of great diſtention. From the form and ſtature of the boy (four feet three inches) it appeared that nutrition was not ſcantily ſupplied. He had died evidently from a want of inteſtinal evacuation.

ART. X. *An Account of the Equatorial Inſtrument. By Sir* George Shuckburgh, *Bart. F. R. S.*

The learned Baronet prefaces his deſcription of that kind of equatorial inſtrument he undertakes to illuſtrate, by an hiſtorical account of the invention. He finds ſome ſlight reſemblance of it firſt in the αστρολαβικον οργανον of Ptolemy, deſcribed in the fifth book of his Almageſt. An inſtrument, called the *Torquetum*, deſcribed by Regiomontanus in a poſthumous treatiſe, publiſhed in 1544, is next mentioned as a portable equatorial; and, in fact, the firſt inſtrument truly of this kind. The tract, which is ſcarce, is to be found in the Britiſh Muſeum. Copernicus deſcribed only the inſtrument of Ptolemy; and Apian, the *torquetum*, whoſe account was publiſhed before that of Regiomontanus, though written long after. Some further improvements were made by Tycho Brahe; but nothing appeared that came very near to the principle of the modern equatorial inſtrument before Mr. Graham's Sector, which is

deſcribed in Smith's Optics, Vol. II. § 885, and in Mr. Vince's Aſtronomy.

Thus far we ſee no reaſon to diſſent from any of the aſſertions of the ingenious writer, and therefore have only abridged his account; but when he comes to the invention of the modern inſtrument, and attributes it ſolely to Mr. Short, we find it neceſſary to put in a claim for a man of conſiderable merit, whoſe name ought, in this inſtance, to have the precedence. The equatorial inſtrument, which paſſes under the name of Mr. James Short, was the invention of the very ingenious Jonathan Siſſon. The firſt was made for Archibald Lord Ilay, afterwards Duke of Argyle; its azimuth circle was about two feet diameter, and the whole was very elegantly conſtructed. It is now in the college at Aberdeen, having been preſented by the late John Earl of Bute. By order of Mr. Short, Jeremiah Siſſon, ſon of the former, applied reflecting teleſcopes of eighteen inches focus, to theſe inſtruments; he alſo applied endleſs ſcrews to give motion to the different circles; but, in point of accuracy, this conſtruction was much inferior to the wheel and pinion of Jonathan Siſſon, on account of the ſtrong preſſure againſt the centre of the inſtrument, in their method of applying the endleſs ſcrew. In 1768, Mr. Ramſden invented the firſt apparatus that was made for correcting the effects both of parallax and of refraction, of any celeſtial object, and at that time applied it to his new, univerſal equatorial inſtrument, for which he obtained a patent. For the ſubſequent hiſtory, which contains nothing of very great importance, we muſt refer the curious to the paper itſelf.

We ſhall not undertake to abridge or repreſent Sir George Shuckburgh's deſcription of his equatorial inſtrument, which cannot well be given in fewer words than he has allotted to it, nor by any other means than by full references to the attendant figures; but we ſhall make a few remarks ariſing out of the ſubject, or tending to correct what appears to be in any degree erroneous.

The inſtrument in queſtion was conſtructed by Mr. Ramſden, as is fully expreſſed in a Latin inſcription, which the owner has cauſed to be engraved on a principal part of it: "Hocce Panorganon Uranometricum a JESSE RAMSDEN, Londinenſi, Optico celeberrimo, et omnibus id genus artificum longè anteponendo, excogitatum, decem poſt annos nunc tandem abſolutum, GEORGIUS SHUCKBURGH Baronettus, in teſtimonium amoris ſui erga res aſtronomicas, et ad eaſdem promovendas, fieri curavit, anno 1791." The inſtrument, we underſtand, was firſt contrived and made for the Royal Obſervatory

vatory at Greenwich, in conſequence of an order of council from the Royal Society; but, ſome miſunderſtanding ariſing when the inſtrument was nearly completed, it was not finiſhed for the Obſervatory, but for Sir Geo. Shuckburgh. This train of circumſtances ſeems to account, in ſome meaſure, for the delay of ten years in its conſtruction.

At § 15. of this deſcription, we come to an account of the refraction piece of the inſtrument; in comparing which with that originally invented by Mr. Ramſden, as deſcribed by the Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, in an account publiſhed about the year 1772, we cannot help giving the preference to the prior contrivance. 1. Becauſe it could be applied or removed from the inſtrument in two ſeconds, without, in the leaſt degree, tending to alter the adjuſtment. 2. Becauſe, whatever might be the quantity of refraction, or of parallax, neither could affect the right aſcenſion of any celeſtial object. 3. Becauſe it precluded the neceſſity of all tables for correcting thoſe effects. Tables, from the nature of their conſtruction, muſt ever lead to error, being computed upon a ſuppoſition that the ſame refraction always takes place with the ſame altitude, due regard being had to the barometer and thermometer, which is contradicted by experiment; ſince many circumſtances affect the refraction, of which we have no knowledge. With the original apparatus, no errors could ariſe from theſe cauſes, as the quantity of refraction, however occaſioned, could be meaſured with the utmoſt facility.

On examining the directions given in § 23 and 24, for adjuſting the parts of the inſtrument, it appears to us that we diſcover ſeveral errors; and that it may even be demonſtrated, that the bubble remaining in the middle of the glaſs tube, while the declination axis is turned round, is not a criterion of the horizontality of that axis, or of the paralleliſm of the level to it. To fulfil the conditions, it ſeems abſolutely neceſſary that the declination axis muſt be perfectly at right angles to the polar axis, for which no direction whatever is given. We may obſerve alſo of § 24, that in making the interval of time elapſed between the obſervations, one of the Elements, the adjuſtment becomes prodigiouſly inferior, in point of accuracy, to that of the inſtrument itſelf. In § 25, the method of ſetting the wires in the focus of an object glaſs, is the ſame as has been deſcribed by Smith in his Optics, and almoſt every other writer on practical Aſtronomy.

Of the eight tables, which are ſubjoined to the account of the inſtrument, we can only ſay that, with the original apparatus for refraction already mentioned, they are uſeleſs; and that they tend indeed to embarraſs and introduce error, the

whole purpoſe of them being even better anſwered by the inſtrument itſelf, ſo fitted up. The firſt table, in particular, is not only rendered uſeleſs by that apparatus, but whenever there is any irregularity of refraction, different from that for which the table is calculated, muſt inevitably lead into error; whereas, by means of that contrivance, the quantity of refraction, however irregular, may be aſcertained; and alſo the degree in which it would affect the declination, azimuth, or right aſcenſion, if no ſuch apparatus was applied.

Having freely made theſe obſervations as they occur to us, from an attentive conſideration of the paper before us, we cannot deny ourſelves the ſatisfaction of giving our tribute of praiſe to the worthy Baronet, who is the author of it, for being one of the very few who, in an age of diſſipation, have the wiſdom to apply the advantages of fortune to the cultivation of ſcience, in its higheſt branches. It can be no diſgrace to Sir George Shuckburgh, in producing a deſcription of ſuch intricacy, and ſcientific difficulty, not to have eſcaped all poſſibility of objection.

ART. XI. *Additional Obſervations on the Method of making Ice at Benares. In a Letter to* William Marſden, *Eſq. F. R. S. from* John Lloyd Williams, *Eſq. of Benares.*

Theſe obſervations conſiſt only of a further illuſtration, by experiment, of the frigorific power of evaporation from porous veſſels, accounting for the formation of ice when the thermometer, in the air, is above the freezing point. This doctrine is further illuſtrated by the effect of *tatties*, or freſh green mats, in cooling houſes, when affixed to the doors and windows, and continually ſprinkled with water. By this method, the air within the houſe was found to be at 87 and 83, when the external, even in the ſhade, was at 110 and 104.

The volume concludes with the meteorological journal of the Royal Society, for the year 1792. The chief reſult of which is, that the mean height of the thermometer in the open air, throughout the year, was 50, 5. Within doors, 58, 4. Its greateſt height, without doors, being obſerved at two o'clock in the afternoon on the 12th of Auguſt, when it ſtood at 84, being at the ſame time only 74 within. On the 10th, it had reached 82, at the ſame hour, and 73 within. The greateſt depreſſion of the thermometer happened at eight in the morning on the 21ſt of February, when it ſtood at 16, 5. in the open air. But it ſhould be noticed, that as the obſervations are made only at eight in the morning, and two in the afternoon, there may

may have been times of depreſſion, and poſſibly of elevation, beyond thoſe noticed in this journal. The ſummer, we all well remember, was very wet; and yet, which is extraordinary, the whole quantity of rain obſerved in the year, is ſtated as amounting only to 19 inches, 489 thouſandths. Of this by far the greateſt quantity fell in July and Auguſt; in the former month, 2 inches, 299 thouſandths; in the latter, 2 inches, 65 thouſandths. September and October were next in quantity of rain to the two preceding months. In September, the quantity obſerved was 1 inch, 910 thouſandths; in October, 1 inch, 884 thouſandths. In November, the quantity was leſs than half an inch: but, in December, it increaſed again to more than an inch and a half, nearly as much as had fallen in the January before. Of the whole year, it is obſervable, that there were only two months in which the amount of rain was leſs than an inch and a half, and in theſe it was under an inch: namely, in February, only 712 thouſandths of an inch; and in November, 454 thouſandths. Some of the rain fell when the barometer was very nearly at 30 inches. The mean height of the barometer throughout the year was 29, 87. It is a curious circumſtance, that 50, 5, the mean temperature of the thermometer for this year, coincides exactly with the permanent temperature of a very deep well in Lombard-Street. We are inclined to think, that there muſt have been ſome error in the eſtimate of the rain gauge, from which theſe obſervations were made, ariſing probably from poſition, as we have reaſon to believe that the whole amount of rain, in the year 1792, was not leſs than 4 or 5 inches above the account given in this journal.

ART. XIII. *The Antecedental Calculus, or a Geometrical Method of Reaſoning, without any Conſideration of Motion or Velocity applicable to every Purpoſe, to which Fluxions have been or can be applied; with the Geometrical Principles of Increments, &c. and the Conſtructions of ſome Problems, as a few Examples, ſelected from an endleſs and indefinite Variety of them reſpecting ſolid Geometry, which he has by him in Manuſcript. By* James Glenie, *Eſq. M. A. and F. R. S. 4to.* 2s. 6d. Robinſons.

ALTHOUGH the objects of mathematical ſcience have been the ſame in all ages, different methods of computation have been employed, at different periods, in its higher departments. The ancients uſed that of *exhauſtion*, and made

diſcoveries of ſuch extent and importance as, even in the improved ſtate of mathematics, we review with gratitude and admiration. The doctrine itſelf was unexceptionable in principle, but there were many caſes beyond its reach, and many to which it could not be applied; and, in order to introduce one of more extenſive utility, Cavalerius publiſhed his *Geometry of Indiviſibles*, in the year 1635. This was received and employed by ſeveral with avidity, and at the ſame time it was objected to by others as a departure from thoſe correct principles which conſtituted the glory of the ancient geometry, and by means of which it inforced conviction. They juſtly contended, that the reſolution of lines into points, of ſurfaces into lines, and of ſolids into ſurfaces, was inconſiſtent with the neceſſary definitions of the ſcience; and with equal truth they aſſerted, that the application of the doctrine muſt frequently be attended with obſcurity and embarraſſment. The juſtice of theſe objections induced ſome of the moſt eminent mathematicians of the laſt century to give up this method of inveſtigation, and to have recourſe to the doctrine of *Infinites* and *Infinitefimals:* but this change neither reſtored to geometry accuracy in principle, nor perſpicuity in demonſtration. It muſt, at the ſame time, be acknowledged, that by means of theſe modern devices, geometry was extended much beyond its ancient limits. Caution and perſeverance in the writers ſupplied, in a great degree, the defects we have ſtated, and guided them to a great variety of valuable diſcoveries. The want of accuracy, however, in the principles of the methods, was ſtill lamented by thoſe of correct taſte, till Sir Iſaac Newton's *doctrine of Fluxions* became known in the mathematical world: a doctrine unexceptionable in principle, and applicable with equal eaſe and elegance to geometrical computation, and to inveſtigations in mathematical philoſophy. From this ſhort retroſpect, we proceed to give an account of the performance now before us.

Mr. Glenie's preſent publication is, properly ſpeaking, a continuation of a ſhort work of his, printed in 1789, entitled "The Doctrine of Univerſal Compariſon, or General Proportion;" in which he proves, "that a magnitude of the ſame kind with A and B, which has to B, the ratio compounded of the ratios of A to B, and D to C, is expreſſed by $A + A.\frac{D-C}{C}$; and that the magnitude which has to B, the ratio compounded of the ratios of A to B, D to C, and F to E, is expreſſed by $A + A.\frac{D-C}{C} + A.\frac{F-E}{E} + A.\frac{D-C}{C}.\frac{F-E}{E}$; and ſo on." From theſe expreſſions he derives certain formulæ, on

on which he founds the doctrines now offered to the public. A magnitude, which undergoes any augmentation or diminution, our author calls an *Antecedent*, and what has been uſually denominated the Fluxion of this variable magnitude, he calls its *Antecedental*.

It appears from page 10, more fully than from the title, that our author thinks his Antecedental Calculus preferable to the method of Fluxions, for two reaſons; firſt, becauſe every expreſſion in it is "truly and ſtrictly geometrical;" ſecondly, "becauſe its principles are totally unconnected with the ideas of motion and time; which, ſtrictly ſpeaking, are foreign to pure geometry and abſtract ſcience." That the foundation of his Calculus, ſtated above, is truly and ſtrictly geometrical, we readily admit; but ſurely Mr. G. will not deny, that the ſame may be poſitively affirmed of the doctrine of Fluxions, as delivered by ſeveral writers of the preſent century. In page 10, our author, ſpeaking of the fluxion of x^n, viz. $nx^{n-1}\dot{x}$, ſays it is not a geometrical expreſſion when n is greater than 3, but an arithmetical one; not recollecting that the ſame may be aſſerted of his antecedental expreſſion $\frac{n\,DA^{n-1}.A}{B^n}$, in page 7.

What limits Mr. G. preſcribes to pure geometry and abſtract ſcience, we cannot ſay; but we know that ideas of motion and time occur in many paſſages of ancient authors, which we have never conſidered as belonging to mixt mathematics. Euclid himſelf had recourſe to them in ſome of his definitions; and Archimedes and Pappus freely employed them whenever they thought them conducive to the perſpicuity of their demonſtrations. But leaving theſe authorities for uſing ſuch ideas in geometry, let us enquire into the conſequences of their diſmiſſion in the publication under examination.

Both in the eſtabliſhment of the notation of his antecedentals, and in their application, our author is under the neceſſity of introducing the idea of indefinitely ſmall quantities. Thus, in page 4, before he obtains his general expreſſion, "A + N and A—N ſtand to B in relations nearer to that of equality, than by any given or aſſigned magnitude of the ſame kind." Again, in page 8, in which the uſe of the Calculus is exemplified, lines indefinitely near to one another are uſed in order to aſcertain the proportions of the antecedentals of the abſciſſa and ordinate of a curve, to the antecedental of the curve itſelf, without any regard to their prime or ultimate ratios. In theſe two reſpects, therefore, the method before us is not ſtrictly accurate; and this want of correctneſs is occaſioned

ſioned by giving up the ſuppoſition of magnitudes being generated by an uninterrupted motion, and by not attending to the rate of increaſe at any period of the geneſis. From theſe conſiderations, and from reflecting that the idea of velocity muſt be introduced in the moſt important branches of mathematical philoſophy, we freely declare that we prefer the Doctrine of Fluxions to the Antecedental Calculus: nor can we coincide with Mr. G. in his perſuaſion, where he ſays, "I am perfectly ſatisfied, that had this great man (Sir Iſaac Newton) diſcovered the poſſibility of inveſtigating a general geometrical method of reaſoning, without introducing the ideas of motion and time applicable to every purpoſe, to which his Doctrines of Fluxions, and prime and ultimate ratios, can be applied, he would have greatly preferred it, ſince time and motion have no natural or inſeparable connection with pure mathematics."

Beſides the Antecedental Calculus, Mr. Glenie's preſent publication contains the principles of Increments, and alſo of the meaſures of ratios, deduced from his Doctrine of Univerſal Compariſon. The conſtructions of the problems concluding the whole, are very curious, and open a new field of entertainment to thoſe who delight in this kind of mathematical exerciſe.

ART. XIV. *Eſſays on the Practice of Midwifery, in natural and difficult Labours. By* William Oſborn, *M. D. London.* 8vo. 7s. 6d. Boards. Cadell.

ON opening this volume, the firſt thing that attracts the attention, is the ſplendid and elegant form in which it is printed, which conſiderably enhances the price, and makes it, in ſome degree, unfit for what the author ſeems to have intended it, an aſſiſtant to the practitioner and the ſtudents. This circumſtance might have paſſed unnoticed, if, from the appearance of ſome late publications, there did not ſeem reaſon to fear, that this elegant and expenſive ſtyle of printing will ſoon become ſo general and faſhionable, as to preclude all but the wealthy from becoming purchaſers. It is not, however, the principle that is objectionable, but the application of it. For this ornamental printing may be not only allowable, but commendable, in books of polite literature or amuſement, as it tends to the improvement of an art of the utmoſt importance and value to the community. It may alſo be employed, with propriety, in the republication of old and valuable

valuable authors, as it is at once a proper homage to deceaſed genius, and a ſpur to the preſent; at once improves taſte, and encourages commerce. But it ſeems by no means proper to be adopted in books intended to convey practical precepts, and particularly thoſe written to improve the practice of phyſic; the profeſſors of which are ſo numerous, and many of them in ſuch moderate circumſtances, that it is extremely difficult for them to purchaſe an aſſortment of the moſt neceſſary works; as it is well known, that the books publiſhed on the art of phyſic alone, would form a library larger than falls within the compaſs of a moderate fortune to acquire.

If theſe ſtrictures ſhall be admitted to be juſt, in a general view, the force of them will be increaſed in the preſent inſtance, by conſidering, that more than two-thirds of the volume before us conſiſts of a * republication of the author's eſſay on Laborious Parturition, and his account of the operation for dividing the ſymphyſis pubis, written in the year 1783. A work which, however uſeful it might have been ten years ago, when the operation enjoyed ſome little reputation, ſeems at this time, when it is ſcarcely named, entirely unneceſſary.

This improper enlargement of the volume, militates alſo ſtrongly againſt the intention of the author, which appears to have been principally, if not ſolely, the putting a ſtop to the uſe of the vectis, or lever, in midwifery; which he ſeems to fear from the recommendation of ſome late writers, particularly of Dr. Denman, is in danger of becoming general †.— "As more than twelve hundred of the preſent practitioners "in midwifery," he ſays, "have done me the honour of "attending my lectures, I truſt (conſidering the effect the "teacher's opinion will probably have upon the ſcholar) that "it will appear to my readers to be of ſome conſequence, even "to the public, that the doctrine which is to influence the "conduct, if not actually to direct the practice, of ſo many "profeſſional men, on an important and intereſting ſubject, "ſhould be irrefragably eſtabliſhed." But as it is to be preſumed, that a great majority of theſe twelve hundred practitioners, for we ſuppoſe the calculation to be accurate, are gentlemen reſident in villages, and many of them at a great diſtance from the metropolis, where bulky and expenſive publications ſeldom arrive, the author ſeemed, conſiſtently with

* It is proper to obſerve, that no notice of its conſiſting principally of eſſays formerly publiſhed, is given in the title, which differs from the old one.

† Preface to the Eſſays, P. 10.

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his deſign, to have been, in an eſpecial manner, called upon to compriſe his work, containing ſuch important and neceſſary knowledge, in a ſmall compaſs, in order to make it of as general and univerſal circulation as poſſible.

The author will, we hope, excuſe the freedom of theſe remarks, intended to prevent the growth of a practice, which, in time, by locking up, in a degree, the ſources of improvement, may prove a bar to the advancement of medical knowledge.

It is by no means our intention to examine into the merit of the whole of the publication before us; the greater part of it being upon a ſubject long become obſolete, would afford little entertainment or inſtruction to our readers. We ſhall, therefore, confine ourſelves to that part which treats of the comparative merit of the forceps and lever.

The author ſeems exceedingly concerned, that Dr. Denman, after having for many years uſed and recommended the forceps, ſhould at length give a decided preference to the lever. "I was aſtoniſhed," he ſays, "becauſe this declaration was a "direct dereliction of the opinion he formerly held, of the "doctrine he had always taught, and the practice he had fol-"lowed for thirty years," &c. But as the author muſt know that there are many other practitioners in London, in the ſame predicament with Dr. Denman, and who either uſe the forceps or lever, indiſcriminately, or who, after having uſed the forceps excluſively for many years, have relinquiſhed them altogether for the lever, one would have imagined, this fact would have excited very different ſentiments from mere aſtoniſhment, and that it would have led him to doubt the ſolidity of his opinion, and induced him to try the inſtrument at leaſt, before he paſſed a definitive ſentence upon it. The obvious reaſon why the lever ſeems every where gradually ſuperſeding the uſe of the forceps, is the ſimplicity of the form of the inſtrument, and the facility with which it may be introduced. But theſe properties our author thinks, render it unfit for general uſe, as practitioners may thence be tempted ſometimes to have recourſe to inſtruments unneceſſarily. This, without doubt, would be an evil. But if there are practitioners, who prefer their own eaſe and convenience to the ſafety of their patients, we are afraid they would not be deterred from their purpoſe by baniſhing the lever, as they would probably endeavour to obtain their end by means of the more difficult inſtrument the forceps. Beſides, it does not ſeem very reaſonable or equitable, to proſcribe an inſtrument of great acknowledged utility, leſt ſome ſuch practitioners ſhould uſe it improperly.

That

That the forceps is an inſtrument, requiring the greateſt nicety in its ſtructure and form, and very difficult in its application, is evident from the numerous changes it has undergone, and the reſtrictions and regulations preſcribed for its uſe: and that it has not yet acquired ſuch a degree of perfection, as to adapt it to all the variety of caſes and ſituations in which the lever may be uſed with advantage, ſeems probable, from the diſpute ſtill ſubſiſting among its avowed patrons, relative to the form that would be leaſt miſchievous, or moſt generally uſeful. "At the ſame time," our author ſays, "as every inſtrument of this kind is not equally "good, it is obvious that its excellence muſt very much de- "pend upon the accuracy of its form and ſize in length and "breadth, ſo as to be beſt adapted to the complex ſhape of "the mother's pelvis, and the child's head." And, in another place, "great nicety is requiſite both in the ſhape and ſize of "the inſtrument, that it may be ſafely and efficaciouſly adapted "to the complicated form of the head, the pelvis, and the "vagina." If the author had been writing profeſſedly to ſhow the defects of the forceps, and the impoſſibility of its ever becoming ſo generally uſeful as the lever, he could not have brought an argument more directly in point. For if it is neceſſary that the forceps ſhould be ſo faſhioned, and of ſuch a ſize, as exactly to correſpond with the ſhape and ſize of the pelvis, and of the head of the child, it is evident that no one pair of forceps, however exquiſitely made, can poſſibly ſuit all perſons, as the ſize and ſhape of the pelvis is dependent upon, and as various as the ſtatures and ſizes of woman. But the author, overlooking this conſequence, ſeems to think that he has obtained this deſideratum, and given his forceps a degree of perfection that no others can boaſt. "To anſwer "theſe purpoſes," he ſays, "an improved pair of forceps is "recommended. After innumerable alterations, made in the "form, during the progreſs of a century, by different perſons, "I adopted in my inſtrument the outline of Monſieur Levret's "blade, with however ſome conſiderable variations in length, "thickneſs, curvature, &c. by which, I think, at leaſt the "imperfections, both of the ſtraight and other curved forceps, "are corrected. To ſave time and trouble, and to convey a "perfect idea of the inſtrument I would recommend, in "preference to all others, the annexed plate is added, which "is an exact delineation of one blade; and the inſtrument "may be had, according to my exact directions, either of Mr. "Savigny, in Pall-Mall, or of Mr. Carſbery, in Great Wind- "mill-Street." But, however perfect our author may imagine his inſtrument to be, Mr. Rawlins, an ingenious ſurgeon at

at Oxford, in a late publication on the ſubject, an account of which will probably appear in our next number, after a candid and minute inveſtigation of its properties, gives the following as his opinion: "I cannot but think, that "every practitioner, after impartially conſidering the ſtructure of Dr. Oſborn's double, or rather triple curved forceps, "and comparing it attentively with the ſhape of the child's "head, and mechaniſm of the female pelvis, and carefully "examining the different circumſtances attendant on ſuch labours, will very candidly confeſs, that the double-curved forceps is not more ſafe, preferable, and effectual, than the "ſingle-curved forceps; nay, I rather believe, that they will "decidedly determine that the double-curved forceps is not ſo "effectual, ſafe, nor ſo well adapted for the delivery of women "in ſuch caſes of retarded labour, as the ſingle-curved forceps is;" and a little farther on, "in the hands of the inexpert, unthinking, and haſty practitioner, the double-curved "forceps will certainly do much miſchief."

On this opinion, we heartily join Mr. Rawlins; and although we are ſenſible, that in the hands of prudent and experienced practitioners, any form of forceps may be uſed with ſafety and advantage; yet we cannot help ſeriouſly recommending to profeſſors and teachers of Midwifery, to warn their pupils not to uſe any other forceps than the ſhort ſtraight ones of Smellie: all others, in our opinion, being likely to do much miſchief, unleſs uſed with the greateſt ſkill and addreſs; and when the head of the child lies out of the reach of the ſhort forceps, to have recourſe to the ſimple vectis or lever, as infinitely more gentle, ſafe, and eaſy in its operation, than any forceps that has yet been invented. On which account the public are indebted to Dr. Denman, and the other gentlemen mentioned by our author, for their endeavours to make that inſtrument more generally known.

In this volume there is an ingenious account of the mechaniſm of labour, with the method of conducting a natural or laborious birth; but as this article is already pretty extenſive, we ſhall refer the reader, for the author's opinion upon thoſe ſubjects, to the work itſelf.

ART.

ART. XV. *A Sermon, preached at a General Ordination, held in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, on Trinity Sunday,* 1793. *By* Adam John Walker, *A. B. Vicar Choral. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Lord Biſhop of Hereford.* 4to. 1s. *Hereford; and* Robſon, &c. *London.*

THIS is an excellent ſermon, ſuitable to and worthy of the occaſion on which it was delivered. The mind of a Critic is refreſhed and re-invigorated, when it is exerciſed upon ſuch performances as this.

The text is, 1 Tim. iv. 7.—"Exerciſe thyſelf unto Godlineſs." The preacher having, in an able and ſatisfactory manner, analyſed the context, thus proceeds: "—The Godlineſs to which we are admoniſhed by the text, means, as it does generally in ſcripture, the whole compaſs and extent of human duty; founded in that great principle, that ſuch habits and diſpoſitions, wrought into our life, are indiſpenſible proofs of our obedience to the divine will, which is univerſally pure, and wiſe, and good: and in correſpondence to which alone, our perfection and happineſs can be found: not in a belief ſeparated from practice, however right; not in external acts of religion, however proper; not in the cultivation of particular virtues, neglecting others: but in the love and practice of all good, and the avoiding of all evil: for this only is Godlineſs, or a ſuitable and ſincere homage to the attributes of the Deity."

We can proceed but a little way further, before we find ourſelves compelled to make another, and that a long extract. But it will recommend the diſcourſe better than the panegyrics of any Critic: "Take the moſt general, the faireſt, and moſt advantageous view—loſing ſight for a moment of this guiding, animating, conſoling principle of *religion*—and what is virtue, and life, and man? a hope only of this world, this ſhort, and variable, and precarious ſtate of exiſtence: its ſole and ultimate object, ſuch good as can be procured for frail and imperfect beings in ſuch a ſtate; and the cloſe of all exertions and attainments, of all happineſs and proſpects, of all duties, relations, and exiſtence,—the inevitable Grave..... Be it admitted, that even thus, virtue would be ſtill our duty, our intereſt, and really our all; that juſtice, benevolence, a command over our paſſions, the exerciſe of our faculties to ends the moſt generally beneficial, and moſt becoming of rational and ſocial beings, would be ſtill eſſentially requiſite: ſince their principles are neceſſarily derived from our nature; as beings poſſeſſing intellect, and dependent on ſociety:—Let it be allowed, (I ſay) that this muſt remain true in its proportion

and degree, if we are beings of an hour, inſtead of heirs of eternity; if we look to the earth only inſtead of the heaven of heavens for our portion; if the judgment of men, and of our own erring hearts were the ſole criterion, and the interrupted improvements of mortality fleeting to its end, the meaſure of all the excellence we ſhould ever attain.... But when we refer our principles, our hopes, the motives and the conſequences of our conduct, to an interminable exiſtence; to a *perfectibility* for ever improving; when we contemplate the infinite perfection of the Deity, as the ſource, the end, the perfect ſtandard to which our thoughts and actions are to be continually referred, is it not manifeſt that virtue, thus exalted into godlineſs, or true religion, is become a principle infinitely ſuperior in its motives, extent, rule, efficacy, and reſult? as much ſuperior, as endleſs duration to the ſpan of human life, and the unimaginable combinations of progreſſive good, through the ages of eternity, to the uncertain, mixed, and evaneſcent advantages of this infancy of our being."

Having thus contemplated the exerciſe of Godlineſs, as what it is univerſally and at all times, the preacher next conſiders what it is to us in this age, and in our preſent circumſtances, compared with what it was to the firſt teachers of Chriſtianity, and particularly to St. Paul himſelf. We ſhall not ſubjoin any further extracts: and few readers, we apprehend, will find their curioſity ſatisfied by ſo ſmall a ſpecimen; but having been tempted to give ſo much of it as extends our account beyond the length we uſually aſſign to ſimilar publications, we are not diſpleaſed to bring it forward into this place, as a diſtinction of which it is by no means undeſerving.

ART. XVI. *A Narrative of the Sufferings of James Briſtow, belonging to the Bengal Artillery, during Ten Years Captivity with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saheb.* Small 8vo. 3s. *Calcutta,* —*Re-printed for* Murray, *London.* Second Edition.

NOTWITHSTANDING the depreſſion of Tippoo, by the brilliant ſucceſſes of the Britiſh arms, and the ſolemn engagements into which he entered to reſtore every European priſoner, it is ſtill to be feared that many of our unfortunate countrymen are yet languiſhing, in the cruelſt captivity, among the forts and faſtneſſes which yet remain to him. This before us is a plain and ſimple narrative of ten years ſufferings under the tyrant, and carries with it every appearance of authenticity and truth. James Briſtow was taken priſoner by a party of Hyder Ally's horſe in an excurſion near Pondicherry.

It

It was the invariable ſyſtem of that extraordinary man, and of his ſucceſſor alſo, to endeavour, by every poſſible method of ſeverity and alternate kindneſs, to prevail on Europeans to enter into their ſervice. If this did not ſucceed, which probably in many inſtances it did, the priſoners were hurried to ſome fort, kept in chains, and compelled to ſuch labour as their abilities ſuited. Briſtow reſiſted, as it appears from his narrative, every ſeductive and violent meaſure which was employed to induce him to enter into the tyrant's views. He was accordingly conveyed, with many more of his countrymen, to Seringapatam. There it ſeems they were circumciſed, and compelled to obſerve the rites of the Mahometan religion.

In the ſecond chapter of his book, Mr. Briſtow, or rather his compiler, makes a digreſſion to relate the melancholy capture of Colonel Braithwaite's detachment, the death of Hyder Ally, and the murder of General Matthews. This latter fact is related on the authority of two of the General's European ſervants, and there ſeems little reaſon to doubt that he was really the victim of Tippoo's ſhameleſs breach of faith, and ſavage cruelty.

From Seringapatam Briſtow was removed to Myſore, and thence to the Hill forts. The marriage of Tippoo's eldeſt ſon is related, with various circumſtances of Tippoo's intolerance towards his Hindoo ſubjects, and expeditions againſt the tributaries of the Nizam. Theſe obſervations, and the recital which occurs in the third chapter, the reader, when he remembers that Briſtow was a common ſoldier, will naturally aſcribe to the induſtry of the compiler, in arranging facts very notorious in the Eaſt, but ſtill objects of curioſity in Europe.

In his fourth chapter, the narrator deſcribes Seringapatam, and relates the eſcape of Briſtow. After various dangers from famine, from tigers, and from Tippoo's troops, he was fortunate enough to fall in with a detachment of the Maratta forces, by whoſe means he came under the protection of Captain Reid, and was conveyed to Fort William, after a captivity of ten years.—The following account of Briſtow's rencontre with tigers will ſerve as a ſpecimen of the ſtyle of the narrative.

"The following morning I was fortunate enough to fall in with a parcel of trees bearing a berry much reſembling in colour, ſhape, and ſize, our ſlows; knowing this fruit to be very wholeſome, I devoured as many as I was able to eat on the ſpot, and afterwards gathered as many more as I could carry away, being determined to

reſerve the cakes which I had received from the hoſpitable *Kennarees* for a laſt reſource.

"I continued to travel in a northerly direction, as much as poſſible amongſt the woods, until the eighth in the evening, when coming to a plain which I muſt unavoidably paſs, I all at once perceived, to my unſpeakable terror, two tygers * not above 100 paces from me, coming right acroſs the plain: it was the firſt time in my life that I had ever ſeen theſe animals alive: I ſaw them approach without loſing my preſence of mind; but they ſeemed not to notice me until the inſtant they were oppoſite to me, when, to my great ſatisfaction, they turned away with their tails between their legs, and in a long trot diſappeared. It will eaſily be believed that I was in no hurry to follow or overtake them, but ſuffered them to get entirely out of ſight before I proceeded. I am, however, from this adventure, led to give ſome credit to the reported puſillanimity of the tyger, who, it is ſaid, will ſeldom attack a perſon, unleſs by ſurprize, or a ſudden leap, like that of a cat at a mouſe, which he will not reſume if he miſſes his aim; and I cannot avoid believing, (as it flatters my vanity) that theſe two were actually afraid of me, which, could I convey the appearance I made at the time in an exact drawing, might produce leſs wonder."

The ſubſtance of the narrative, as it relates to Briſtow's treatment by Tippoo, his adventures and final eſcape, we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe to be genuine, and the compiler has our thanks for what he has done. We muſt beg leave, however, to expreſs our diſapprobation of a kind of fraud, now becoming too common, and which appears on the face of this publication. It is called a ſecond edition. But as there does not appear the ſmalleſt alteration or improvement in any part of the book, the title page excepted, we muſt infer that there has been a ſecond edition of this part only.

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* This ſpelling is obſolete, and injudicious.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 17. *An Addreſs in Verſe to the Author of the Poetical and Philoſophical Eſſay on the French Revolution.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Owen.

This is an addreſs to the Hibernian wit and orator Mr. Courtenay, and is certainly written with much vigour. That the author alſo is no mean poet, will eaſily appear from the following lines:

I ſaw Britannia's fields their wealth diſplay,
In every garb of rural plenty gay:
I ſaw her looms the work inceſſant ply,
To every breeze I ſaw her canvas fly;
I heard where'er the web its texture ſpread,
Where'er her decks the wave-worn ſeamen tread,
Where'er her ſinewy peaſants turn the ſoil,
The ſong of freedom cheer the hour of toil:
I felt the impartial arm of equal law
Protect the meaneſt, and the proudeſt awe.

This was the ſcene which the poet in rapture contemplated, when being touched by Mr. Courtenay's "Torpedo ſtrain," a very different picture was preſented

At once its fairy ſcenes of pleaſure fade,
And darkneſs ſpreads around her midnight ſhade.

The muſe was compelled to ſee the Democratic throng,

Diſpenſing equal right, with pois'nous breath,
To plunder, famine, miſery, and death.

There are ſome very ſtrong and beautiful lines in this poem, which ſhow the author to be qualified for undertakings of far greater importance.

ART. 18. *Poverty Triumphant; a Poem: written after the Peace of 1763, by Thomas Roſtarreck, a Marine. Verſified and enlarged by another Hand.* Canto I. 4to. 1s. 6d. Fox.

In plain terms, this is not the poem which was written by Thomas Roſtarreck, but a very different one built upon it. The original was a rude ballad, this is in heroic couplets. Had the poem been written for the ſupport of the old Marine, who is the ſubject of it, we ſhould very ſtrongly have praiſed it as a charitable effort, executed with no mean degree of ability. But as Roſtarreck, who was old in 1763, muſt, we preſume, long ago have reached the end of his ſorrows, and this comes before us as a work of fancy built on fact, we muſt ſay that ſome degree of poliſh is ſtill wanting to give it rank as a regular poem. Nevertheleſs there are in it proofs of poetical talents, and yet more of a feeling heart. The truth of the former aſſertion will be ſeen in the following lines; of the latter, throughout the poem.

That Time, tho' bald behind, each mortal might
Seize on his forelock in his paſſing flight,
The ſons of prudence mightily contend,
And (intereſt minded) prove a certain friend.
To this, tho' moſt refuſe to diſagree,
No rule, alas! is from exception free.
This ſubtle thief, whom men attempt in vain
Slow pac'd, or quick, to urge, or to reſtrain,
Did ne'er thro' chance, petition, or demand,
His forelock tender to my eye, or hand;
The ſhadow ſeen alone, my anxious mind
Fed by deluſion, I but graſp'd the wind.

We wiſh the author had not ſtumbled upon the word *evitate*, which is not Engliſh, nor *ſubſiſtence*, which, thus accented, is not to be known as ſuch.

NOVEL.

ART. 19. *The Life and Adventures of the Chevalier de Faublas, including a Variety of Anecdotes relative to the preſent King of Poland. In Four Volumes, tranſlated from the French.* 12mo. 14s. Faulder.

Accident threw the original of this publication in our way; and our hope was, that it would never be tranſlated. It has been tranſlated, and our preſent hope is, that it never will be read.

BIOGRAPHY.

ART. 20. *Dumourier unmaſked; or, an Account of the Life and Adventures of the Hero of Jemappe. By M. de Viette, a French Officer.* 8vo. 106 pp. 3s. Owen.

According to this account, by a perſon who profeſſes to have ſerved with the hero of it, and to know him intimately, his character is by no means reſpectable. The prominent features of it are intrigue, falſehood, ingratitude to his beſt benefactor the D. of Harcourt, and to the King, ſecret connexion with the Orlean's party while profeſſedly in the king's ſervice, diſhoneſty, &c. In ſome inſtances, even a deficiency of courage is inſinuated, which charge ſeems to have been ſufficiently refuted, by his actions in the war of 1792. He was born in 1737 at Cambray, which was the birth-place alſo of Santerre. The writer of this account is evidently very hoſtile to Dumourier, for which ſome allowance ſhould perhaps be made. Many trivial charges are mixed with thoſe that are of importance. The tract was probably written originally in French.

LAW.

ART. 21. *The Trial of William Frend, M. A. and Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge, in the Vice Chancellor's Court, for writing and publiſhing a Pamphlet, intitled Peace and Union recommended to the Aſſociated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-Republicans. By John Beverly, M. A. and Proctor of the Vice Chancellor's Court.* 8vo. Deighton.

There is nothing intereſting in this trial, except to the curioſity that may have been raiſed by previous converſation on it. The pamphlet, which gave occaſion to it, was contemptible: and a great part of the trial is taken up in proving, what out of the court no one doubted; and what, in it, no other perſon would have denied, that Mr. F. was the author of it. If this gentlemen has read his own defence ſince the event, we think he muſt have bluſhed at it; or we have much miſcalculated the human powers of face. A man who attempts to deny what all the world knows to be true; and who endeavours to give to his own words a ſenſe he knows not to belong to them, if he can avoid bluſhing afterwards, cannot avoid cenſure. Nor do we think the point worth further diſcuſſion.

SURGERY.

ART. 22 *Obſervations on the different Modes of puncturing the Bladder in Caſes of Retention of Urine; pointing out the Advantages and Diſadvantages of each Mode of operating, under different Circumſtances and Diſeaſes, containing an Anſwer to the following Queſtion: "In Caſes of Retention of Urine requiring a Puncture of the Bladder; what are the Advantages and Diſadvantages of the different Modes which have been propoſed; both as reſpecting the Anatomy of the Parts concerned in the Operations, and as regarding their more remote Conſequences?" to which is added, an Appendix, containing ſeveral Practical Obſervations on ſome of the Cauſes of Retention of Urine, and on the Uſe of Catheters. By Walter Weldon, Surgeon.* 8vo. 3s. *Southampton,* Baker. *London,* Dawſon.

Mr. Weldon, after giving a proper anatomical deſcription of the parts neceſſary to be known in the operation of puncturing the bladder, proceeds to deſcribe the different modes of performing it, placing the advantages and diſadvantages of each in a fair point of view; from which it appears, that the operation by the anus is the moſt eligible, unleſs when there is danger of wounding *diſeaſed parts.* We know that this method has lately been practiſed with ſucceſs, and with leſs diſagreeable conſequences than generally attends the other modes of operation, and we may add too with much leſs pain to the patient.

The diſcovery of this mode of operating is but of modern date. If we are not miſtaken, it was firſt recommended, not many years ago, in a pamphlet publiſhed by the late Mr. Reid, of Chelſea, having been communicated to him by a French ſurgeon; but like many other diſcoveries it has had its prejudices to combat, for we find a

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ſurgical writer of the preſent day condemning it in the moſt expreſs terms *. Whereas, on the contrary, we may venture to ſay, that by attending to the directions laid down by Mr. W. the operation may be performed in this way by any ſurgeon, moderately ſkilled in anatomy, with great ſafety.

Mr. W. adds an appendix, containing Practical Obſervations, &c. and on the uſe of Catheters, which well deſerve the attention of medical practitioners.

POLITICS.

ART. 23. *Letter from Gerard Noel Edwards, Eſq. M. P. to the Secretary of the New Town Society of the Friends of the People, in anſwer to his Letter, incloſing, by Order of the Society, the Reſolutions agreed upon at their Meeting. Edinburgh, Dec.* 31, 1792. 8vo. 6d. Debrett.

This is a very temperate letter from a gentleman, who, though not hoſtile to a reform in parliament, does not chooſe to pledge himſelf to the meaſure before he knows the whole extent and bearing of it. Mr. Edwards thinks miniſters to be cenſured rather for the former part of their conduct, which in his apprehenſion led to war, than in their latter acts, which neceſſarily reſulted from its nearer approach.

ART. 24. *The preſent State of the Britiſh Conſtitution, deduced from Facts. By an Old Whig.* 8vo. 1s. Jordan.

This gentleman has been very ingenious in ſelecting every thing which looks like defect in our conſtitution, and preſent ſyſtem of government; at the ſame time he has not been very candid in pointing out the various remedies which exiſt for many of theſe preſumed grievances. But thus it muſt ever be, when writers are determined to contemplate only one ſide of a picture.

ART. 25. *The Advantages of a National Obſervance of Divine and Human Laws. A Diſcourſe in Defence of our admirable Conſtitution. By a Country Poſt-Maſter: &c.* 8vo. 6d. Buſh, *Ipſwich.* Deighton, *London.*

A ſenſible diſcourſe, breathing a ſpirit of loyalty, and calculated to ſecure peace among men.

ART. 26. *A Letter to Dr. Prieſtley, in Anſwer to the Appendix (No.* 19, *Page* 197*) of his late Publication, entitled An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the Riots in Birmingham. Part the IIa. To which is added, a Sermon, by Robert Foley, M. A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and Rector of Old Swinford, Worceſterſhire.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

A full and able defence of the feoffees of the hoſpital of Stourbridge, and the managers of the Sunday Schools, at Old Swinford, againſt the charges which Dr. Prieſtley has brought againſt them,

* Bell's Surgery, Vol. ii. Chap. xiii.

ſupported

ſupported by vague and hearſay evidence. Mr. Foley ſupports his aſſertions by facts. His letter is clear, firm, and manly; occaſionally beſprinkled with the pungent, but attic ſalt of controverſy. He openly avows his attachment to the church of England, and charges the Diſſenters with the ſpirit of proſelytiſm reſpecting the children of the Sunday Schools in that pariſh: on which account, he has publiſhed a charity ſermon on that occaſion, which gave much offence. The ſermon was not intended to be printed. It is a plain ſtatement of the progreſs of the goſpel, with the neceſſity of charity, and Sunday Schools; towards the concluſion, are juſt remarks on the Birmingham Riots which had lately happened in that neighbourhood.

We cannot but expreſs our ſincere pleaſure at hearing of the great progreſs which the Sunday Schools have made in that neighbourhood, where they were ſo much wanted.

ART. 27. *An Addreſs delivered at a Meeting of the Magiſtrates, Clergy, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of Wiſbech, and its Neighbourhood, on Wedneſday, Dec.* 19, 1792, *by Ogle thorpe Wainman, M. D. Publiſhed at the unanimous Deſire of the Meeting.* 8vo. 6d. Wiſbech.

A ſenſible and ſeaſonable addreſs, delivered at the time of the general alarm, exhorting all claſſes of men to union and loyalty, as the only means to ſave their country.

ART. 28. *Proſpects on the War, and Paper Currency. By Thomas Paine, &c. &c.* 8vo. 2s. Ridgway.

This is an old publication, vamped up to anſwer a temporary purpoſe. It falls no further within our province than to ſay, that a pamphlet neither forcible from its expreſſion, nor intereſting from its argument, has been reprinted.

ART. 29. *A ſhort Treatiſe on the dreadful Tendency of Levelling Principles. By the Hon. John Somers Cocks, M. P.* 8vo. 1s. Faulder.

The reader, who has neither the leiſure nor inclination to enter ſeriouſly and minutely into the ſubtleties of political inveſtigations, will find in this ſenſible publication ſome of the beſt and ſtrongeſt arguments againſt the miſchievous follies of Gallic principles. The doctrine of equality is the principal ſubject of animadverſion; and as this is moſt likely to be perverted by ignorance and vice to the worſt of purpoſes, this eſſay may be properly recommended, and will not fail to produce a ſalutary effect.

ART. 30. *An Appeal to Men againſt Paine's Rights of Man: in Two Parts. By William Lewelyn, Diſſenting Miniſter at Leominſter. Price* 1s. *each Part.* 8vo. Harris, *Leominſter; and* Evans, *London.*

It has long become needleſs to multiply anſwers to this notorious work of Thomas Paine; which, after all the efforts of incendiaries,

to

to fix our affections upon it, as the offspring of political wiſdom and virtue, is already ſinking faſt into a contempt even more fatal than deteſtation. In truth, nothing can be leſs congenial to the temper and feelings of Engliſhmen in general, than the two great characteriſtics of that work, Malevolence and Impudence. However, as long as ſuch a noxious drug continued to be vended among the people, ſo long it became good citizens to warn them of its baneful qualities. And this warning was properly *adapted* to the ſeveral claſſes in ſociety to which it was addreſſed.

In this Appeal (or rather Sermon) the author addreſſes himſelf to "his own people;" who ſeem to be a congregation of the labouring claſs. We do not find, and indeed the author diſclaims, "a judicious arrangement of ideas, with cloſe and ſteady reaſoning; but the ſimple ideas that naturally dropped themſelves in his way, as he was purſuing a few common reflections on the ſubject." But we find a conſiderable portion of ſarcaſtic ſhrewdneſs, ſometimes bordering upon invective, eſpecially when Thomas Paine comes directly in the way. The author's diſlike of the Americans is exceſſive, Part IId. p. 124. The illuſtrations, from p. 45 to 50, and 73, 74, Part Iſt. and, in many other places, have a conſiderable ſhare of drollery. There is a ſhow of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin learning; but it extends little further than to the etymology of names and titles. The ſtyle is ſtrong; but inelegant, antiquated, and incorrect. The many and groſs errors of the preſs are a diſcredit to it.

DIVINITY.

ART. 31. *A ſhort Way to Truth, or the Chriſtian Doctrine of a Trinity in Unity, illuſtrated and confirmed from an Analogy in the Natural Creation.* 4to. 1s. Rivington.

The three powers of nature are, Air, Fire, and Light. Theſe three powers, ſays the author, are applied in ſcripture to the three perſons of the divine nature. God is fire, God is light, God is ſpirit. Theſe three agents alſo ſupport the life of man; and this analogy, if further purſued, will explain the moſt ancient idolatry of the heathen world, who adored fire, light and air, the ſcriptural emblems. There are three faculties of the mind; underſtanding, will and memory, all ſeparate in their functions, yet the mind in which they are found is one. The writer concludes his analogy with obſervations on the triangle, which is an old idea. Though we do not in all points accede to the opinions of this author, we can fairly give our general teſtimony to his good ſenſe and good intentions.

ART. 32. *Doctrines of the Reformation and of the Church of England; with an eaſy Plan,* &c. 8vo. pp. 45. Ritchie.

Mr. Brodbelt avows himſelf a preacher of juſtification by faith alone, abſolute predeſtination and final perſeverance; and then endeavours to charge theſe doctrines on the church of England; but in this he fails exactly as Mr. Toplady did in his "Hiſtoric Proof,"

Proof," who attempted to prove that the Lambeth articles were the doctrine of the church of England, when the open rejection of thoſe fabricated articles, by the firſt authority in the kingdom, proves the very reverſe. It is a very weak cauſe which muſt have refuge to ſuch ſupports. The church of England ſtands on her own foundation, and ſeeks not ſupport from the narrow and gloomy doctrines of high Calviniſm.

Mr. B. is a warm admirer of a ſort of extemporary preaching from ſhort notes, of which he has given a ſpecimen at the end of each diſcourſe, being a ſummary of his method of *continued propoſition*, p. viii. but from the ſpecimens here given we do not diſcover that the extemporaneous method has any advantage in point of force, plainneſs, accuracy, or judicious management. Mr. B. would certainly condemn in another, the printing only *part* of a ſermon, which was handed about in M.S. and which the author never intended ſhould appear in print. Illiberality on one ſide, is no excuſe for illiberality on the other.

ART. 33. *To the Great and Learned among Chriſtians, the humble Petition of a Number of Poor, Loyal, Unlearned Chriſtians. Together with plain Queſtions, ſtated for direct and unequivocal Anſwers, to Joſeph Prieſtley, LL.D. F.R.S. and other the Champions of what they call Reformation. The whole intended to repreſent theſe Innovators to public View in their true Colours, and to ſhew that Attachment to the Chriſtian Religion, as recorded in the ſacred Scriptures, is the beſt Preſervative to the Peace of the State, and the Welfare of Mankind.* 8vo. 1s. Rivingtons.

This tract is written in the character of plain and unlearned Chriſtians, both of the eſtabliſhed and diſſenting church, with a deſire to make thoſe ſectaries, who perſiſt in bearing the name of Chriſtians, without retaining the faith, unveil themſelves; by urging them to give explicit anſwers to certain queries on the ſubjects of the inſpiration of Scripture, the divinity of Chriſt, the doctrine of Atonement, the ſtate of the Dead, the exiſtence of Satan and other devils, the doctrines of the Goſpel on the ſubject of Government, and other important points. It contains a conſiderable proportion of ſenſible and ſtrong remarks on theſe topics, as well as very appoſite citations from ſcripture. In one inſtance, ridicule is very effectually employed; which is, in exhibiting the imaginable conſequence of Dr. Prieſtley's ſuppoſition, that "the longeſt liver will have the beſt news to carry" to Dr. Price, though, according to his doctrine, all are to awake together at one moment.

ART. 34. *The Importance of Sunday Schools at the preſent Criſis; with a ſhort Addreſs to the Prelates and Clergy of the Church of England, earneſtly recommending further Exertions to make them more general. By a Member of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge.* 8vo. 6d. Briſtow, *Canterbury*; Law, *London*.

Thoſe perſons who favour the inſtitution of Sunday Schools, will be ſtrongly confirmed in their approbation of them, by this urgent Addreſs;

Addreſs: and they who fancy that the inconveniencies outweigh the benefits of them, will here find good reaſons for acceding to the oppoſite opinion, at leaſt in the *preſent ſtate* of things, in this and a neighbouring country.

The intelligence communicated in the following note, will impart a lively ſatisfaction to every one, who obſerves the progreſs of the Chriſtian religion in civilizing the world: "The ſagacious Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſaid to have been ſo thoroughly convinced of the utility of Sunday Schools, conſidered in a political light, that ſhe has invited the benevolent projector of them, with liberal offers, to come and ſuperintend their eſtabliſhment throughout her vaſt Empire."

We could wiſh to ſtrike out what is ſaid of Dr. Prieſtley, at p. 19. and what is ſaid of "a Deanery, a Prebend, and a Mitre," at p. 28.

SERMONS.

ART. 35. *The Happineſs of Man. At St. John's Chapel, Bedford-Row, London, on Sunday, May 12, 1793. By William Jeſſe, Miniſter and Lecturer of Weſt Bromwich, Staffordſhire.* 8vo. 6d. Baldwin.

This is one of the many diſcourſes we meet with, that are leſs adapted to the preſs than to the pulpit. It is unexceptionable, and even commendable: but it is not remarkable, either as a piece of oratory, or of reaſoning. Neither does any eſpecial appoſiteneſs to the preſent times give a propriety to the publication of it.

ART. 36. *The Order of Providence, in reſpect to the different Ranks and Stations of Men. Two Sermons. By the Rev. Edward Maſon, B. A. Vicar of Gringley, and Curate of Blyth, Nottinghamſhire.* 4to. 1s. Taylor, *Retford*; Robinſons, *London*.

Theſe are plain diſcourſes, adapted to "an audience conſiſting of thoſe who are in the lower ranks of life." They offer rather deſultory effuſions, than a ſmooth current of ideas and arguments. The following is a good reaſon for preaching them, whatever it may be for publiſhing:—"In the agitation and alarm which of late have generally prevailed, the miniſters of the goſpel ſeemed to be particularly called upon to inforce and inculcate the precepts and doctrines of their great Maſter, and to recommend and promote peace, good order, and obedience to the laws. On this occaſion, the author of theſe diſcourſes wiſhed not to remain inactive; but in the diſcharge of his duty, to employ his endeavours and give an aſſiſting hand." What is ſaid of King Charles the Firſt, at p. 23, 24, appears to us injudicious and exceptionable.

ART. 37. *Two Sermons, preached at the Aſſizes for the County of Bedford, in March and July, 1792. By John Buchanan, Curate of Ravenſtone, Bucks.* 8vo. 1s. G. Nicol.

There is much good ſenſe, and much uſeful matter, in theſe diſcourſes. The firſt of them, on Romans xiii. 3, 4, and 5, treats of the nature, origin, and neceſſity of government and the ſocial union, of the

the duties thence reſulting, of the office and province of the civil magiſtrate, of the ſanctions of law, and of the ſtill higher and more effectual influence of religious principle. In this diſcourſe man is very properly conſidered as *born* in a ſort of ſociety.

The ſecond diſcourſe, on the apoſtle's injunction to us, "to live peaceably, if it be poſſible, with all men," Romans xii. 18, treats not of crimes, but of leſſer injuries, and takes occaſion from the text, very properly, to conſider the duty of avoiding, as far as poſſible, ſuits at law, for mere civil injuries.

Our author's ſtyle certainly is not in general faulty. It is often fluent, and it riſes ſometimes to a degree of eloquence. We do not, however, think the word "joſtle," p. 10, ſufficiently dignified to be uſed in good writing; and we think the following ſentence, unhappily at leaſt, and not clearly expreſſed, when, in the deſcription of "the man who is not peaceable," it is ſaid, p. 31, that "the objects which ſuch adverſaries haraſs, are, in general, the ſame with thoſe which more hardy violence ſtorms."

ART. 38. *Before the Clergy at the Viſitation held at Lavington, in the County of Wilts, June 7, 1793. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, L. L. B. Prebendary of Sarum, and Vicar of North Bradley, Wilts.* 8vo. 1s. Rivington.

This author publiſhed alſo, in the beginning of this year, a ſermon "applicable to the preſent times," with a view of enforcing loyalty, civil obedience, and good order. In his preſent diſcourſe, publiſhed by particular deſire, he again ſhews himſelf a ſtrenuous and true friend to the peace and good order of ſociety, as well as a conſcientious and upright miniſter, in reſpect to the principles which he lays down, and the counſels which he gives to his brethren. A ſentence which he has quoted from the judicious Hooker, cannot, perhaps, be too diligently remembered in the preſent times. "He," ſays this venerable writer, "that goeth about to perſuade a multitude that they are not ſo well governed as they ought to be, ſhall never want attentive and favourable hearers." It may, we fear, even be added further, that he who goes about to perſuade men that they ought not to be governed at all, and to teach them to neglect the duty of religious obedience, which our author very juſtly, and ſtrongly enforces, and ſhall alſo not want attentive hearers.

ART. 39. *The Relief of the French Clergy, recommended in a Diſcourſe delivered at the Church of Cumner, Berks, on Sunday, June 2, 1793. By George Somers Clarke, B. D, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.* 4to. 1s. Rivington, *London.*

With reſpect to the benevolent deſign which our author has in view, he has been ſingularly happy in the choice of his text. From the words of Obadiah, the good ſteward of king Ahab's houſehold, 1 Kings xviii. 13, appealing to the fact of his having "hid an hundred men of the Lord's prophets, by fifty in a cave, and fed them with bread and water, when Jezebel ſlew the prophets of the Lord," he takes occaſion to treat firſt of benevolence in general, and to recommend

commend afterwards, from the example of Obadiah, a due attention to the diſtreſſed clergy of France. He obſerves, however, that "as *our* religion is tranſcendently ſuperior to his; ſo ſhould we not *follow* the example of Obadiah, but each of us, to the beſt of our ability, *go beyond* it."

Our author's diſcourſe is ſcholar-like, and well arranged in point of compoſition; and his language is, in general, neat and elegant. We object, however, to the uſe of the word "obligated," for obliged, p. 7, a low, colloquial inaccuracy; and the following part of a ſentence, p. 13, "in that church, *which*, if it cannot boaſt a religion equally pure with our own, *we* ſhould be thankful for the advantage, &c." is either depraved by ſome error of the preſs, or has wanted the benefit of reviſion.

ART. 40. *A Sermon preached at Oxford Chapel, on Sunday, March 17, 1793. By the Reverend Robert Lowth, A. M. Prebendary of St. Paul's.* 4to. 1s. Cadell.

This is a ſplendid *Declamation*, on 1 Pet. ii. 16. "As free, and not uſing your Liberty for a cloak of Maliciouſneſs." But on ſuch ſubjects, in times like the preſent, it is perhaps difficult for any writer, who has the faith of a chriſtian, or the feelings of a man, to avoid being ſometimes a *declaimer*.

The late deeds of the French are thus vigorouſly deſcribed: "Other crimes appear light, compared to their enormities: for they have ſlain, not with the palliation (if it may be admitted as ſuch) of anger; but deliberately, and in cold blood, have they butchered defenceleſs thouſands. Inſtead of one man, their malice ſhould ſeem directed againſt mankind. The end they originally profeſſed to obtain, was Liberty. Not content with having, themſelves, acquired what they are pleaſed ſo to call, they inſiſt upon forcing Freedom on all the world beſides: as a paſſport to which, they impoſe vaſſalage in the worſt ſenſe of the word. Inſtead of Freedom, they give the moſt abject Slavery; and Bondage inſtead of the Rights of Man. Profeſſing to eaſe their ſhoulders of the intolerable burthen of tribute, they demand, at the point of the bayonet, *all*—nay, more than they poſſeſs on earth. Fraternity is their watch-word for Conſpiracy and Rebellion: and the law of nature is to them the Phœnix which riſes from the aſhes of all other laws, both human and divine. They have at length glutted their appetite for blood by a deed, which, not only in itſelf, but from the aggravation of circumſtances attending it, will for ever ſtamp the nation with indelible characters of injuſtice, cowardice, and infamy. They denied their devoted victim the privilege even of a laſt farewell; and hurried their once adored Monarch into a better world, ſilencing all riſing emotions of remorſe, amidſt the bray of inſtruments, and the din of arms!—Out of this maſs of iniquity, ariſes however *one* good; the character of an individual is reſcued from miſapprehenſion; and he will be handed down to poſterity, as a man poſſeſſed of fortitude and equanimity, under the ſevereſt of trials, ſeldom equalled, never excelled:—as a man, whoſe heart was fraught with the tendereſt affection for his family;

mily; with the ſteadieſt attachment to his friends; and with the pureſt chriſtian charity towards his enemies."

Might not the author have added another trait to this amiable character? viz.—and as a King, who, beyond all his predeceſſors, during the plenitude of his arbitrary power, manifeſted kindneſs for his people; by his endeavours to mitigate their ſubjection, and to lighten their burdens, by rendering them more equal.

Perhaps the author would not himſelf, on reconſideration, approve of the following expreſſions: "Almoſt beyond the extent even of a Prophet's intuition:" "nothing leſs than infernal:" "till ſenſibility were exhauſted:" "iron gripe:" "adamantine graſp:" "ſleepleſs burthen."

ART. 41. *A Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church of Sunderland, for the Benefit of the Charity School, December* 16, 1792. *By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M. A. Vicar of Bingley, Yorkſhire.* 4to. 1s. Deighton, &c.

The author informs us, that this ſermon was not originally intended for publication, and that he appears with diffidence before the tribunal of the Public. We are induced, by the peruſal of this diſcourſe, to wiſh, what we can ſeldom do on ſuch occaſions, that he may ſoon appear there again. It is a performance of no ordinary merit. In language very perſpicuous and forcible, the author ſets forth the advantages of Charity-Schools in general; ſubjoining a juſt recommendation of them to *ſea-port towns* in particular.

The following extract contains a fair ſpecimen of the author's manner of treating his ſubject: "Another advantage ariſing from the education of thoſe ſchools, ſo well adapted to the condition of thoſe who receive it, is, The government of their tempers, and the cultivation of their manners. The obſtinacy, the brutality, the inſolence of uncultivated nature, are general ſubjects of complaint. Now as theſe faults do not eſcape the reprehenſion, and as the oppoſite qualities enſure the encouragement, of the teacher; children, whilſt they are emulouſly ſolicitous to become objects of approbation, feel the neceſſity of moderating their own deſires, and reſtraining their own humours. They acquire a ſenſe of ſhame on the detection of their faults, and a ſenſe of ſelf-reſpect on the reward of their excellencies. They hear that reſiſtance to authority is criminal, and they find that it is inefficacious. They are enabled to compare the tranquillity of ſubmiſſion, with the inquietude of perverſeneſs; and they diſcover by reflexion, as well as experience, that before they expect favour, they muſt deſerve protection; and that through obedience only lies the path to peace."

ART. 42. *On the Duties of fearing God, and honouring the King. A Sermon preached at Clare, Suffolk, in February* 1793, *occaſioned by domeſtic and foreign Attempts to undermine the Britiſh moſt excellent Conſtitution. By William Daking, A. B.* 8vo. 4d. Deck, *Bury St. Edmunds.*

Mr. Daking needs not any apology for offering ſuch ſentiments to the world: they become a good man and a good ſubject. The re-

flections on the fate of the French monarch are pertinent and juſt.

ART. 43. *The Happineſs of Living under the Britiſh Government. A Sermon, occaſioned by the Murder of the King of the French. Preached at Waldron, in Suſſex, on Sunday, January* 27, 1793. *By the Rev. T. Lewis, Curate. The Second Edition.* 8vo. 6d. Sprange, *Tunbridge-Wells.* Rivingtons, *London.*

This diſcourſe is one of thoſe in which a few obvious truths are very rapidly ſketched out, for the purpoſe of reminding a happy people of their political advantages. It has no remarkable characteriſtics, either in point of compoſition, or acuteneſs, to entitle it to particular notice: but it is well meant, and has had the evidence of a ſecond edition in favour of its circulation.

ART. 44. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, at the Viſitations held in the Year* 1793. *By Robert Pierſon, A. M. Archdeacon of Cleveland. Publiſhed at the particular Requeſt of the Clergy.* 4to. 1s. Baldwin.

The preſſing exigence of the times, at the commencement of this year, moulded various compoſitions, naturally very diſtinct, into a great reſemblance to each other. Charges from the Bench, charges to the Grand Jury, ſermons on various occaſions, and other temporary productions, all became treatiſes on the nature of ſociety, and the advantages of regular government. Here we find a charge delivered to a clerical body taking the ſame ſhape. This we ſhould have hoped was unneceſſary, and probably it was ſo; but what predominates in the mind will come forward on every occaſion. Mr. Pierſon traces the origin of ſociety from the natural wants of man, and purſues the ſubject with good ſenſe, but without much originality. He is open to ſome trifling objections on the ſcore of language.

ART. 45. *A Diſcourſe on National Faſts, particularly in Reference to that of April* 19, 1793, *on occaſion of the War againſt France. By W. Fox.* 8vo. 3d. Ridgway.

If this be not ſtrictly a ſermon, it is in form ſo like one that it may be placed among them. Yet the likeneſs is in form only, it has a text, &c.; but in the very ſecond page we are told, that "Mohammed had *the good ſenſe* to ſee the unfitneſs of Chriſtianity *for a national religion.*" The tendency of the whole is to endeavour to prove, that we ought neither to faſt nor pray for ſucceſs in war, that it is particularly improper in this war, becauſe its object is, as this writer ſays, undefined. The author concludes by conſidering Britain as accuſtomed to ſpread uniform miſery and deſolation through the world, and wiſhing that, if ſhe does not mend her manners, ſhe may be ſunk in the ſea.

FRENCH TRACTS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

In conſequence of the preſent State of Things, this is likely to amount to a conſiderable Claſs, and ſeems to deſerve a ſeparate Notice; we have therefore in this Place allotted a Department to it.

ART. 46. Conſtitution des Atheniens. Ouvrage traduit du Grec de Xenophon. 8vo. 1s. Spilſbury.

This tract, though ſmall, is of conſiderable importance; it exhibits the teſtimony of one of the wiſeſt Athenians againſt the democratic form of government, conveyed in the very defence he has written for that of his country. Xenophon confeſſes that it is the nature of Republican governments to oppreſs men of worth, and, at the ſame time, to aggrandiſe and extend the claſs of the profligate. But then he contends that, under thoſe circumſtances, the Athenian government was as wiſely conſtituted as poſſible. As an objection to the teſtimony of Xenophon might ariſe from the ſuppoſition that he was in exile, and diſcontented when he wrote this, the tranſlator proves, very ſatisfactorily, that it was written before his exile, and certainly with a view to praiſe his country's government as far as he could find it capable of praiſe. The preface and notes are replete with good ſenſe, and obſervations important in the preſent times; and the tranſlation is elegant and ſufficiently faithful. "Democracy is the refuge of every one who has committed crimes, or who is deſirous to commit them." This is a maxim drawn from Xenophon, and well illuſtrated by his tranſlator. We ſhould be pleaſed to ſee the notes and preface to this tract made Engliſh, and united with an Engliſh tranſlation of Xenophon's treatiſe.

ART. 47. *Expoſition abregée des Principes et des Evénemens qui ont le plus influé ſur la Revolution Francoiſe, à l'uſage des Etrangers. Par Arthur Roger Dillon.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Spilſbury.

Much information very little known in general, to any but the French themſelves, is contained in this pamphlet, which, in our opinion, ſhould indiſpenſably be read by all who are deſirous to be well informed upon that intricate ſubject, though it may not yet be poſſible for any writer fully to develope the cauſes of what has taken place. The firſt ſtriking cauſe aſſigned is the encouragement of impiety. "L'Adminiſtration favoriſoit la propagation des principes Philoſophiques. Plus un homme étoit connu par ſon impiété, plus il étoit accueilli." Mr. Necker (ce nom irrevocablement attaché à l'hiſtoire des malheurs de la France) is regarded by this author, and, we believe, by all the moſt intelligent of the French, as the firſt mover of all the miſchief. The King, miſled by his counſels, contributed more than any other perſon to his own deſtruction. Mr. Necker, he ſays, "at length made the King the enemy of almoſt all his clergy and nobility.——The firſt ſuffrage gained in favour of the Revolution was that of the King." M. Necker cauſed the double repreſentation of the third eſtate, another fatal meaſure: he gave votes to all the curates, the greater part of whom were connected with the ſame intereſt. The author diſavows all enmity againſt Mr. Necker. He

ſays,

ſays, " Si je voulois excuſer Mr. Necker, je dirois que ſans doute il a vécu enfant dans le monde; il ne ſoupçonne le mal dans le cœur de l'homme, que lorſqu'il en a éprouvé les effets. La conduite entiere de M. Necker eſt une preuve mathématique de la juſteſſe de cette reflexion." p. 17. The great inſtruments of the Revolution throughout France, ſays M. Dillon, were the deſpicable paſſions of intereſt and vanity. " *Quit your place, that I may take it,*" was the phraſe of the inferior to the ſuperior throughout the country. The nobleſſe in the country envied thoſe at court; the firſt order of clergy was attacked by the ſecond; the rich merchants and bankers wiſhed to deſtroy the barrier of nobility; the lower tradeſmen and village-lawyers were envious of the richer claſſes; the loweſt claſſes thought themſelves qualified to govern, when they could read Marat's journal, and attacked both farmers and tradeſmen. The fall of the Conſtitution of 1789, this author attributes juſtly to the weakneſs of the Crown. The tract has throughout conſiderable merit, and may be peruſed by Engliſhmen with great advantage.

ART. 48. *Le Solitaire Français ſur les Bords de la Tamiſe, à un de ſes amis en Suiſſe.* 8vo. 6d. Elmſly.

The muſes of France, though they have not been regularly denounced at the bar of the Convention, may naturally fly from ſuch ſcenes of horror as that country preſents. This poem affords a proof that they have viſited the banks of the Thames, to which we ought to give them welcome. There is much poetical vigour in this compoſition: the praiſes of England are touched with judgment as well as force; the picture of the fate of Louis is drawn with ſpirit; and the ſcenery and topics of the concluding dramatic part, are well conceived and intereſting. The following very poetical paſſage may ſerve as a ſpecimen:

Nous étions ſur un tèrtre, aſſis aux bord des eaux,
Sous un vieux peuplier dont les amples rameaux,
Le ſommet en panache, et le luiſant feuillage,
Formoient autour de nous le plus riant ombrage.
Tout ſe taiſoit au loin, l'air étoit calme et pur,
Le ciel étincelloit d'or, de pourpre et d'azur:
Les vallons, les coteaux parfumés d'ambroiſie,
Portoient aux ſens charmés la fraicheur et la vie.
L'Eté venoit d'ouvrir ſa brillante ſaiſon:
L'Aſtre pompeux du jour, des bords de l'horiſon,
Projettant à longs traits, ſur l'onde, et les campagnes,
L'image des forets, et l'ombre des montagnes,
Aggrandiſſoit encore ce ſpectacle impoſant.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 49. *Hiſtoire de l'Europe moderne depuis l'irruption des peuples du Nord dans l'empire Romain, juſqu'à nos jours, par* Nicholas Bonneville. Tom. III. 8vo. Paris, 1792.

THE character and tendency of this work are already known from the preceding volumes. As a ſpecimen of the manner in which this is executed, we ſhall tranſcribe a paſſage relating to the annals of our own country in the words of the author.

Our author thus recounts the events which ſucceeded the battle of Lewes, gained by the Earl of Leiceſter againſt Henry the Third. "Leiceſtre, qui retenoit, malgré ſes promeſſes, la famille royale dans les fers, agit dans toutes les affaires comme le ſeul maître du royaume; il faiſit en tyran les états de plus de dixhuit barons pour ſa part des depouilles gagnées à la bataille de Lewes; il ſe donna auſſi la rançon de tous les priſonniers, diſant inſolemment à ſes Barons, qu'ils devoient ſe trouver aſſez contens qu'il les eut ſauvés par ſa victoire des proſcriptions et des ſupplices dont ils étoient menacés. Il diſpoſa des finances et des emplois du miniſtre, tenant entre ſes mains toutes les forces de l'état. Toute la nation murmuroit, et il étoit impoſſible que les affaires reſtaſſent encore long-tems dans cette ſituation équivoque. Il falloit que Leiceſtre deſcendît tout-à-coup au rang d'un ſimple particulier, ou qu'il uſurpât violemment un pouvoir abſolu; il ne pouvoit faire ni l'un ni l'autre ſans danger. Pour écraſer ſes rivaux en puiſſance, et mettre le peuple dans ſes interêts, il réſolut de ſoumettre en quelque ſorte les cours royales et les aſſemblées des ſeigneurs à des *nationales*, c'eſt-à-dire, à des aſſemblées où le peuple, qui fait la plus grande partie de la nation, pourroit voter par des repréſentans de ſon choix. Depuis la conquête des Normands, jamais le tiers-état n'avoit eu aucune part à l'adminiſtration de la choſe publique: la grande charte, compoſée par les ſeigneurs, avoit oublié les droits naturels de cette partie eſſentielle de la nation, qui porta ſans murmure, dans tous les tems, les plus grands fardeaux de l'état, et lui rendit les plus grands ſervices. Leiceſtre aſſembla donc un nouveau parlement, où il fit entrer deux chevaliers de chaque comté, et quelques députés des bourgs. Ce fut lui qui introduiſit le premier la nation Angloiſe dans le parlement d'Angleterre; et puis qu'il eut le premier, en nos tems modernes, l'honneur d'établir des aſſemblées vraiment *nationales*, toutes les nations doivent du reſpect à ſa memoire."

From the chapter concerning Spain, we ſhall ſelect the following trait only, as curious in itſelf, and illuſtrated by a curious ſpecies of ſuggeſtion.

"Immédiatement après la reduction de Tolede, Alphonſe (roi de Caſtile) convoqua une aſſemblée d'evêques, laquelle, ſans le concours du peuple autrefois neceſſaire, elut a l'épiſcopat de cette ville, un prêtre nommé Bernard, à qui le pape Urbain II. confera la primatie

matie d'Eſpagne, à la prière du roi, qui détermina enfin à vouloir établir la liturgie Romaine, et ſon rituel, au lieu du miſſel gothique ou moſarabique, alors en uſage à Tolede. Les Eſpagnols défendirent avec zele l'ancien uſage des prières de leurs ancêtres; on les forçoit de recevoir le rituel que l'égliſe Romaine avoit ſanctifié de ſon ſuffrage. Les eſprits s'echaufferent, et, au mépris de la raiſon, on convint de décider par le duel la véritable manière dont il ſeroit permis de prier le Créateur. Deux Champions d'élite ſe combattirent dans toutes les regles de la chevalerie. Le Champion du rituel moſarabique remporta la victoire; mais le roi et l'archevêque ſurent obtenir, contre toutes les lois de la juſtice et de l'honneur, une épreuve qu'ils nommèrent plus ſolemnelle; on convint de jetter au feu les deux miſſels, promettant d'adopter celui des deux qu'il reſpecteroit; il eſt probable qu'ils furent également brûlés, a dit Voltaire, et quelques hiſtoriens celébres qui l'ont copié. Je crois qu'il ſeroit plus ſage d'en douter; *on ne connoît pas aſſez les myſtères de la nature, et les miracles de l'ambition.*" *Eſp. d. Journ.*

ART. 50. *Les préjugés détruits*; *par* F. M. Lequinio *membre de la convention nationale de France & habitant du globe.* Paris, 1793. Chez les Directeurs de l'Imprimerie du Cercle Social. Seconde edition, revuë & corrigée par l'Auteur.

To combat vulgar prejudices, is unqueſtionably the faſhionable adventure of modern times; but Mr. Lequinio goes ſtill further, conceiving that he has actually defeated them. How far this may have been the caſe, it will be the buſineſs of the public to decide.

Prejudice, ſays our author, is an error, to which we are attached, without allowing ourſelves to reflect on it, becauſe we regard it as truth. Every nation has its prejudices, as well as every individual of which that nation is compoſed; and ſo great is their folly, that when thoſe prejudices are once deſtroyed, they can ſcarcely perſuade themſelves that ſuch opinions ever had an exiſtence among rational beings.

Of this claſs was formerly the prejudice reſpecting aſtrology, which prevailed through entire centuries; and that of Ghoſts, ſtill exiſting in different countries.

Three years ago the prejudice of nobility was likewiſe general throughout France, which is however now perfectly annihilated by a decree, &c.

It appears then, that the author muſt regard this method of eradicating prejudices, as wholly competent to the purpoſe, ſince he looks upon the ancient prejudice in favour of nobility, as if it had never exiſted. It does not even enter into the number of thoſe which he attacks; and he only mentions it by the bye, with a view to ſhow how unable the moſt inveterate errors are to withſtand the breath of wiſdom.

Thoſe, however, over which Mr. L. has triumphed, are ſtill ſufficiently numerous, of which *glory* and *honour*, in his judgment nearly the ſame, appear firſt in the liſts. We muſt, however, obſerve, that the traits in which he paints theſe objects, belong only

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to *falſe glory*, and *falſe honour*; a remark which will apply equally to his invective againſt eloquence, called by the author, who probably judged from the examples before his eyes, the art of deceiving mankind by the recommendation of error. "Toute aſſemblée nombreuſe," adds he, "eſt ſujette à un genre particulier de deſpotiſme, celui des orateurs. Qu' importe à moi quel ſoit le deſpote, qui ſubjugue, prince ou démagogue? Je n'en veux aucun. Or il exiſte partout à la tribune."—

According to our author, religion too is nothing more than a political chain, by which the ignorant may be led, till they become ſufficiently acquainted with their real intereſts, to be left to their own direction. Allowing, for a moment, this aſſertion, impious as it is, has not he himſelf proved how much the multitude is ſubject to be miſled by the powers of eloquence, and is not therefore ſomething neceſſary to act as a counterpoiſe againſt the inſinuations of thoſe dangerous perſons, who may find their intereſt in exciting diſturbances, and in the perpetration of crimes? If a due reſpect for religion had been preſerved in his country, Mr. L. would probably have had leſs reaſon to complain of the effects of falſe eloquence; the people would have been leſs eaſily ſeduced, and criminal ambition would have wanted its requiſite inſtruments.

On the ſubject of Kings and Equality, we ſhall only obſerve, that it is more with the inequality of property, than with that of ranks, that *the inhabitants of the globe* are diſſatisfied. To remove this, an equality of talents and induſtry muſt likewiſe be formed, which may be an enterpriſe too arduous even for *a member of the Convention.*

The reaſonings of our author on the nature of virtue, are more juſt. He cenſures the uncertainty of the meaning, which is often attached to this word, adding, "Qu'eſt-ce donc que la vertu? Jeſus Chriſt ne vous l'a-t-il pas dit il y à 18 ſiécles? *Aimes ton prochain, & tu as rempli la loi.* Oui, ſans doute, voilà toute la loi de J. C. celle de tous les vrais philoſophes, & le principe de toutes les vertus."

Among the paſſages which likewiſe merit attention, that on the proper treatment of domeſtics does honour to the feelings of the author. Nor does he combat with leſs force the prejudice, as he eſteems it, by which the other ſex are in moſt countries deprived not only of liberty, but likewiſe of ſuch an education as falls to our ſhare, and for which he conceives them to be equally qualified with ourſelves. This has alſo been the language of ſome writers here; but when we reflect that women are by nature particularly deſtined for the care of their children, we cannot think that a mode of education, which would be likely to draw them from a ſphere, agreeing ſo perfectly with their extraordinary ſenſibility, and in which they are therefore more uſefully employed, than they could poſſibly be in any other, ſhould be recommended to them.

We ſhall conclude this article, though at the hazard of extending it to an unuſual length, with our author's deſcription of the National Convention, to which he belongs, in his own words: "Me hazarderai-je, dit l'auteur, à peindre cette aſſemblée fameuſe qui

donne à la France des loix que nous verrons peut-être devenir les loix de tous les peuples, parcequ' elles ſont fondées ſur les principes immuables de la juſtice, ſur les vérités éternelles, et ſur la droite raiſon? François, qui ne la connoiſſez pas, ne croyez-vous point que c'eſt une aſſemblée de ſages? Le ſilence et la philoſophie; la decence dans le maintien; la complaiſance à écouter; le bon-ſens des orateurs; l'abandon d'eux-mêmes pour l'interêt public; la patience à entendre; la lenteur et le ſang-froid dans les diſcuſſions; le reſpect des tribunes pour les repreſentans du peuple; une multitude, enfin, animeé par le déſir du bien général, ne ſongeant qu'au bien général, delaiſſant abſolument tous les petits interêts particuliers, de quelque nature qu'ils puiſſent être, et ſe rappellant ſans ceſſe que le bonheur de vingt cinq millions d'hommes eſt entre leurs mains. N'eſt-ce point là comme vous la voyez, François, qui ne la voyez que de loin, ou plutot qui ne la voyez pas? Telle eſt la brillante perſpective que votre imagination vous trace: approchez: le fantôme va diſparoitre.

Une multitude d'hommes, ſur le front deſquels ſe peignent l'inſouciance et l'irréflexion; une inattention habituelle; un tumulte qui ne ceſſe jamais; le déſir de juger avant que l'orateur parle; la manie de décider avant de l'avoir entendu; les interruptions continuelles auſſitôt qu'il a pris la parole; la prévention pour ou contre ce qu'il va dire, en raiſon de celle que l'on a pour ſa perſonne; des applaudiſſemens qui prouvent que l'on eſt ſatisfait d'entendre des mots; des huées, qui prouvent ſouvent que l'on redoute les choſes, et qui annoncent toujours de la frivolité, de l'inphiloſophiſme et de la foibleſſe; les prétentions de l'orateur; la partialité du préſident; l'étourderie des ſecretaires; la folie des tribunes; tel eſt en grand, mais tel eſt au vrai l'apperçu de ce ſénat que toujours on nomme auguſte et qui n'a que le devoir de l'être, et le beſoin et l'eſpoir de le dévenir, &c.

Ibid.

HOLLAND.

ART. 51. Cæſar Brancadoro *ex comitibus Tolentanis, Dei & Apoſtolicæ ſedis gratiâ Archiepiſcopus Niſibenſis, &c. ad regimen miſſionum Hollandiæ ab eodem SS. Domino ſpecialiter deputatus, omnibus in* Friſiâ *paſtoribus ac Preſbyteris, &c. Paſtoral Letter of H. E.* Cæſar Brancadoro, *&c. to the Miniſters of the Churches of* Frieſland. Mæſtricht, 1793.

To give our readers at once an idea of the ſubject of this letter, of the validity of the arguments adduced in it, and of the Latin ſtyle in which it is compoſed, we will lay before them the following extract from it:

" Inter cætera ſacra miniſterii officia, quo SS. D. N. Pius Papa VI, nos fungi voluit, illud certè eſt in præcipuis, ut fidelium corda, qui vigilantiæ ac ſolicitudini noſtræ commendati ſunt, pacis ac charitatis vinculo conſtricta tenere ſtudeamus, eoſque quàm maximè fieri poteſt ab omni diſſenſione bellorumque inteſtinorum germine

abſterreamus, quæ in rebuſpublicis non minus, quam in monarchicis imperiis, Deo conditori pacis adeò exoſa ſunt, et univerſitatis bono, ultra quam dici poteſt, exitioſa." * * * *

"Fruſtrà, et quidem falsò, ad ſeducendam multitudinem ſeditioſi homines patriotarum nomen ſibi aſſumunt, ut charitate patriæ acti eſſe videantur. Quomodo patriam ſuam amare eos dixeris, quos flagella eſſe patriæ ſub oculis noſtris videmus? Extirpandorum, quos ſibi fingunt, abuſuum obtentu, quos, qualeſque ipſi ſibi non permittunt abuſus? Sed ponamus, abuſus, contra quos clamant, reverâ exiſtere, nonne multò pejores, bonoque publico penitus exitiales ſubſtituuntur, dum ad ſeditiones provocatur, et ad inteſtina cruentaque bella, in quibus divina humanaque omnia miſcentur, ſanctiſſimis ipſis naturæ vocibus ſilentium indicitur, non modo politicum, ſed jus ipſum naturale peſſumdatur, aſperrima exſurgunt odia, eaque inextinguibilia ac etiam hæreditaria; dominia ac proprietates deprædationibus undique ſævientibus conculcantur, ærarium profunditur ac diſſipatur, fortunæ domeſticæ ad nihilum rediguntur, et ipſa hominum vita ludibrio, ac ferocitati turbæ inſanientis exponitur? Patria evertitur à fundamentis ab amatoribus patriæ! Hæc quæ dicimus, utinam puri putique eſſent imaginationis noſtræ fœtus! Utinam, proh dolor! funeſta admodum experientia nimis vera eſſe non docuiſſet in mœnibus etiam fociſque veſtris, magnâ ſaltem ex parte, O Incolæ Friſiæ! Væ iis, quibus ſumma præteritæ revolutionis calamitas oculos adhuc non aperuit, aut qui meliora ſapere ex ipſâ malorum experientiâ nondum didicerunt."

GERMANY.

ART. 52. *Anfangsgründe der Antiphlogiſtiſchen Chemie von* Chph. Girtanner, M. D.—*Principles of the Antiphlogiſtic Chemiſtry, by* C. Girtanner, &c. Berlin, 1792. 8vo. Pr. 1. Rixd, 12 gr.

This very uſeful work is divided into four ſections. The firſt treats of ſimple bodies, ſuch as light, heat, air, ſulphur, nitre, &c. The ſecond of thoſe, whoſe component parts are not fully aſcertained, as different ſalts, earth, and metals. In the next are conſidered compound bodies, namely, the various kinds of acids, vegetable and animal ſubſtances, alcohol, &c. The fourth treats of practical chemiſtry. The whole terminates with a recapitulation of the principles laid down in the book, which are here brought under one view. What adds greatly to the merit of this attempt, is the very ſimple and clear manner in which the Author's ideas are expreſſed, ſo as to be intelligible, even without the aid of figures, to ſuch readers as are in any degree acquainted with the ſubject, though, to novices in the ſcience, plates would certainly have been a valuable acceſſion.

Jena Littteratur Zeitung.

ART. 53. *Beckmann's Geſchichte der Erfinidungen, des dritten bandes viertes ſtück.—Beckmann's Hiſtory of Inventions, Vol. III. Part.* 4. Leipſic, 1792.

The firſt eſſay in this highly entertaining and inſtructive work reſpects the hiſtory of Mirrors or Looking Glaſſes, in which many

paſſages of the ancients are judiciouſly explained. As the requiſite brightneſs depended principally on the hardneſs and colour of the metals employed, it is not extraordinary that they were generally made of ſilver. The plates were, however, ſo thin, and this expenſive metal ſo ſtrongly alloyed, that they were, notwithſtanding this circumſtance, very common. Golden mirrors, which are rarely mentioned, appear to have had only golden borders or frames. The mixture of copper with tin was likewiſe attempted at an early period, but it was found exceedingly difficult to run them without defects, ſuch as were by the ancients termed κεντρα. See Lucian de C. H. c. 51. Certain ſtones were alſo formed into mirrors, particularly the lapis obſidianus or Icelandic agate, and the phengites. Pliny, who ſpeaks of ſpecula, made of the ruby, muſt have miſunderſtood Theophraſtus. The mirrors of the ancient Peruvians, made of the Marcaſite, were, in our author's opinion, greatly preferable to thoſe uſed by the Greeks or Romans. Thoſe of Sidon were, probably, formed of dark, untranſparent glaſs, the invention of covering plates of glaſs with metal being of a much later date. Such are indeed mentioned by Alex. Aphrodiſienſis, but it is uncertain in what age that author lived; and the paſſage, which is wanting in ſeveral MSS. is probably an addition of later times; that too of Iſidorus to the ſame purpoſe is incorrectly tranſcribed from Pliny. The firſt incontrovertible account of a plate of glaſs covered with tin, or lead, is of the 13th century, in John Peckham's perſpectiva communis and Vincent. Bellov. Amalgamation is of a ſtill later date, and it was in 1688 only, that Abr. Thevart's method of running plates of glaſs was diſcovered.

In the ſecond eſſay we are preſented with the hiſtory of the art of engraving and etching on glaſs, the former of which, as it appears, was known to the ancients. In the beginning of the 17th century, Caſpar Lehmann, who was in the ſervice of Rudolphus II., improved this art, which was afterwards carried to ſtill greater perfection by George, and his ſon Henry Schwanhard. Though the ancients made uſe of the powder of diamonds to poliſh and cut other ſtones, the application of the diamond to the purpoſe of writing on glaſs, does not appear to have been known till the 16th century. The art of etching on glaſs, by means of the fluor acid, was diſcovered ſo early as the year 1670, by the above-mentioned G. Schwanhard, with ſome difference of method, however, which is here deſcribed, and to which the author, in certain reſpects, gives the preference. To this diſſertation is ſubjoined the hiſtory of the Spath fluor, and of its phoſphoric quality, firſt obſerved by J. S. Elſholz, in 1676, and afterwards publicly announced by Kirchmaier, in 1679; with ſome account of the Derbyſhire ſpar ornaments, which have been uſed in England ſince the year 1765..

In the bibliography of the hiſtory of inventions, which is here continued, we have the deſcription of *Joh. Matthæi Lunenſis lib. de rerum inventoribus*, with ſome extracts from that very ſcarce and unintereſting work. It appears that the famous book of Polydore Virgil on the ſame ſubject, which in the courſe of 209 years went through 56 editions,

editions, was in the firſt of thoſe editions publiſhed in 1499, and containing three books only, anterior in point of time to the work of Matth. Lunenſis. The uncommon ſucceſs of this book Mr. B. aſcribes to the free ſtrictures of the author on the ſuperſtition, pride and irregularities of the eccleſiaſtics of thoſe times, and to his having pointed out the correſpondence between many catholic and heatheniſh ceremonies, on which account a caſtrated edition of this work was publiſhed by order of the Pope, in 1576.

Goetting. Anz.

ART. 54. Αντιγονου Ιστοριων παραδοξων συναγωγη. Antigoni Caryſtii *hiſtoriarum mirabilium collectanea, explicata à* Jo. Beckman, &c. *additis annotationibus* Xylandri, Meurſii, Bentleii, Schneideri, Niclai *aliorumque, cum interpretatione* Xylandri. *Subjectis ſub finem annotationibus ad* Ariſtotelis *auſcultationes mirabiles.* Lipſiæ, XII. & 284. pp. in 4to.

Of this book the firſt edition was publiſhed by Xylander, at Baſil, 1568, in 8vo. together with Antoninus Liberalis, Phlegon Trallianus, Apollonius Dyſcolus, and M. Antoninus; and a ſecond by Meurs, L. B. 1619, 4to. which was afterwards reprinted in the ſeventh volume of his works. The firſt of theſe editions was taken from a MS. at Manheim; as, however, this was exceedingly incorrect, Meurs, by comparing Antigonus with Ariſtotle, undertook to remove many errors, by which it was disfigured. Other paſſages, which Antigonus had copied from the Θαυμαλιων των εις απασαν την γην κατα τοπους ολων συναγωγη of Callimachus, have likewiſe been improved in the obſervations on that writer by Bentley, Hemſterhuis and Ruhnken, as alſo in Schneider's periculum criticum in Anthologiam. The author of this edition has followed the ſame plan in it, which he had before adopted in that of Ariſtotle de mirabilibus auſcultationibus. He has printed the text with Xylander's Latin verſion, corrected by Mr. Niclas, and accompanied with notes by the tranſlator, Meurs, Bentley, Ruhnken, Hemſterhuis, Schneider, to which are added ſome new critical obſervations of Mr. Niclas, which have conſiderable merit. Thoſe of Mr. B. himſelf conſiſt chiefly of paſſages collected from ancient and modern writers, relating to the ſubjects treated of in his author, and particularly to natural hiſtory. Of theſe we muſt teſtify our general approbation, though not without certain exceptions. For example, where Mr. B. remarks, "Serpentibus à naturâ rerum non ſic, ſicut pleriſque animalibus, magnitudinem corporis finitam eſſe," the obſervation muſt either be falſe, or, at leaſt, ill-expreſſed. We think likewiſe that he ſhould have admitted into the text certain various readings, particularly thoſe in which Meurs and others, have corrected Antigonus from Ariſtotle himſelf, as in the 79th chapter, where, inſtead of των δ' εχθυων του κληρονομου μη ευγχαξειν, the reading, according to the emendation of Meurs, ſhould be σκαρον μονον μηρυκαζειν, and in many other paſſages, which, in their preſent ſtate, convey no meaning.

Inſtead of the life of Antigonus, the editor has given us extracts from the prefaces of Xylander and Meurs, Schneider's periculum

criticum, and Dodwell's Diſſertatio de Peripli Hannonis ætate. There are added likewiſe Emendationes ad Ariſtotelis lib. de Mirabilibus Auſcultationibus, with notes, partly by Mr. B. himſelf, and partly by Herman, Schneider, Buhle, and Delocella. The whole concludes with a triple index by M. Hennicke, namely, 1. Index auctorum, qui ab Antigono laudantur. 2. Index verborum. 3. Index rerum.

Jena Litt. zeit.

ART. 55. Apollonii Dyſcoli *Alexandrini Grammatici Hiſtoriæ commentitiæ liber.* Sive *Hiſtoriæ Mirabiles, Græcè & Latinè, cum notis* Xylandri & Menſii; *emendavit ſuaſque notas adjecit* L. H. Teucherus, 1792. Lipſiæ. 8vo. 103. pp.

Apollonius Dyſcolus was a native of Alexandria, where he gave inſtructions in grammar, in the reigns of Adrian and Antoninus Pius. Afterwards he came to Rome, under M. Antoninus, by whom he was greatly eſteemed. He left behind him many treatiſes on grammar; among which, that on conſtruction was printed, together with other works of the ſame nature, by Aldus, in 1495, in a folio, as it was afterwards ſeparately at Frankfort, in 1590, in a 4to. edition. The Roval library at Paris contains ſome inedited pieces of this author, which, according to Küſter, deſerve to be publiſhed.

The preſent compilation was firſt publiſhed by Xylander, at Baſil, together with the other works deſcribed in the laſt article. J. Meurs afterwards gave an edition of this book, as he had done of Antigonus Caryſtius, in 1620, in 4to: it conſiſts of fifty-one fabulous hiſtories. and accounts of extraordinary natural phænomena, taken generally, in their own words, from different authors, ſuch as Ariſtotle, Theophraſtus, Ariſtoxenus, Eudoxus, Heraclides, Cteſias, &c. with an evident preference to the moſt incredible. Of the latter kind, however, ſome accounts, which may ſtrike the reader as exceedingly improbable, have not been proved to be falſe, whilſt a more intimate acquaintance with the productions of nature has ſhown, that others, which were ſuſpected to be ſo, are really true; as, for inſtance, where the author aſſures us that there are certain ſtones, from which a ſort of wool, fit for the manufacture of cordage, and even of cloth, may be procured; in which deſcription our readers will recognize the properties of the Amiantus.

In this edition Mr. T. has retained the verſion of Xylander, as well as the copious and learned notes of Meurs, to which he has added his own, conſiſting chiefly of conjectural emendations of the text. Many of theſe are certainly judicious; as, for example, c. xi. p. 59, where before τῆς Καρίας, he inſerts ἐν λατμῷ; and c. xxviii. p. 82, where ἐν λυχνίᾳ, for ἐλλυχνία, is undoubtedly the true reading. Among the emendations of other Greek authors, propoſed in this work, we can by no means agree to that of a paſſage of Æſchylus, preſerved by Antigonus Caryſtius, which, according to Mr. T., ſhould be read:

Ἀδὼν ταὸ ἀγναις παρθενοις γαμηλιων
Λεκτρων ακμιμι βλεμμαΐων επηβολῃ.

and

and which he renders thus: "Canens hæc carmina caſtis virginibus, à nuptialibus lectis abſum oculorum conjectu." h. e. non reſpicio ad lectos nuptiales. See Toup in Cur. noviſſ. p. 252. & Valckenaer ad Phœniſſ. p. 349.

Prefixed to this edition is the Syntagma de Apolloniis of Meurs, with additions, and ſubjoined are two indexes; one of the matters treated of in the book, and the other of the authors quoted in it.

Ibid.

ART. 56. *Doctrina numorum veterum conſcripta à* J. Eckhel, *Theſauro Cæſareo numorum Gemmarumque veterum, & rei Antiquariæ in Univerſitate Vindobonenſi docendæ præfecto. Pars I. de numis urbium, populorum, regum. Volumen I. continens prolegomena generalia, tum numos Hiſpaniæ, Galliæ, Britanniæ, Germaniæ, Italiæ, cum inſulis.* Vindobonæ, 1792. 4to. CLXXXIII. & 271. pp.

There are two things, ſays the Author in his Preface, which may be conſidered as the principal obſtacles to the ſtudy of coins; the materials are diſperſed in many hundred expenſive volumes, and theſe have, in general, been written without much critical knowledge of the ſubject; every thing that had been diſcovered in this department of literature, has been accumulated, ſo that we cannot be ſurpriſed that many ſpurious or ſuſpected coins ſhould have obtruded themſelves, or that they ſhould often have been improperly or imperfectly deſcribed. To enable the amateurs of this ſcience to diſtinguiſh between ſuch as are original, or otherwiſe, and to preſent them with a general ſyſtematic view of the whole, could only be done by a perſon to whom great collections of this kind are acceſſible, and who to an extenſive knowledge of this branch of learning, joins the ability to arrange the whole in a clear and luminous order; qualities of which we ſhall not heſitate to declare the author of this very learned and important work to be eminently poſſeſſed; as well as of a Latin ſtyle, which is, in our judgment, perfectly adapted to the ſubject. The rules which he has laid down for himſelf in the execution of this undertaking are, he ſays, to deſcribe ſuch coins only as are unqueſtionably genuine, by which means the number will be reduced to one moiety of the whole, particularly in the Roman coins; to bring his deſcription of them into as narrow a compaſs as poſſible, a circumſtance to which many writers of this claſs, as Spanheim, Haverkamp, and Becher, have been extremely inattentive, and at the ſame time to take care not to omit any of thoſe which are really valuable, or to deſcribe them incompletely. He, therefore, who is deſirous of meeting with every coin, and even with thoſe which are not regarded as authentic, muſt ſtill have recourſe to the Lexicon of Raſche. This work will fall under two principal diviſions, the firſt of which is to comprehend the coins of different cities, people and kings, and the ſecond the Roman coins, as well ſuch as were ſtruck during the Republic, as under the Emperors. The Prolegomena, which contain a general introduction to the ſtudy, form nearly one half of the preſent volume. On account of the additional expence, the work is not accompanied with plates.

Goetting. Anz.

ART.

ART. 57. Joh. Frid. Blumenbachii *Prof. Medic. Ordin. M. Britann. R. à Conſil. Societ. R. Scient. Götting. S. &c. Decas II. Collectionis ſuæ Craniorum diverſarum gentium illuſtrata.* Gottingæ, 1792. 4to.

In a late meeting of the Royal Society at Goettingen, Prof. Blumenbach laid before the members this Second Decad of the Crania of Perſons of different nations contraſted with each other, in the ſame manner as in the firſt, and ranged according to the order obſerved by him in his other works.

In the firſt variety were, 11. the cranium of a real Gypſey, who died in priſon at Clauſenberg, communicated by Dr. Patacki of that place. The reſemblance between this, and that of the Egyptian Mummy in the firſt Decad, is very ſtriking. Both differ eſſentially from the 64 other crania of perſons belonging to foreign nations, in the poſſeſſion of the author; a circumſtance which, among others, tends to confirm the opinion of Prof. Meiners, that the Hindoos, from whom Grellmann derives the Gypſies, came themſelves originally from Egypt. 12. the cranium of a Tartar, from Caſan, a beautiful form, for which, as well as the following and many others, the Prof. acknowledges his obligation to the Baron v. Aſch, at Peterſburgh. 13. that of a Starſchin, or elder of the people of the Kirgis-Kaiſack Tartars, tranſmitted by Dr. Sanden, of Uſa.

The ſecond variety exhibits, 14. the cranium of a Calmuck Tartar, whoſe entire ſkeleton, prepared by Prof. Karpinſki, of Peterſburg, is in the poſſeſſion of Prof. Bl., very different, as indeed all the other crania of the inhabitants of this country in the collection of the Prof. are, from that impoſed on Camper, and publiſhed in his poſthumous works, as a ſpecimen of the national form of the face of the inhabitants of all Aſia, North America, and the South Sea Iſlands, even as far as our Antipodes in New Zealand. 15. The cranium of a Jakut Tartar, brought by Mr. Laxman from Irkutzk, which confirms the opinion, that this people was originally Mongaleſe. 16. that of a *Rehnthier*-Tangus of the Gilgekirſk tribe, who had ſtrangled himſelf, ſent by Mr. Schilling.

The third variety conſiſts, as in the firſt decad, of the crania of three Negroes; one, 17. communicated by Prof. Wolff, at Peterſburgh; another, 18. by Mr. Reinegg of the ſame place; and the third, 19, that of a Female Negro, from Guinea, who died lately at Amſterdam, by Prof. Van Geunden, jun. of Utrecht.

Laſtly, in the fourth variety, we meet with, 20. the cranium of a Caraibe Woman, from St. Vincent's, as preſented by Sir J. Banks; a monſtrous figure, with ſcarcely any forehead, and the occiput proportionably encreaſed; both evidently the effect of that artificial preſſure common among theſe people, of which Dr. Amic, of Guadaloupe, has lately given a deſcription. *Ibid.*

ART.

ART. 58. *Njemeſkij i Serbſkij Slowarj—German and Illyrian Dictionary*, 729 & 326. pp. gr. 8vo. Vienna.

It is remarkable, that the language of Illyria, which, though it has been little cultivated, is however vernacular through an extenſive and populous country, has not yet acquired any general name or character. Among the Catholics it is uſually termed Sclavonic, and written with the Latin letter, approaching to the Hungarian or Italic form, whereas by the members of the Greek church it is called the Illyrian or Servian language, and written in the ancient, and ſometimes, on ordinary occaſions, in the modern Ruſſian character, with certain alterations adapted to the difference of pronunciation. The preſent may be conſidered as the firſt attempt to compile a dictionary of this idiom; at leaſt, the very imperfect vocabulary by the Jeſuit Ardelio della bella, in which the Italian only takes the lead, ſcarcely deſerves that name. In the Illyrian part of the work now before us, or, as it is here called, *Slavenc-Serbſkij i Njemcſkij-Lexikon*, the number of words amounts to upwards of 8000, though not only moſt technical, but likewiſe many other terms in common uſe, are omitted. Even in the German part, the number does not exceed 10,000.

Jena Litteraturz.

ART. 59. *Eclogæ recentiorum carminum Latinorum, à* Mitſcherlich. 8vo. Goettingen, 1793.

In this collection, made by the learned and ingenious Prof. Mitſcherlich, is included a variety of Latin, together with one or two Greek Poems, of different kinds, and written by perſons of different countries, for the preſervation of which, in their preſent elegant form, as well as for his own valuable additions to the ſtock, the claſſical ſcholar will feel himſelf much indebted to the editor. Beſides thoſe with which Mr. M. himſelf has enriched the work, this volume contains poems by Martyni, Laguna, Denis, Spalding, Barth, Thieme, Bœttiger, Eck, the Bar. von Sperges, Seydenſticker, Van Santen, Hoeuffr, Acker, Farſetti, Garulli, Taraffi, Heyne, and one addreſſed by Mr. H. Kett, of the univerſity of Oxford, to Prof. Heyne, &c. &c. *Goetting. Anz.*

SWEDEN.

ART. 60. *Ny journal uti Hauſhållningen—New Oeconomical Journal*, 1792. 8vo. Stockholm.

This journal, which has now been ſupported for twenty years, contains much valuable information on the interior of Sweden, and the occupation of the inhabitants. It is well known, that tar makes a conſiderable object of commerce in that country. Of this article, the ſmall town of Uleaberg only furniſhes annually between 25 and 30,000 *tons*. For each of theſe are required 72 young pines, of ſix inches in diameter, ſo that by the exportation of tar from this place only, are deſtroyed every year upwards of two millions of trees; a conſumption which the foreſts cannot long be expected to withſtand.

The

Spitſbergen and Greenland, becoming every day more confined, will, in proceſs of time, be entirely obſtructed, and ſo form an inſurmountable barrier to all navigation, and the whale-fiſhery in thoſe ſeas.

In the ſecond article we have a deſcription of a particular Chineſe ſponge of five different colours, called by the natives *Lingtſchi*, which their ſuperſtition leads them to regard as a preſervative againſt death. The third explains the manner uſed by the orientals for dying cotton of a deep and permanent red, with commo practiſed at Aſtrachan, together with a ſupplement on the other colours at that place. Some notices on the myth ancient inhabitants of Courland, containing likewiſe a liſt of their ſeveral deities, form the fourth article. In are preſented with the journal of a voyage from Kamſc north-weſt coaſt of America, by Mr. G. W. Steller, of ſmall portion only had hitherto been publiſhed. From t timidity, and obſtinacy of the Ruſſian commander, this ever, has added ſcarcely any thing to the ſtock of knowledge.

The remaining articles contain an account of an unl tion, diſcovered in Siberia, at the diſtance of about ei Sajanſkoi Oſtrog, to the left of the Jeniſey, which Mr Roſtock, fancying that he had obſerved in it ſome re tween theſe and the old Gothic or Celtic character, h without ſufficient ground, pronounced to be Scythia the bilſiamic method of embalming dead bodies; obſer change of the ſofter parts of a dead body into a ce matter; the deſcription of a mongrel breed of dogs at offſpring of a black wolf and a bitch; an account o Turquoiſe, which is principally found in Choraſan, a of Piſchapur, and of ſome remarkable foſſils in Kamſc neighbouring coaſts, together with extracts of letters from Irkutzk, Ochotzk, the Cherſoneſus Taurica, &c.

THE

THE reſearches of M. de Luc on the ſubject of GEOLOGY, or the ſtudy of the Earth, being highly intereſting to all lovers of ſcience, and his ſyſtem carrying even demonſtrative evidence againſt thoſe who delight to calculate a falſe antiquity to the world, inconſiſtent with the ſacred records, we are happy to obſerve, that this able and experienced Philo- has been employed, ſince the year 1790 in detailing nciples and the chief parts of that ſcience, in letters to *la Métherie*, which have ſucceſſively appeared, and are- ntinued in the *Journal de Phyſique*. We ſhould have eſirous, at all events, to gratify our readers with an ıt of this important ſyſtem, but as M. de Luc him- ıs drawn up a ſummary of it, in Letters addreſſed to ſor Blumenbach, of Gottingen, inſerted, in German, in otha Journal, we ſhall avail ourſelves of that advan- ınd give it in the beſt manner, in the words (tranſlated) Author himſelf.

EOLOGICAL LETTERS,

Addreſſed to Profeſſor BLUMENBACH.

LETTER I.

ænomena characterizing the Cauſes that have formerly operated is TERRESTRIAL GLOBE; *and particularly on thoſe which fix e of the Origin of our preſent Continents.*

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Windſor.

not forgotten, that when I had the happineſs of your com- iere, I laid myſelf under an obligation to ſend you the ſum- our converſations on Geology; a promiſe which no other want of time has hitherto withheld me from fulfilling. d read in the *Journal de Phyſique* the letters I have ad- the editor, M. DE LA METHERIE, on this ſubject, ſo nnected with your ſtudies: and as we ſoon found that on many points, it was very eaſy for us to run over a derable field in very little time: by which means the dif- s of my theory being brought more cloſely together, you better com- prehended their connexion, and felt them with more force. It then occurred to you that I ought to publiſh an abſtract of this theory, in which I ſhould confine myſelf to the mere enunciation of thoſe propoſitions, the proofs of which are eſtabliſhed in my works; this, to perſons verſed in natural hiſtory and philoſophy, would be ſufficient; in others it might ſerve to excite the deſire of employing their attention on this important ſubject.

1. *Geology* is principally diſtinguiſhed from *Natural Hiſtory*, which confines itſelf to the deſcription and claſſification of the phænomena

preſented by our globe in the three kingdoms of Nature, inaſmuch as its office is to connect thoſe phænomena with their cauſes. It embraces, therefore, the whole extent of what we can acquire of natural knowledge, ſince our obſervations on *the earth* are the true ſource of all that knowledge. Aſtronomers, for example, could have taught us nothing concerning the cauſes which operate in nature, merely determining, as Kepler did, the laws by which large bodies move through ſpace: for if the cauſe of the fall of bodies on our globe had not conducted NEWTON to his theory of gravitation, we ſtill ſhould have been ignorant of the great laws of motion, the influence of which in nature is ſo general. In vain alſo would Herſchel more and more extend his great diſcoveries on the reſemblances of other planets to the earth; no knowledge could be drawn from thence, had not our ſtudies on the earth given riſe to Natural Hiſtory, Chemiſtry, Statics, and thereby to certain great traits in the hiſtory of our Globe, which, by analogy, may be transferred to them. In vain, above all, would *light* have given us knowledge that an univerſe exiſts; this great aſſemblage of bodies would have been mute to us, as to its cauſes, had not the progreſs of obſervations and experiments upon our globe, diſcovered to us, in *light* itſelf, a ſubſtance capable of various combinations with other ſubſtances; and one without which all the other cauſes of the *chemical affinities*, thoſe cauſes which, in the greateſt part of the operations on theſe globes, have the moſt conſiderable influence, would be totally without effect. Such then is that Geology, which is not merely nominal; it conſiſts, as I have ſaid, in the knowledge of the cauſes which have acted, and ſtill act upon this earth; and thus it is that Geology embraces all the knowledge we can gain of nature. To *Geology*, therefore, I have directed all my ſtudies, and all my reſearches, and yet, Sir, I will endeavour, in the courſe of only a few letters, to retrace to you the whole theory of that ſcience which I have thence deduced.

2. *Why has the Earth any Mountains?*—Such is the queſtion from which I ſhall here ſet out, as, in my own private reſearches, which have never been intermitted, I ſet out from it 40 years ago: and, before I can reſolve this queſtion, I ſhall have run through the whole field of natural knowledge, as far as I am maſter of it.

3. *Why are there Pyramids in Egypt?*—This is a queſtion which the antiquarian puts to himſelf, with ſome hope of finding the ſolution, becauſe he ſees ſome data to ſet out from: now the whole path he traces in his reſearches on theſe edifices, marks out that of the *Geologiſt* on the ſubject of our mountains, and of our continents, the baſes that ſupport them.

4. The entire maſs of our continents is compoſed of *ſtrata*, ſimilar in this reſpect to the regular courſes of ſtones in our buildings. A ſucceſſion of *ſtrata* indicates a ſucceſſion of time for their formation; and the change from one ſpecies of ſtratum, to another ſpecies placed upon it, indicates a change of cauſe. Thus is the maſs of our continents the product of ſucceſſive operations, during which the producing cauſes have undergone ſucceſſive changes.

5. We ſee, moreover, that many of theſe ſtrata contain the remains of animals; and that in ſome ſucceſſive ſtrata theſe organized bodies

bodies are of different ſpecies. By this we judge, that ſome conſiderable length of time was neceſſary for the formation of theſe ſtrata; both on account of the ſucceſſion of individuals of the ſame ſpecies of animals in ſome of them, and alſo on account of the change of ſpecies, in the ſame places where the former are buried.

6. By much the greater part of the organized bodies, found in our ſtrata, conſiſts of the remains of marine animals, and ſome of theſe are even found in all the claſſes of ſtrata, which contain other kinds of bodies, not belonging to the mineral kingdom: ſo that all theſe ſtrata have been formed under *the waters of the ſea*. Nevertheleſs, theſe other bodies, foreign alſo to the mineral kingdom, are remains of terreſtrial animals and vegetables. Whence proceeds this mixture of terreſtrial and marine bodies? Here is another characteriſtic of the cauſes which have operated within this period.

7. It is in theſe *Pyramids* which riſe upon our plains (namely, the Mountains) that we ſee more clearly the ſucceſſion of the ſtrata; and there we diſcover that thoſe which contain organized bodies, reſt againſt others, which muſt have lain originally very deep, and which contain no veſtige of theſe bodies. There was then a time when, according to all appearance, our globe did not contain any of the organized bodies at preſent known; and it was in that time that theſe firſt ſtrata were formed, which are chiefly obſervable towards the centre of the great chains of Mountains, and to which our obſervations, with reſpect to times paſt, are limited. It was not till after the formation of theſe ſtrata that any organized bodies exiſted, firſt in the ſea, afterwards on the land; and their ſucceſſion in our ſtrata points out to us thus, a certain ſucceſſion of periods in their hiſtory, intimately connected with the formation of theſe ſtrata.

8. When we go back to times paſt, by the aſſiſtance of what may be diſcovered in the edifices raiſed by men, we employ ourſelves chiefly in attending to their ſtructure; as to the materials, we know their general origin; that they have been taken from ſome of our ſtrata. The caſe is not the ſame with the edifice of our continents; for we ſhould be very backward in our knowledge of *Geology*, if we were unable to diſcover whence originate the materials of which thoſe ſtrata are compoſed; and at this knowledge we cannot hope to arrive, without having firſt collected all the circumſtances which relate to them. Of theſe, the following is among the moſt important:

9. It is by conſidering the quantity of *marine bodies* contained in our ſtrata, beginning from the ſurface, and proceeding to a very great depth, and by beholding the inferior ſubſtances, or which muſt have been ſo formerly, diſpoſed alſo in ſtrata, that we have concluded all theſe ſtrata to have been formed within the ſea. They ought not then to have any other inflexions than thoſe which may be ſuppoſed to have belonged to a baſe on which theſe *depoſits* might have been accumulated, preſerving always their continuity and their parelleliſm. But all theſe ſtrata are broken; great maſſes of them are evidently wanting in ſome places where formerly they muſt have been, and thoſe which remain are viſibly ſubverted in a very conſiderable degree. It is by this diſorder only, that we are apprized

priſed of their exiſtence, and that we are made acquainted with their various claſſes; for if they had not ſuffered fractures and diſplacings, as we could not then have ſeen directly any, except thoſe by which the reſt are covered, and as our means of penetrating the ſurface are very limited, we could have known them only to a very inconſiderable depth.

10. Here then appears the reaſon why, to the *Geologiſt*, mountains become the firſt object of attention. It is by means of theſe we learn what are the ſtrata, even to a very great depth, which the looſe ſoil of our plains envelopes; becauſe we ſee, in different parts of theſe eminences, the vertical ſections of immenſe piles of ſtrata, on the ſummit of which we find ſome, that in other places are ſituated much lower, and even buried under the ſurface of the ſoil. Theſe ſections are diſcovered not only in the exterior parts of mountains, but in the interior: in the former, we aſk ourſelves what is become of the great maſs of ſtrata, of which theſe muſt infallibly be only part? in the latter, beholding theſe ſections on the two ſides of the valleys, we aſk ourſelves alſo, whither has that portion of the ſtrata been conveyed, by which this ſpace was filled? In other places, the ſame ſtrata which we had obſerved toward the upper part of certain vertical ſections, form the external face of mountains, where they preſent themſelves in a very inclined poſition. Their ſection is found on the ſummit of the mountain, where we ſee them leaning one againſt the other: frequently they are thus divided into ſeveral ranges of eminences, the horizontal dimenſion of which is determined by the thickneſs of the maſs of ſtrata. In this very ſtrange arrangement, the ſtrata of different kinds, which in other places are ſeen one upon another, are found in diſtinct ranges of eminences, formed of thoſe ſubſtances ſeparately, and placed one before another, with their ſections on the ſummit, as if they had been turned by violence, after having been broken throughout the whole thickneſs of their ſtrata; thoſe which were the uppermoſt, having ſlipped down the external part. In the great chains of mountains, the ſtrata, which originally were the loweſt, approach the neareſt to the centre of the chain, and have their ſection raiſed to the greateſt height. There we obſerve, on each ſide of the chain, thoſe ſtrata which contain organized bodies, leaning in ſeveral ranks againſt other ſtrata of various claſſes, which have no ſuch contents: the claſs of theſe ſtrata which ſhould be the loweſt, as having been formed the firſt, (that is, the Granite) predominates in the central line of the chain, where it preſents only vaſt ruins, in the different maſſes of which the ſtrata are found in every degree of inclination, but principally in a ſituation almoſt vertical, exhibiting the moſt irregular fractures.

11. Thus inſtructed on the nature of the ſtrata in the mountains, and returning then to the hills and to the plains, the Geologiſt there remarks a diſorder which had not before ſtruck him: the features are there of leſs magnitude than in the mountains, they are more veiled by new ſtrata, which are ſpread over the ruins of the former, but they are ſtill of the ſame kind. The ſtrata of all claſſes are there found broken, overturned, diſordered; ſo that the monuments

of the cauſes by which the materials compoſing the maſs of our continents were produced, are every where intermingled with ſymptoms of the cauſes by which their firſt arrangement was deſtroyed. Our continents, in a word, have been built up ſtratum by ſtratum at the bottom of the ſea, then reduced to ruins; and, to complete the grandeur of the phænomenon, theſe ruins now ſtand above the level of the ſea.

12. Such is the chaos which the Geologiſt is called upon to explain, in the midſt of which he muſt proceed, as the antiquary would among the ruins of Palmyra: it is by taking advantage of the knowledge he has of human architecture, and of the variations which, in various times, it has undergone, that the antiquary determines times, and aſſigns cauſes, in their reference to the monuments of human induſtry. The Geologiſt, in like manner, muſt ſtudy the general means employed by nature in her operations, and what are the changes which they may have undergone from the changes of circumſtances, that he may be able to decide on times and cauſes, in thoſe monuments of the great ſucceſſion of natural events which our globe preſents to his obſervation. Here, moreover, it is neceſſary that he ſhould have recourſe to the general collection of facts carefully obſerved, and of laws certainly diſcovered in the ſtudy of nature; that is, to all that is moſt certain in natural hiſtory, and phyſical ſcience.

13. Time was one of the indefinite agents, to which Geologiſts were uſed to aſſign the origin of our continents, as ariſing out of the ſea; by means of that, they thought they could make up for the feebleneſs or the indeterminate nature of the operating cauſes; without, however, pointing out, in any caſe, a ſingle determinate effect produced within a given ſpace of time. It was neceſſary at leaſt to ſeek for ſome fixed date in the courſe of thoſe great phænomena; and ſince the greateſt conſiſts in this, that our continents, formerly beneath the waters of the ſea are now above them, it was neceſſary at the firſt to examine, whether we could not diſcover the time which has elapſed, ſince the ſea has ceaſed to overſpread their general ſurface. Behold, then, the moſt eſſential point which I have determined in my *Hiſtory of the Earth and of Man*; you, Sir, know that I have demonſtrated, from phænomena of different claſſes, perfectly clear and determined, that our continents *are of very little antiquity:* which truth has alſo been acknowledged by two celebrated Geologiſts, M. M. de Sauſſure, and de Dolomieu, whoſe obſervations, no leſs preciſe than numerous, have ſo much enriched the ſcience of Geology; and to whom we owe alſo ſome great traits of light on the ancient monuments of our globe, and on the cauſes by which they were produced. I might, therefore, here aſſume, as an acknowledged truth, that our continents are of a date of very ſmall antiquity; which at one blow overturns all the ſyſtems of Geology, in which ſlow cauſes, acting for a ſucceſſion of innumerable ages, were employed to explain their formation: but, as ſome of the phænomena which demonſtrate the error of theſe ſyſtems, ſerve at the ſame time as ſteps by which we can trace back the cauſes

that are paſt, I ſhall ſelect two out of this claſs, on which I ſhall employ the remainder of this letter.

14. It is remarkable that the phænomena, of which I am about to ſpeak, are the very ſame on which the greateſt ſtreſs had been laid in aſſigning to our continents an immenſe antiquity; which circumſtance will give me occaſion to point out in what manner obſervations were formerly made, and on what foundations ſyſtems were conſtructed. The firſt of the phænomena, of which I ſhall ſpeak, is that of *the bones of Southern animals*, which are found buried in our countries. Here, in truth, if we muſt ſuppoſe that the animals, to which theſe bones belonged, lived on theſe very parts of our continents, ſuch as they now are, it is hardly poſſible to aſſign any limit to the time that muſt have elapſed between that period and the preſent. For it is owing to a want of ſufficient heat in our climates, that theſe animals cannot ſubſiſt in them; wherefore, when we ſpeak of the actual cauſes, among which we cannot diſcern any thing announcing a tendency to any change of heat in theſe climates, the time neceſſary to produce this change would be as indeterminately immenſe, as is the diſtance of the fixed ſtars, for want of parallax. Conſequently, as M. Bailly has already obſerved, when we conſider that in Siberia has been found a carcaſe of a Rhinoceros, which had ſtill a part of its ſkin entire, with the hair upon it, this mode of contemplating the phænomenon becomes abſurd: but it is becauſe it has been badly deſcribed that this error has ariſen, into which M. Buffon, among others, has fallen; to prove which, I will produce a preciſe example.

15. You have ſeen, Sir, in my poſſeſſion, two teeth of a Hippopotamus, part of the ſkull of an ox, fragments of the tuſks of an elephant, and other bones of the ſame animal, found by Mr. Trimmer at Brentford, ſix miles from London. What an aſſociation of animals in an iſland of the northern ſea! But let us conſider in what ſituation theſe bones are found, not only in the ſpot we now ſpeak of, but alſo in other places. They are in a ſtratum of ſand, which extends, at different levels, throughout a great part of the iſland, in the South and in the Eaſt, and always upon ſtrata of one certain ſpecies of pure clay, which are found either immediately below the former, or at a very ſmall depth lower. Theſe two claſſes of ſtrata are broken, inclined, divided, like the ſtrata of coal, and the other hard ſtrata. In various parts of the iſland, and particularly in the vicinity of that where the bones above mentioned were diſcovered, this ſtratum of ſand abounds with marine bodies, the ſtratum of clay below it always contains ſome, and above this ſand are various other ſtrata: the bones in queſtion were found under theſe ſtrata, at the depth of from 15 to 18 feet. In digging for the clay, which is uſed in making tiles and common pottery, ſimilar ſpecimens of bones have been found, in various parts of the iſland.

16. You ſee then in what conſiſts the phænomenon of *the foſſile bones of Southern animals* diſcovered in our countries; for its characteriſtic circumſtances, which I have now traced, are general. I do not ſpeak of the bones which are found in caverns, covered with ſtalactite;

ſtalactite; that is a different phænomenon, which I have explained in my fourteenth letter to the Journal de Phyſique: I ſpeak only of bones, ſuch as I have now mentioned, which are found in looſe ſtrata, forming the ſurface of the ſoil. In all countries where theſe have been found (at leaſt as far as I am informed, and my knowledge on this ſubject includes not only England, but Italy and Weſtphalia) the ſame looſe ſtrata which contain theſe remains of terreſtrial animals, include alſo bones of fiſh, and marine ſhells; beſides which, by their extent, by their thickneſs, and all their other characters, they bear the certain marks of their formation by the ſea; and I ſhall preſently ſhow that they could not have any other cauſe.

17. We are not called upon, from thoſe facts, to explain the preſence of theſe Southern animals in our countries, or to enquire how, and in what ſpace of time, our climate has changed; but how, and ſince what time the ſea has quitted our continents, and what change this revolution may have operated in the climate. I ſpeak of a change of this latter kind, becauſe it muſt be indiſpenſibly admitted, if it be true that only a very inconſiderable time has elapſed ſince Elephants and Rhinoceroſes lived in theſe parts of the globe, where we find the carcaſes of their ſpecies: now theſe very carcaſes themſelves, as well as the marine bodies which are found in the ſame ſtrata, begin to ſerve us as guides to aſcertain that time. All theſe remains of animals are in looſe ſtrata, of different kinds, continually pervaded by the rain-waters, in which they are alſo periſhing. The elephant's tuſk, the fragments of which you ſaw in my poſſeſſion, was nine feet in length; it was diſcovered whole, before any attempt was made to raiſe it; but, in doing that, it fell to pieces, having no more conſiſtence than chalk. You know alſo that which is in the cabinet of M. André, at Hanover, taken out alſo in pieces from land traverſed by the Weſer; and the many other phænomena that there are, relative to the gradual periſhing of terreſtrial and marine bodies, buried together in our looſe ſuperficial ſtrata. Nevertheleſs, theſe bodies are not yet deſtroyed, and they are even found in a degree of preſervation which abſolutely excludes every idea of a very great antiquity: for, in Ruſſia, they have found a great many tuſks of Elephants ſo well preſerved, that they were capable of being uſed as ivory; beſides the carcaſe of a Rhinoceros found in Siberia, and ſpoken of by M. Pallas, which ſtill retained a part of its ſkin with the hair; and I have found alſo in theſe looſe ſtrata upon hills, ſome oyſters which had the ligament of the hinge ſtill ſoft, and other ſhells ſo well preſerved, even in their colour, that they might have been ſuppoſed to be recently taken from the ſea, though ſome were of a ſpecies no longer found but in the Indian ſeas.

18. We do not perceive in theſe looſe ſtrata, any ſign of violent agitation in the water that produced them; they have been formed, like all the other ſtrata, by depoſits made at the bottom of a liquid, and all the extraneous bodies which they contain, were there incloſed: after which, by other cauſes, they have been broken and diſplaced. Thus we ſee then, without any doubt, that theſe remains of exotic animals, whether terreſtrial or marine, were buried by the ſea, in the very

very places where they are found; and that the retreat of the ſea muſt have been made at a time very little anterior to the periods which we trace back by the monuments of human art. For theſe monuments of paſt natural cauſes would no longer ſubſiſt, if our continents were of extreme antiquity. It is then indubitable that the ſea covered theſe countries which we inhabit, when the Elephant and Rhinoceros lived here on ſome lands, doubtleſs iſlands; and that, ſince that period, no great number of ages has elapſed: all which is perfectly independent of any explanation of the manner in which theſe things happened, being only an immediate deduction from the facts.

[*To be continued.*]

DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

A very ſplendid work is preparing by Sir Richard Worſley. It is an account of his travels in Turkey, &c. ornamented with a number of very valuable engravings. A ſmall impreſſion only will be printed, for Sir Richard's friends. Sir Richard, it ſeems, has been materially aſſiſted by the Abbe Ennio Quirino Viſconti of Rome. The work is divided into ſix claſſes, and contains 151 plates, among which are two, of extraordinary excellence, of Sophocles and Alcibiades.

The fifth volume of the Biographia Britannica, containing a conſiderable number of new lives, is ready for publication.

The ſecond volume of Gough's Sepulchral Monuments is alſo in great forwardneſs.

A curious publication may alſo ſoon be expected, in two volumes, royal octavo, "The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland," by Winton, with diſſertations and a vocabulary, by Mr. Macpherſon.

In a few weeks Mr. Maurice, of whoſe intereſting work we gave an account in our firſt and ſecond numbers, will publiſh the firſt part of Vol. II. of the Indian Antiquities. This publication will deſcribe the Pagodas, and Phyſical Theology of India.

The public may ſoon expect obſervations on human and on comparative Parturition, by Dr. Bland.

Mr. Chamberlain continues his "Fac Similes," for ſo they moſt truly are, of Holben's heads in the King's collection. We underſtand that the judicious accounts annexed, of the perſons they repreſent, are by Mr. Lodge of he Herald's Office.

Dr. Rowley's Medical Works are nearly ready for publication.

Imported lately,

Schmiedel, Icones Plantarum, et Analyſes Partium æri inciſæ, et vivis Coloribus inſignitæ. Fifty plates of this work have been publiſhed at Nuremberg, and 50 more are intended.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. A. W. Gl. of Birmingham, is entitled to our thanks for his friendly hint on the ſubject of our third number; but if he will conſult the paſſage again, he will find he had miſtaken the ſenſe of it.

We have received a very candid and diſpaſſionate letter from the author of *Simple Facts*, and are perfectly ready to acknowledge that the errata of her book ought to have been conſulted, before the apparent miſtake in geography was mentioned as a fault. Nothing can be more repugnant to our feelings than the commiſſion of ſuch an injuſtice, or any thing more congenial to them than the fair and open acknowledgement of the overſight.

If we could by any means underſtand the letter ſigned H. Allen, we ſhould be happy to comply with the requeſt it contains.

H. B. may be aſſured that we ſhall attend to his ingenious ſuggeſtions.

To our very friendly correſpondent who tranſmitted to us a valuable critique on a Law-Book, we return our thanks, but inform him, that our general rule is not to inſert any article without knowing from what quarter it comes.

An article ſent to us, on the pamphlet of *Timothy Tar-barrel*, is laid by for another reaſon. The book had already been noticed in our Review. We are ready to return it if deſired.

The hint of *Sowerbienſis* is kind, and correſponds with our own opinion; it will probably be adopted at the commencement of our next volume.

THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For NOVEMBER, 1793.

PRO PATRIA.

ART. I. *The Dance of Death, painted by H. Holbein, and engraved by W. Hollar. London. Small Quarto.* 1l. 1s. Edwards.

A REPRESENTATION of death, in the act of leading all ranks and conditions of men to the grave, was a favourite ſubject with many celebrated artiſts in the middle centuries. The moſt ancient of theſe now remaining is in the church-yard, formerly belonging to the Convent of Dominicans, at Baſil, in Switzerland. The author and deſigner of this is unknown: it has been aſcribed to Hans Bok, but Scheutzer proves this to be impoſſible. It has often been repaired and renewed. A ſpecimen of this kind alſo is to be ſeen at Lucerne, and it is exceedingly probable that moſt of the larger and more eminent churches had originally ſimilar ornaments. A death's dance was, till very lately, to be ſeen in Hungerford Chapel, in the cathedral at Saliſbury; the remains of one are yet found at Hexham, in Northumberland. Hilſcher, in a tract printed at Dreſden in 1705, has noticed dances of death at Dreſden, Annaberg, Leipſic, and Berne. All theſe perhaps derived their origin from a kind of religious dance, invented by the clergy, in the courſe of which every one in his turn diſappeared, to ſhow that none could poſſibly eſcape death. This can be traced as far back as 1424. The following lines, from the author of Pierce Plowman, who wrote in 1350, are probably an alluſion to a pageant of this kind:

It finiſhes thus:

Out of the French I drough it of intent,
Not word by word, but following in ſubſtance,
And from Paris to England it ſent,
Only of purpoſe you to do pleaſance.
Have me excuſed, my name is John Lidgate,
Rude of language, I was not borne in France,
Her curious Miters in Engliſh to tranſlate
Of other tong I have no ſuffiſance.

ART. II. *Letters from France, containing a great Variety of intereſting and original Information concerning the moſt important Events that have lately occurred in that Country, and particularly reſpecting the Campaign of* 1792. Vol. III. and IV. 12mo. 6s. Robinſons.

WHEN a young lady writes, with dogmatical deciſion, upon ſubjects which have divided the ſentiments of the beſt, wiſeſt and moſt experienced of mankind, we think it by no means detracts from our gallantry, or good humour, if we confeſs it to be our opinion that ſhe might eaſily have been occupied in better and more ſuitable employments. We are impreſſed as much as ever with the ingenuous ſprightlineſs of youth, and are very willing to allow for its enthuſiaſm; but the proſpect which Europe at this period preſents, is much too awful for us to allow the falſe and unſubſtantial reaſonings of an ill-placed ardour to paſs unnoticed, and without cenſure. Indeed our feelings of duty would induce us to comment on the publication before us with ſome degree of ſeverity, had we not ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe that the writer already experiences the diſaſtrous effects of that licentiouſneſs which deluded her under the fair aſpect of Liberty, and that ſhe may now be languiſhing in hard captivity among thoſe, whoſe advocate ſhe has hitherto been at the expence of reaſon, truth and juſtice. We are nevertheleſs ready to confeſs, that we diſcover a conſiderable degree of talent in Miſs Williams, and qualities from which we might have expected more agreeable fruits than can be gathered from this, or her preceding publications on a ſimilar ſubject. Our office, and our inclination, alike will prompt us to render her ample juſtice; and the reader may be aſſured, from our aſſertion, that in theſe two volumes he will find a conſiderable portion of amuſement. We ſhould premiſe, that the part which the pen of Miſs Williams has ſupplied, does not amount to more than a half of what ſhe now publiſhes, the greater part by

by far of the firſt and the concluding pages of the ſecond volume being from another hand. We will endeavour, according to our uſual mode, to repreſent conciſely, and yet comprehenſively, the contents of theſe letters from France.

The firſt is dated from Paris, Jan. 25, 1793, a week ſtained by one of the blackeſt crimes which has diſgraced the hiſtory of the world. Miſs Williams, although ſhe does not ſpeak of the king's murder with that warmth of indignation which one might naturally expect from her youth, her ſex, and the proximity of her ſituation to the melancholy ſcene, yet does not fail to hurl, with becoming dignity, the fury of her noble anger againſt the *Commune Proviſoirē de Paris*; theſe demagogues, who, to uſe her own expreſſion, have committed more crimes than deſpotiſm itſelf would have achieved in ages!—theſe execrable wretches, who by their murders of the 2d and 3d of September, have impreſſed too deep a blot upon their nation ever to be effaced. The writer ſeems to acquieſce in the idea which all Europe has received, that the terrors of theſe bloody nights may be imputed to the deteſtable triumvirate of Roberſpierre, Danton, and Marat. Though, if we may be allowed to add our own ſuggeſtions alſo, there appears reaſonable ground to preſume that Santerre was far from innocent. It was indeed a noble triumph of a ferocious banditti in arms over helpleſs women, prieſts in dungeons, and men in chains! This letter, in a ſpirited manner, relates the conteſt for power betwixt the Mountain and the Girondiſts. We all know how this has terminated: in a manner which juſtifies our expectation of other factions with like bloody endings.

Letters 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the remaining part of the former or 3d volume, are employed in giving a recital of the campaign of 1792. Theſe are doubtleſs entertaining, and are ſaid to be written by an Engliſhman, who, from curioſity, or other motives, was induced to follow the French army in their career of victory, after the expulſion of the allies from the French territories. We do not know that they contain many anecdotes or facts with which the generality of our readers are not acquainted, except perhaps that the famous ſong of Ca Ira originated from an expreſſion of Dr. Franklin's, and that the Duke of Brunſwick's ill ſucceſs may in a great degree be imputed to his neglecting to ſeize the paſs of St. Menehoud. We meet with various inſtances of incorrect writing in theſe letters, and in particular at p. 49. Dumourier is ſaid to have attempted *the impoſſible*. Such mere Galliciſms frequently occurring in the narrative, give it a good deal the air of having been tranſlated from the French, and rather too literally. As to what the author ſays of the plunder and cruelty which

marked the track of the allied army, we know very well that in times of war, ſuch accuſations may be, with too much truth and juſtice, urged by both parties. We have but to look at the public letters of Dumourier after the French obtained poſſeſſion of Brabant, to be ſatisfied that the French were very prompt to retaliate for all injuries they might previouſly have received, and certainly did not impreſs their new friends with any vaſt ideas of their ſelf-denial or generoſity.

We may be allowed, in ſome degree, to doubt of the entire authenticity of the dialogue, deſcribed at p. 127, between the Duke of Brunſwick and the French General Galband. That it was ſo repreſented to the author, we pretend not to deny; but it ſtill carries ſomething on the face of it, which inclines us to exclaim, credat Judæus! We cannot but point out to cenſure the following affected ſentence, p. 150, ſpeaking of the French character, the author ſays, "The effeminacy of the Sybarite, with which we have hitherto repreſented them, has been charged alternately into Roman firmneſs, and Tartarean ferocity." It may be aſked, whether the writer meant to derive the concluding epithet from *Tartar*, the nation, or *Tartarus*, hell? the conſtruction points to the former, but the termination denotes the latter, and the ſenſe undoubtedly admits it. The following ſtory is much too remarkable not to be inſerted.

"When we had exhauſted our ſtore of communication, we took leave of each other; and, after every one elſe had retired, and nothing was heard but the pelting of the rain, which ſeemed deſcending in torrents, and blaſts of wind mixed with thunder, to which the hoarſe ſound of falling waters at a ſlight diſtance was a continued accompaniment, I ſat down to write for an hour, having but little inclination to ſleep. It was paſt midnight when I aroſe to faſten my door; but found to it neither bolt nor lock. I ſhould have paid but little attention to this circumſtance at any other time, having travelled for ſome years in France without feeling any cauſe for apprehenſion; but our local ſituation gave me a momentary uneaſineſs. Seeing a light through the crevice of a door at the end of a gallery, and ſuppoſing it to be that of the ſervant of the houſe, from whom I might procure ſome means of ſecuring our apartment, I went thither, and on my approach was ſtruck with the ſound of voices ſpeaking in loud whiſpers, as if fearful of being overheard. Curioſity led me to liſten, when I found them converſing on the route they ſhould purſue in the morning, which they ſeemed to diſcuſs with ſome warmth. A variety of oaths mingled in this converſation, all of which, from the jargon they ſpoke, I could not well underſtand; but that which I half comprehended appeared to me alarming and frightful. At length I heard a woman, who was approaching the door where I ſtood, ſay diſtinctly, "that ſhe was obliged to ſtab him twice before ſhe could kill him; that he begged earneſtly for his life; and that ſomething which he wore, but which

which I did not well underſtand, had rendered it difficult to diſpatch him." The anſwer to this I could not diſtinctly hear, but it appeared to convey ſome remark on the deed with a reference to another murder. I knelt down, and looked through the crevice from which the light proceeded, and my alarm was not a little heightened, when I ſaw diſplayed on the table ſhirts and waiſtcoats torn and bloody, which the woman was examining during this converſation. I liſtened ſtill, and was confirmed beyond all poſſibility of doubt, from the continuance of their diſcourſe, that it was a troop of murderers, of unexampled audacity in the commiſſion of their crimes, as they carried about with them the moſt unequivocal marks of their guilt, and were ſo little careful in the concealment: but what appeared to me ſtrange was, that, during the ſpace of near half an hour, no word eſcaped them, by which I could conjecture that they meant to take, as I had no doubt they would, our lives and property under their protection. Concluding, however, that this had been before diſcuſſed and ſettled, I withdrew to my chamber to conſider what conduct we had beſt purſue in a ſituation ſo extremely critical. I recollected ſeeing on our entrance four men and a woman in one part of the kitchen, at the fire of which I ſtaid for a few minutes to warm myſelf; and, though lately accuſtomed to ſee ſtrange figures, I could not help obſerving, that there was ſomething ſingularly ferocious in their viſages, particularly in that of the woman, whoſe haggard look diſcovered ſymptoms, as I then thought, of intoxication, and whoſe handkerchief was ſtained in two or three places with blood. I remarked alſo, that they conſidered us and our baggage with more than uſual attention as we paſſed, and ſeemed cautiouſly ſilent whilſt we remained near them. Recovering from the ſurprize into which this diſcovery had thrown me, I had reſolved on finding the miſtreſs of the houſe; but it ſtruck me that ſhe might be more acquainted with the profeſſion of her gueſts than ſhe ought; and that an application to her at that moment would only increaſe the danger. What led me to form this opinion was her exceſſive courteſy, which I was not at this moment ſufficiently candid to ſet down to any other account than that of finding the readier means of betrayiug us. I was confirmed in this conjecture, when I deſcended ſoftly into the kitchen, and found the key taken from the door, which was doubly locked. I returned again into my chamber, and opened the ſhutters and the caſement; but, from the pitchy darkneſs, could form no opinion of the height from the ground, which I fancied to be conſiderable; and it would have been difficult alſo to have wreſted the bars, as we had no weapon of ſufficient ſtrength. I deliberated another moment; and the recollection of a thouſand frightful ſtories only ſerved to increaſe my apprehenſions. Again I crept to the door of theſe murderers; but all now was ſilence. I retreated again to my chamber; and, after having reflected that there were no means of reſiſtance, or hopes of eſcape, I determined on demanding from the hoſteſs what ſhe knew of her inmates, and acquainting her with my own diſcoveries. A moment of returning virtue aſſured me, that I had accuſed her unjuſtly; and I began to flatter myſelf, that cruelty and death could not lurk under a form which we had found ſo engaging: for, though ſhe had been a

widow for ſome years (as ſhe gave us a long detail of her own hiſtory), ſhe was ſtill young and beautiful. Leaving, therefore, my companion aſleep, and whom I did not wiſh to awaken, becauſe I knew that he could afford, by his advice, no means which I had not previouſly purſued, and his terrors could only have increaſed my own, I put off my boots, and ſtalked along to a flight of ſtairs at the end of the paſſage, to which I had attended her when ſhe left us. This led me to another paſſage; and I had flattered myſelf that I had found her chamber, when the wind through a broken caſement extinguiſhed my candle, and left me in profound darkneſs. I groped around, but could not find the door, but I found the window, and opened it. A flaſh of lightning at the inſtant diſcovered the impoſſibility of reaching the ground unhurt; and the ſtorm was ſtill increaſing. I leaned on the window for a few minutes; the village clock ſtruck one; and its nearneſs gave me ſome little comfort, though I found that the wind had favoured the ſound. The lightning became more frequent, and its glare directed me to the door I ſought. Liſtening at it, I heard nothing but deep ſighs, which appeared to proceed from ſome one who was ſuffering: I attempted to open it, when a man's voice convinced me that I had miſtaken the room. I groped my way back with difficulty, paſſing ſtill before this dreadful den, where I could hear nothing but the hard-drawn breath of thoſe who ſlept, which gave me farther aſſurance. As I approached my chamber, my fears led me to imagine that it had been viſited. I ſaw, indeed, no light, but, liſtening for a moment, I heard diſtinctly the footſteps as of a perſon without ſhoes: it was not my fellow-traveller, for I heard him breathe. I took out my knife, and graſped the candleſtick; for a ſmall piſtol I had in my pocket was uſeleſs from being unloaded. It appeared to me as if the perſon had concealed himſelf; for I heard no farther motion, and a tranſient view acroſs the room, from the light of the embers, which diſcovered nothing, ſeemed to favour my conjecture. I leaned againſt the wall, and could proceed no farther, for my agitation almoſt overcame me. All the horror of our ſituation ruſhed on my mind—in a frontier country, profeſſedly under no law but that of force, and alternately in the power of enemies, and friends as ſavage often as enemies—in a ſolitary houſe, where every thing was terrific—with murderers at my door, and even, as I apprehended, in my chamber—with no means of defence againſt the expected attempt, and no hopes left of eſcaping it, I gave *ourſelves* up for loſt, and was reſolved to await the event without any farther exertion. I remained in this ſtate of deſpair for a few minutes, when I reſolved on awakening my fellow-traveller, and called to him from the door of the chamber, which I had not yet entered. He was too wearied to be awakened; but the object of my immediate terror leaped from the oppoſite bed, and came towards me: it happily proved to be the houſe dog, who, finding that I had left the door open in my deſcent to the kitchen, had taken poſſeſſion of my bed. I found ſome protection in his company; and, after kiſſing him, re-lighted my candle, and went again in ſearch of the miſtreſs, whoſe chamber, in my firſt attempt, I had paſſed, not obſerving a little paſſage on my right which led to it. I advanced, and, conjecturing that I had been ſucceſsful,

lifted

lifted up the latch ſoftly, and entered. She was in a profound ſleep, which I took for a good omen, and ſat down by her bedſide, deliberating whether I ſhould awake her. The glare of the light, which I held cloſe to her face, to examine, whilſt ſhe had not the power of diſſimulation, whether it was that of a murderess, of which, after minute obſervance, I could not find a trace, awoke her. She ſtarted, and, I believe, for ſome moments attributed my viſit to very different motives from thoſe which brought me thither. I favoured her miſtake, though ſo injurious to my *loyalty*, till I found that I might ſafely communicate to her all my apprehenſions; and you may judge of the relief I obtained, when ſhe informed me, that, though the objects of my ſuſpicions were occaſional murderers, yet we were not the game they purſued. They were, ſhe ſaid, a party of ruffians, who follow armies to plunder the dead; and who, paying tribute to thoſe whoſe office it is to bury the ſlain, often put to death the wounded to have a legal claim on what they poſſeſs. The booty which the woman had exhibited, when ſhe mentioned the murder which caught my ear, was taken from an Auſtrian officer whom ſhe killed; and I found that the diſpute which I had attended to aroſe from a difference of opinion, whether their route ſhould be in the direction of the army of Flanders, from which they hoped a more profitable harveſt, or that to which they at preſent belonged." Vol. I. p. 188, &c.

The ſixth letter deſcribes the ſiege of Liſle by the Auſtrians. The author was informed that it was the occupation of children to run after the bombs, and take out the fuſees, to prevent the exploſion. "This was ſometimes the occupation of children, who, *in* crying Vive la Nation, which they believed to have the force of a charm, had ſoon loſt the ſenſe of danger. All theſe operations were made without *the ſlighteſt confuſion*, and generally *in* ſinging patriotic airs." If fifty or ſixty thouſand red hot balls could fall in a city ſo populous as Liſle *without the ſlighteſt confuſion*, all we can ſay is, that the inhabitants are a moſt wonderful people.

At p. 230, &c. we meet with a deſcription of the battle of Gemappe. Concerning this the author ſays, "The loſs of the enemy Dumourier computed at four or five thouſand; that of the French, at nine hundred, both killed and wounded. The numbers," he adds, "*I have reaſon to believe were more equal.*" On this we ſhall only remark, that we have reaſon to believe ſo too.

The third volume concludes with extracts from the correſpondence of Dumourier with the War Miniſter, in which the character of that vain but enterpriſing man is materially developed. From this correſpondence it appears, that he himſelf had no expectation of ſucceſs in Holland but by a coup de main, and that his coadjutors Miranda and Valence gave him little aſſiſtance, or even encouragement. The letters

written by the friend of Miſs W. are, we repeat it, entertaining; but they abound with many affected expreſſions, and lean ſo very ſtrongly to the ſide of French politics, as to diſqualify the writer, in our opinion, for the office of a correct and impartial hiſtorian.

The fourth volume opens with a prophecy; which, we are ſorry to ſay, the event has falſified. Marie Antoinette, ſays our author, is in no danger of ſharing the fate of her huſband. That fate, however, ſhe has ſhared, and the deed has inſcribed a page of infamy in the volume of French hiſtory, which no chemic power can efface. Her trial, ſuch as it was, excites our ſcorn and horror; her ſufferings, our tears; her dignified behaviour, our everlaſting admiration. Of the charges brought againſt her, not one was ſubſtantiated; and let it be remembered, that of the affair of the necklace, of which her enemies ſo long made a handle, not a word was mentioned, though every paper and document was at their command.

Miſs W., without any reſerve, condemns the unhappy Louis. The evidence of his guilt, ſhe ſays, is clear. To what evidence ſhe may, from her local ſituation, have had acceſs, we pretend not to determine, but hiſtory will certainly require ſomething more unequivocal than this lively young lady's unqualified aſſertion.

We learn, from this narrative, ſome new incidents relative to this horrid execution, in particular that the king, till the laſt fatal moment, expected an inſurrection of the populace in his favour, and that his confeſſor encouraged him in theſe vain hopes. To us this ſeems very improbable; how ſhould this be known? the confeſſor would hardly acknowledge it; and how elſe could it be aſcertained? We are told too that on the ſcaffold he entreated to be led before the Convention, as he had ſecrets to reveal of importance to the ſtate, and that ſome of the Guards who heard his declaration, cried Yes, let him go to the Convention; others ſaid No. All theſe emotions, however, if any ſuch there were, which ſeems extremely improbable, were ſoon terminated by the execrable Santerre, who called to the executioner to do his office.

It is aſſerted in p. 49, that after the ſacrifice of Louis on the altar of Equality, more than twenty thouſand emigrants had found means to return to Paris. But vigilant as thoſe in power have ſyſtematically proved themſelves againſt individuals of this deſcription, we feel ſome difficulty in admitting this aſſertion without correlative proof. The ſecond letter of this volume concludes with a character of Marat, to the truth of which all Europe has aſſented.

It was with the greateſt reluctance, ſays this young lady,

p. 90, that France beheld *us* (we preſume ſhe means the people of England,) in the liſt of its foes. Does Miſs W. really believe this? Were the pacific intentions of that infatuated people towards *us*, vindicated by their ſending emiſſaries hither to circulate their wild doctrines? By their welcoming, with open arms, thoſe turbulent ſpirits whom they knew to be obnoxious to our government, by their principles, or their crimes? We ſhould be ſorry to expreſs ourſelves with any thing like acrimony, but really our author ſeems to carry her complacency for her adopted friends, beyond the bounds of moderation, or of reaſon.

The conduct and deſertion of Dumourier is explained with much vivacity and intereſt, from p. 90 to p. 119, and many incidents are introduced which ſerve to illuſtrate the character of that extraordinary man. The author has ſometimes perplexed us by the uſe of the word *us*. In letters written in Paris, and with ſentiments certainly not very favourable to the intended interpretation of the term *us*, it carries with it a kind of ambiguity, which will probably perplex others, as we confeſs it has *us*.

At p. 141 we meet with a paſſage, which we think proper to tranſcribe. Speaking of the French, Miſs W. ſays, "preſuming on the ſincerity of the attachment to royalty, for which the deſtruction of thouſands was then meditating, they imagined it might be conſidered as an equivalent, if they offered the Queen in exchange for thoſe captives (the Deputies ſeized by Dumourier). I had little doubt, *at the time the offer was made*, but that it would have been thankfully accepted; and rejoiced that this unhappy woman was at length aſſured of her eſcape from the horrors which the Mountain ſavages had projected, and even prepared, at the fitted moment, to put into execution againſt her."

We Critics *are* a plain dealing people, and are apt ſometimes to be thought very impertinent in aſking for proofs. All we have to ſay to the above aſſertion is, that till we have ſomething like proof, that ſuch an offer was made, as the above paragraph mentions, we hope to be excuſed if we confeſs ourſelves perfectly incredulous.

We ſelect alſo, from p. 147, the following; at which, though we make no comment on it, we intreat permiſſion to ſmile: "A century ago the ſpirit of perſecution drove from France multitudes of its beſt and moſt induſtrious inhabitants, the Proteſtants; as the ſame ſpirit of fanaticiſm lately diſcovered in England by the "ſavages of Birmingham," againſt the *beſt informed and moſt valuable* of its citizens, the Diſſenters, is likely to promote from thence a ſimilar emigration."

Letter

Letter V, which concludes the fourth volume, is not written by Miſs W.; but we have no ſcruple in ſaying, that for hardihood of aſſertion, for ſuperficial and inconcluſive reaſoning, we know not where to find its equal. It conſiſts principally of an abuſe of Mr. Burke, alike feeble and violent. But for Mr. Burke, ſays this candid and charitable obſerver, and his aſſociates in France, Louis the 16th might now have reigned peaceably on his throne. Mr. Burke, when he found Mr. Pitt had gained the general confidence of the nation, looked out for an opportunity of making his peace with the court, and found it in the French Revolution. But to ſhow how inconſiſtent our writer is with himſelf, the ſame Mr. Burke, who in p. 218 is ſaid to have cauſed the ruin of Louis, is in p. 220 ſaid only to have produced *a momentary effect* by his eloquence. Much miſchief is imputed at p. 208 to the miſrepreſentations of our news-papers. No one it ſeems could form any adequate idea of the Revolution from Engliſh news-papers. The Morning Chronicle, however, it is ſaid, comes near to form an exception, and owes its ſuperiority *to the impartiality* and talents of its editors.

In recurring to Miſs W., we cannot help expreſſing the moſt unaffected regret, both with reſpect to the dangers which may at preſent menace her tranquillity, and for the neceſſity which our duty has impoſed of ſpeaking with leſs complacency of her performance than we could have wiſhed. We reſpect her talents, and believe her diſpoſition to be very amiable; but we have always deprecated the bias which has inclined towards thoſe who have eventually proved themſelves the enemies of order, and of virtue. If this young lady now ſuffers captivity in France, which we are informed is really the caſe, her own fate is the beſt commentary on the wild doctrines ſhe has vindicated, and on the people to whom ſhe has attached herſelf. She ſhould, however, have known, that the freedom ſhe has very imprudently allowed herſelf of cenſuring the perſons actually in power, could not be taken with ſafety, under a government, which, though it proclaims liberty, is more deſpotic than any monarchy at this moment exiſting in Europe. The Mountain and the Jacobins will not ſuffer themſelves to be cenſured with impunity, and theſe letters have the unfortunate quality of being dangerous to the writer as produced in France, and not likely to conciliate much favour or reſpect in the circulation they may obtain in England. If it be among the rights of women to diſcuſs political ſubjects, it may be, in particular times and ſituations, a point of prudence not to exerciſe it.

ART.

ART. III. *The Natural Hiſtory of Britiſh Inſects; explaining them in their ſeveral States, with the Periods of their Transformations, their Food, Oeconomy, &c. together with the Hiſtory of ſuch Minute Inſects as require inveſtigation by the Microſcope. The whole illuſtrated by coloured Figures, deſigned and executed from Living Specimens. By E. Donovan.* 8vo. 18s. Rivingtons. *

LINNÆUS, in enumerating the various entomological publications which had made their appearance ſince the preceding edition of his own Syſtema Naturæ, mentions a work "figuris bonis, deſcriptionibus inanibus." We do not think that if he had lived to the preſent day, he would have characterized the preſent publication in ſimilar terms, yet the following deſcription, which made its appearance in the firſt number, might have given ſome reaſon to apprehend it;

Phalæna Bucephala.
Buff-tip Moth.

"The delicate aſſemblage of beautiful down which cloath the upper wings of the Buff-tip Moth, is its chief recommendation; the hiſtory affords but little for obſervation, it is hatched from the egg in Auguſt, and in June following the fly is perfect.

Its beauty preſerves it not from the race of birds who purſue it from neceſſity, or from an innate deſire of cruelty and devaſtation; and whilſt happy in its apparent ſecurity, ranging the plain to experience the pleaſures of liberty, or to banquet in the nectareous profuſion of the vegetable kingdom, he becomes a dupe to his happineſs, his pleaſures at once fully, and he falls an unreſiſting victim into the devouring jaws of death."

This is exactly the manner in which the departed Mr. Barbut uſed to write; whoſe work, however, is far inferior to the preſent, which certainly poſſeſſes the merit of very neatly engraved and well-coloured figures, and is only blemiſhed by ſome of theſe injudicious attempts at an elevated ſtyle. We would, therefore, recommend it to the author to give in future plain deſcriptions, without attempting ſo high a flight. The paſſage was ſtill more faulty when it firſt appeared, but has ſince been corrected.

* Every periodical work, excepting Magazines, ſeems in juſtice to demand the notice of a literary journal when it obtains the ſubſtance of a volume; on this plan we ſhall proceed, tho' contrary to eſtabliſhed practice, and accordingly begin by noticing this beautiful work.

We

We ſhould likewiſe be guilty of injuſtice to Mr. Donovan if we did not acknowledge that many of the deſcriptions are free from the failing above-mentioned, and we may add that they ſeem to improve in the courſe of the work.

The figures, as we have before obſerved, are, in general, neat and well-coloured. There appears, however, in ſome of the plates a ſort of miſmanagement relative to the poſition of the inſect in its different ſtates. Thus in plate 6, the Chryſalis of Sphinx Filipendulæ is placed in a ſituation in which it never could poſſibly appear, and is beſides inveſted by a web ſuch as it never makes. It is evident, therefore, that this figure at leaſt muſt either have been framed from deſcription, rather than from nature, or if really drawn from nature, that it has been ſtrangely miſrepreſented.

Another very important objection, and which in a work of this nature is peculiarly unpleaſing, is, that inſects of the moſt widely diſcordant kinds are ſometimes figured on the ſame plate. Thus in plate 43, we have Papilio Hyale, and Meloe Proſcarabæus! The microſcopic figure of the Chryſis ignita on plate 7, is eminently beautiful. The ſame may be ſaid of Phalæna Groſſulariata, plate 4; Phalæna Salicis, plate 30; Papilio Iris, plate 37; Phalæna Prunaria, plate 21; Phalæna Caja, plate 15 (in this plate, however, the larva is ill executed,) Lucanus Cervus, plate 13; Phalæna Chryſorrhœa, plate 10, with many others, which might be particularized as very favourable ſpecimens of this publication. The whole, with the reſtrictions above mentioned, we have no heſitation in pronouncing a work both elegant and uſeful.

As the life of an inſect conſiſts in general of ſeveral diſtinct ſtages, its hiſtory cannot be ſaid to be truly known till all thoſe have been made the ſubject of obſervation: and an author, who deſcribes them for the inſtruction of the public, ſhould, if poſſible, in every inſtance, bring theſe together in one plate. We are aware of the difficulty of doing this in many claſſes; nevertheleſs, it is a point that ſhould be made, as far as may be practicable. In the Butterfly tribe, where the transformations are beſt known, we find Mr. Donovan uſually obſerving this method; but in his account of the Cicindela Campeſtris, annexed to plate 12, and in other places, we obſerve that, though he deſcribes the larva, he does not give any delineation of it. In ſome caſes he has given another ſtage of an inſect's life, in a plate ſubſequent to its firſt appearance, but the ſpecimens for delineation ſhould in general be completed for each inſect, before its hiſtory or repreſentation is undertaken. The author, it is evident, does generally propoſe this method to himſelf, and the only object of this obſervation

is

is to enforce adherence to it. As we have given one ſpecimen of a faulty deſcription, we ſhall conclude with another that is plain and good. Plate xiii.

"LUCANUS CERVUS.

STAG BEETLE.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, compreſſed, pectinato-fiſſile. Maxillæ extended ſo as to reſemble horns. Five joints in each foot.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Head and thorax black. Shells dark brown. Horns reſembling thoſe of a Stag, forked at the end, a ſmall branch near the middle on the inſide, moveable. Shells plain.

The Stag-Beetle is the largeſt coleopterous inſect we poſſeſs, but its ſize is inſignificant, when compared with thoſe of the ſame kind that inhabit hot countries or woodlands, as inſtanced in the *Scarabæus Hercules, &c.*

It is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed in this country by the moveable maxillæ, or jaws, that project from the head; they are of a dark red colour; and though brighter in ſome ſpecimens, are rarely of the beautiful coral appearance *Barbut* and other authors have deſcribed.

Coleopterous inſects in general are endowed with amazing ſtrength, and their arms are equally ſerviceable for *the* aſſault or defence. The antlers of this Beetle are carefully to be avoided by ſuch as attempt to deprive it of liberty; with them it ſtrips off the bark of oak trees, and attaches itſelf firmly to the trunk, thence extracting the liquor that oozes, with its tongue.

They are plentiful in June and July, in Kent and Eſſex, and in many other parts of Britain.

The females are known by their maxillæ being much ſhorter than thoſe of the males; they depoſit their eggs under the bark of old trees, either oak or aſh, and the food of the larvæ, or grubs, is the internal ſubſtance of the trunk, firſt reduced to a fine powder; they undergo transformation in this cell, and force a paſſage through the bark when perfect Beetles."

ART. IV. *Order before Anarchy; or, a Letter to a Friend: containing an Expoſition of the Principles levelled by Paine, and others, at the Overthrow of the Britiſh Conſtitution. To which is added, an Appendix upon the Death of Louis XVI.* 8vo. 4s. Parſons.

THIS is a very long letter, and, as it appears to the reader, an anonymous letter; for the author's name is no where prefixed, ſubjoined, or introduced. But we well remember that

that the advertiſements in the papers ſtated it to be the work of the Rev. J. Caſtley, of Jeſus College, Cambridge; and the advertiſer, doubtleſs, was duly authorized to iſſue that declaration. The letter amounts to a book, and not a ſmall one, for it conſiſts of 213 pages, beſides the appendix; yet it is written with all the licence of the epiſtolary ſtyle, and contains many very odd things, though certainly alſo ſome good ones. Mr. Caſtley attacks his antagoniſt Paine with great and not unmerited contempt of his powers of reaſoning, and knowledge of political ſcience; and of his method of paſſing off his ſophiſtries by the vehicle of a coarſe jeſt; but he alſo fails occaſionally, on his own part, through the deſire of being witty, or brilliant. The following confuſed cluſter of metaphors, compriſed in terms which are partly bombaſtical, and partly improper, affords a ſtrong proof of the latter ſpecies of failure, the former occurs too frequently to require exemplification. "The power of the million over the ſcore eſtabliſhes no principle of juſtice. If a book can be found to contain ſuch principles as theſe, ſuch a one is, *bonâ fide, a code of mob law.* It juſtifies the robber upon the road, and the pirate upon the ocean: ſuch drugs, when adminiſtered, would be found to poiſon the fountain of ſociety at the very ſpring; and, metamorphoſed by their baleful influence, ſhe would reſemble the ſhrub in tranſatlantic regions, beneath whoſe umbrage there is no approach, *through fear of the deadly drop.*" p. 21. The concluding expreſſions convey rather the idea of the modern contrivance for execution at Newgate, than any other definite ſenſe; for whether the *drop* means, as we ſuppoſe, the deadly droppings from the tree, or the fatal fall of the perſon under the tree, is perfectly ambiguous; it muſt, we ſhould conceive, mean one of theſe things, yet in neither caſe can the expreſſion be called proper.

Yet it muſt not be ſuppoſed from this or other inſtances of imperfect taſte and authorſhip that might be ſelected, that Mr. C. is a weak or unqualified antagoniſt to the preacher of anarchy.

Of the doctrines he maintains, he has given ſome of the beſt illuſtrations that have lately been produced; and upon thoſe he combats has made ſome very ſtrong attacks. He is profeſſedly a diſciple of Locke, whoſe doctrine of the ſocial compact he adopts, and not weakly defends. He is probably a ſound and able mathematician; and if we were to gueſs concerning a perſon of whom, except from this ſpecimen of his abilities we are totally ignorant, we ſhould preſume that having more livelineſs of diſpoſition than is commonly incident to perſons involved in mathematical ſtudies, he has excuſeably

cuſeably fallen into a perſuaſion that he has more wit and general taſte for compoſition than in fact belongs to him. No ſtronger proof of this miſtaken notion can be given than his unfortunate attempt at verſification in page 126, the very firſt line of which is defective in meaſure, by being too ſhort.

"Here lyes one, who lov'd the genial throne;"

and many others are no leſs faulty by exceſs, as

"He kept them at a diſtance, therefore, and they fed;"

beſides that they are marked throughout by a want of perſpicuity, and poetical turn. To reduce this *epitaph*, as it is called, *for the Dæmon of Reformation*, to any thing like a regular copy of verſes, the operation of Procruſtes would be neceſſary, to ſtretch the ſhort, and curtail the long, till they ſhould be reduced to ſome tolerable uniformity.

But, on the other hand, when the author adheres to ſubjects on which he has properly prepared his mind, he is reſpectable as a defender of truth. The following illuſtration of what a conſtitution is, in oppoſition to Paine's wild aſſertion, that England is without one, may be regarded as one of the happieſt that has been yet ſuggeſted.

"The collection of the definitions, axioms, and poſtulates, prefixed to the books of Euclid, may be called the conſtitution of the ſubſequent book. The propoſitions themſelves, which are elementary in their nature, and deduced from the body of intuitive truths prefixed by an exertion of the faculty of reaſon, may be compared to the body of laws, collected together as ſo many invariable rules, for future reaſoners to proceed by in their ſubſequent operations in the general walk of ſcience. Theſe propoſitions therefore, if true, depend upon the truth of the original body of elementary conſtitutional principles, or formal declarations of the rights of truth when ſpecified, as juſt laws will be found invariably to depend upon the elementary principles of equity and juſtice. Independent of the truth of the axioms, &c., the propoſitions could not have exiſted; but that they might have exiſted nobody can deny, without the appearance of the axioms in the book, whether from neglect or any other cauſe whatever: Nay, and even the axioms themſelves might have been deduced from the propoſitions *à poſteriori*, ſuppoſing they could ſtand the teſt of mathematical reaſoning. In viewing the fabric by piecemeal, they would be diſcernible as the foundation upon which it ſtood. The conſtitution of a country, therefore, is in like manner to be deduced from the laws, the forms of government, and the elementary ſprings of its legiſlative proceedings." P. 60.

In the enſuing page the author introduces his too much favoured weapon of ridicule, with more felicity than uſual:

"*Adeſte pueri:* Is it a plain pudding, or a conſtitution of a great

empire that is now defined in the following immortal paſſage in his *works?—A conſtitution is not a thing in name only, but in fact; it has not an ideal but a real exiſtence; and wherever it cannot be produced in viſible form*, (tremendous!) *there is none:* What a dreadful denunciation to the hearing of an hungry ſchool-boy, and what little demonſtration is requiſite to evince it to his belief, ſuppoſing *it* or *thing* means ſomething ſolid or eatable? But the true meaning is this: In England you have not a bit of paper blurred *à priori*, though there are excellent laws and government, with a moſt perfect ſyſtem of liberty, from which numberleſs volumes of excellent commentaries are deduced *à poſteriori.*"

The following comment on one of Paine's curious hiſtorical aſſertions is alſo worthy of notice.

"But a word or two about the marks of conqueſt, which Paine ſays, were bequeathed this country by William the Conqueror, and which he calls upon us ſo emphatically to efface by regeneration. His words are theſe: *William the Conqueror, and his deſcendants, parcelled out the country into charters, bribing ſome parts thus to hold the reſt in peace. This is the reaſon why they abound in Cornwall* (above all places in England) *the people were averſe to the conqueſt, and the towns were garriſoned and bribed to enſlave the country.* To which we reply, that there was not a ſingle borough in Cornwall ſubject to William the Conqueror; not a ſingle charter granted to them till near two hundred years after. (Vide Brady.) This happened firſt in the reign of Henry the Third, whoſe brother, Richard of Poitou, was created the firſt Earl of Cornwall. In this reign, charters were granted to the Corniſh, and writs were ſent to ſome of the burgeſſes, but not of Cornwall, to aſſemble them together for the ſake of pecuniary grants. Such boroughs as exiſted before the time of the Conqueror are to be found in the Doomeſday-Book: and it is much to be doubted whether he added one to the number already exiſting in England. Charters owe their origin to a much later period, and to thoſe Kings which reigned in England after the infuſion of the Saxon blood into the veins of Henry the Second. The word borough, or burgh, is itſelf of Saxon origin, ſignifying a place of privileged ſecurity. Corporations, Mayors, &c. come alſo under Paine's arrangements of the exiſting marks of the Conqueſt, and of the ignominous chartered monopolies: but the conſtitution of the whole of the aldermanic body is alſo of Saxon origin, and to be found in the body of Saxon laws, begun by Edgar and completed by Edward the Confeſſor. They were originally eligible by the people; as were alſo their Kings or Judges. Blackſtone obſerves, *till dear bought experience taught them the neceſſity of doing otherwiſe.* This body of men cannot be ſaid now to be eligible by the people, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the word, as they are elected originally out of the people, and by themſelves. Certain ſubordinate magiſtracies were aboliſhed at the Conqueſt by William, which were alſo of Saxon origin, but thoſe which we have mentioned remain. Chartered bodies in general owe their exiſtence to a Saxon example, as well as to a later period, all over the kingdom." P. 86.

On the ſubject of titular diſtinctions, and the law of primogeniture, two monſters in the opinion of T. Paine, Mr. Caſtley has many original and able remarks; and in page 99 very completely expoſes the inconſiſtency and folly of that writer's expreſſion, that "the titled perſon lives immured *within the Baſtile of a word*, and ſurveys at a diſtance *the envied* life of man." On the abuſe of the plea of nature in this diſpute, he very properly remarks, "But nature has made us equal, quoth the querulous philoſopher, and we ought to continue ſo. This is no reaſon at all; we are naturally born naked, and we ought not to continue ſo. The uſe of clothing is neceſſary to the bodily conſtitution: titular diſtinctions may be equally neceſſary to the exiſtence of a Britiſh conſtitution; and, if experience confirms it, arguments deduced from nature are inſignificant and puerile." p. 110.

There is ſomething amuſing, as well as curious, in the way in which the value of a majority is calculated, in the paſſage we here ſubjoin.

"It does not follow, that the greater is the number of the repreſentatives of a people aſſembled, [that] any given object is neceſſarily carried with a proportionably greater quantity of the national voice in its favour. In the Parliament of Britain there are five hundred and fifty-eight repreſentatives. Suppoſing all of them to be preſent, two hundred and eighty conſtitute a majority: two hundred and ſeventy-eight are therefore diſſentient. Wherefore the ruling voice may be expreſſed by $\frac{2}{558}$ or $\frac{1}{279}$. In the aſſembly of France, upon the ſuppoſition of its conſiſting of about twelve hundred members, the ruling voice may be expreſſed by $\frac{1}{600}$, a quantity which in value is equal to about the half of the preceding, as a greater number diſſents." P. 143.

Nor is the paragraph immediately ſubſequent, on the interference of the galleries in the Gallic Convention unworthy of notice.

"By caſting our eyes upon the proceedings of France, the country which in the preſent age is deſtined to be the parent of enormities of every kind, we ſhall behold another particular inſtance wherein the turbulent interpoſition of what may be called a portion of the people, is diametrically oppoſite to the liberty of individuals. If the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants at large, are the objects to be ſecured by repreſentation either directly or indirectly, whilſt employed upon ſo ſolemn an embaſſy, it is ſcarcely poſſible to conceive that the perſonal freedom of ſpeech at leaſt, and even perſonal inviolability in an extenſive view of the word, can be more juſtly claimed by any body of men than the repreſentatives themſelves. They claim it, indeed, in Paris, but are far from poſſeſſing it. Are not the debates continually ſubject to the interruption of the rabble in the galleries? Are not their murmurs or their plaudits ſufficient to cauſe any motion to be flung out of the aſſembly below, or to carry it

through the houſe, however juſt upon the one hand, or flagitious upon the other? The intereſts of all France are involved in this abuſe. The members themſelves are ſlaves, and therefore improper repoſitories of the liberties of other people. They aſſemble for the protection of thoſe concerns of their conſtituents, which to honeſt men are dearer than their own lives; but yet we ſee that their own reputations ſtand in need of protection; they cannot ſpeak their own ſentiments but under reſtraint, and even the boaſted ſupremacy of the Convention is evidently in ſubjection to the juriſdiction of the *canaille*."

It is not eaſy to characterize this very ſingular production by any general deſcription.

Sunt bona, ſunt quædam mediocria, ſunt mala plura,

is too ſevere a ſentence; by tranſpoſing two words in that line we ſhall, perhaps, make the neareſt approach to a juſt account;

Sunt *mala*, ſunt quædam mediocria, ſunt *bona* plura.

The table of contents divides the work into about eleven general heads; yet, under all theſe, is much want of method as well as of dignity. In the laſt ſection is a picture of a democratic aſſembly in England, which is not devoid of humour. The following aſſertion of one of the ſpeakers ſeems to us very happily expreſſed:

"For his part he did not believe, that France had any deſigns "that were inimical to the happineſs or proſperity of Britain, nor "any diſhoneſt views upon the bank of Amſterdam: he was of opi- "nion that ſedition had no-where exiſted, nor treaſonable intention "any-where: that no emiſſaries had been ſent over by France; and "that Kerſaint's ſpeech was all a forgery: that no ſocieties had been "held in London for any other purpoſe than mere chit-chat, and "that no ſeditious writings had been ſold at the fruit-ſtalls and ſlop- "ſhops; and, in ſhort, that every man was miſtaken all over the "kingdom, if he ſuppoſed that he had either ſeen, read, or heard "any thing derogatory to a wiſh for the perpetuity of the Britiſh "government." P. 203.

How often has the very ſubſtance of this paſſage been retailed in various aſſemblies!

The Appendix on the death of Louis contains paſſages which do honour to the abilities, as well as to the feelings of the writer: the following approaches to ſublimity. When Louis would have ſpoken at the place of execution, he ſays, "the flouriſhes of drum and trumpet rudely interpoſed; but HE was preſent at the ſcene, whoſe hearing cannot be deafened by the cannon's roar; for murder cries aloud!"—and with this we ſhall cloſe our account. Though T. Paine has been

been anſwered *ad faſtidium*, obſervations on general principles may always be of uſe, and many of theſe have been well urged by Mr. Caſtley, beſides thoſe we have here produced.

ART. V. *Poems. By Nathan Drake, M.D.* 4to. 5s. Johnſon.

A LIBERAL education, and the habit of liberal ſtudies, generally qualify phyſicians, in this country, for the purſuit of literary eminence, and frequently incline them to deſire it. The leiſures of ſuch men are uſually devoted to the Muſes, and thoſe maidens, as if bound in duty to reſpect the original connexion between the art of healing and that of ſong, have uſually attended to their invocations. Garth, Akenſide, Armſtrong, Smollet, Goldſmith, and many others, bear teſtimony to the truth of this obſervation, and even Sir Richard Blackmore, if he had added ſacrifices to taſte and criticiſm to thoſe he offered to the Nine, would have obtained a better place upon Parnaſſus, and have eſcaped immortal ridicule. To Dr. Drake alſo it is yet neceſſary to pay due attention to the deities neglected by the Knight; not that he offends ſo groſsly againſt them as that author was wont to do, but becauſe there are intermixed with his poetry ſeveral affectations and incorrectneſſes which degrade him from the rank he otherwiſe might hold. We underſtand he is ſtill young enough to retrieve any omiſſions of this kind, and we doubt not he will take in friendly part an admonition, which, if it flatter not at preſent, may point out the way to much more perfect fame. We ſhall with pleaſure produce thoſe proofs of poetical genius which lead us to hope ſtill higher things from the Dr's. maturer efforts, and at the ſame time interſperſe our candid remarks on what might or ſhould have been amended.

The volume opens with two odes, to Superſtition, and to Senſibility, which, as the advertiſement prefixed informs us, have appeared in public before, but are now much altered. Not having ſeen them in their former ſtate, we are not qualified to judge of their improvement, but we can without heſitation pronounce them to have merit in their reſpective ways. The plan of the Ode to Superſtition, is to deteſt and warn away the gloomy, noxious ſuperſtition, and to invite the fanciful ſuperſtition that is favourable to the dreams of poetry; theſe, with ſome degree of licence, and perhaps not with ſufficient clearneſs, the poet makes to be two diſtinct Goddeſſes, born of different parents. The opening of the Ode is ſpirited.

" Saw ye that dreadful ſhape? heard ye the ſcream
That ſtruck my trembling ſoul?
E'en now, e'en now, where yon blue lightnings gleam
Dread forms of horror ſcowl—
I know thee, Superſtition, fiend whoſe gloom
Deluſive clouds the mind,
Demon accurſt! from Nature's hideous womb
Of foul miſhapen kind,
Of ghaſtly Fear, and darkeſt Midnight born,
Far in a blaſted dale,
Mid Lapland's woods, and noiſome waſtes forlorn,
Where lurid hags the moon's pale orbit hail:
In the drear depth of whoſe gigantic ſhade,
The ſtream of infant blood
Damps the blue flame, and o'er th' unhallow'd glade
Hell's murky vapour breathes the conſcious wood."

The chief objections to this paſſage, which has yet poetical fire, is that the Deity or Demon is made to ſpring at once " from Nature's hideous womb," and from " Fear and Midnight." Now, in the firſt place, *hideous* is not a proper epithet applied to Nature, and in the ſecond, three parents are more than a full complement even for a demon. The concluding line is rendered very obſcure by the placing of the words. In our language the nominative and accuſative caſes being known chiefly by their ſituation, cannot often be tranſpoſed without much caution. We preſume the meaning is, " the conſcious wood breathes hell's murky vapour over the unhallowed glade."—A laboured pomp of ſounding words is another objection, which extends itſelf to the greater part of this ode, and ought to be avoided. If it be the modern, it is not the true ſublime. The other Goddeſs is thus addreſſed:

" 'Tis thee, O Goddeſs, thee I hail,
Of Heſper born, and Cynthia pale,
That wont the ſame rude name to bear,
Yet gentle all and void of fear."

The ſame name *ſuperſtition* is intended, but the deſign is not ſufficiently opened by the expreſſion to explain a thing ſo new, as two Goddeſſes of the ſame name yet of different parents. Eros and Anteros may, however, afford a precedent. The concluſion of the Ode is pleaſing:

" Theſe on the lonely Bard attend,
With him the mountain's ſide aſcend,
Or in the valley's lowly plain,
Rapturous breathe the melting ſtrain;
Theſe lift his ſoul beyond her clime,
To daring flights of thought ſublime,

Where,

Where, warm'd by Fancy's brighteſt fire,
He boldly ſweeps the ſounding lyre:
Come then, with wild flow'rs, come array'd,
O Superſtition, magic maid!
And welcome then, ſuggeſting pow'r!
At evening cloſe, or midnight hour."—

The author has throughout taken the liberty, which is rendered allowable by the practice of all our beſt poets, of mixing with the verſes of four feet, the Engliſh ſcazontics of three and a half; but we think that a ſingle verſe of this latter kind among ſeveral others, as this,

"Rapturous breathe the melting ſtrain,"

has a very bad effect, and ought not to be introduced. In ſome few inſtances in this Ode, the Dr. has neglected to give any regular meaſure to his lines; as,

"the charm begins, now ariſe—"

where the inſertion of *and* would have completed it.

"Glance they quick thro' the magic ſcene,"

is probably meant to expreſs the image by the ſound, but is not an allowable line.

The Ode to Senſibility is of a calmer kind, and riſes to no great flights of poetry, but concludes pleaſingly.

"Ah me! to thoughtleſs mirth aſſign'd,
If e'er I fail thy wounds to bind,
And leave the wretch to weep,
May I, in ſorrow, beg my bread,
And dead to joy, to pity dead,
In dull oblivion ſleep."

The lines immediately preceding this ſtanza, contain too cloſe an imitation of Gray.

"Dear to my humble breaſt art thou,
Dear as the ruddy drops that flow
From my afflicted heart."

But the great objection to this ode is, that the hero of it is Sterne, whoſe ſenſibility is now known to have been affected, "falſe and hollow." So that, whatever power his writings may have over his readers, he himſelf ought not to be celebrated for that in which, though he choſe to aſſume it, he was notoriouſly deficient.

Ode the Third, on the Ravages of *Gothic Architecture*, is ſo full of the modern ſublime of words; of bells, and barons, and ghoſts, and lightning, that we cannot venture among its

horrors to ſelect its beauties. It is really a ſtorm of words; but the images, ſetting aſide that verbal exaggeration which always fruſtrates itſelf, and produces the effect of littleneſs, are not ſtriking, or even new. The title alſo is obſcure, the Ravages of Gothic Architecture, ſeem rather to mean the ravages made by it, than thoſe it has undergone. The Ode to Night is too much in the ſame ſtrain, and the two travellers in the title are looked for in vain in the poem. Ode the 6th to Laura, opens with much too cloſe and palpable an imitation of Milton's "Sweet is the breath of Morn," &c. which occupies the chief part of the firſt ſtanza. Yet this ode has conſiderable merits, and of ſuch a kind as ſeems to prove, that the writer's talents turn rather to the pathetic than the ſublime. The following ſtanza affords a very favourable ſpecimen of theſe talents;

"Bleſt is the cottage youth at eve,
Who, whilſt the moonbeam lights the ſhade,
Shall in his faithful arms receive
The trembling, bluſhing, willing maid:
And bleſt is ſhe, that willing maid,
Who, all her blooming charms reſign'd,
Still finds, nor wiſh, nor vow betray'd,
For ſtill the favour'd youth is kind:
Ah! bleſt indeed, thus love repaid,
Bleſt is the youth who loves the maid,
And is belov'd again!
Tho' not for me, in Fate's dark round,
Not one ſuch flatt'ring ſcene be found,
Not one full pauſe from pain;
Yet, Laura, not for worlds on high
Would I the penſive pleaſure fly,
To dream, to muſe of thee, to fold mine arms, and ſigh."

The Ballads that follow have much merit, and particularly that of Arthur and Edith, in which a pathetic tale is told, the moſt part, with ſimplicity, and with much of the character of the ancient Ballad. As the meaſure of this, and the Fourth Ballad, is the ſame with that of the reſt, we do not exactly perceive why the author has, in theſe inſtances, divided his lines into alternate verſes of four and three feet, and in the others has printed them in long lines of ſeven feet. The divided form is certainly beſt; the other has hardly been practiſed ſince the publication of Albion's England. The long narrative contained in the Fourth Ballad has many beautiful paſſages, and intereſting. But in page 92, Edwin ſhould ſwear by the *rood*, not the *rude!*—On the whole we are happy to diſmiſs Dr. Drake's Book with praiſe; and to wiſh him further inſpiration, under the guidance of the Deities we recommended in the beginning of this article.

ART.

ART. VI. *The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A. some Time Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Collected from his private Papers and printed Works; and written at the Request of his Executors. To which is prefixed, some Account of his Ancestors and Relations, with the Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley, M. A. collected from his private Journal, and never before published. The Whole forming a History of Methodism, in which the Principles and Economy of the Methodists are unfolded, by John Whitehead, M. D. Author of the Discourse delivered at Mr. Wesley's Funeral. Vol. I.* 7s. Knight, Matthews, &c.

THIS publication commences with an advertisement, which is followed by a preface. The former relates, that Mr. Wesley having bequeathed all his manuscripts to Messrs. Coke, Whitehead, and Moore, to be burnt or published, according to their judgment, these gentlemen disagreed. The result was, that a committee of Methodist preachers assembled in conference at London, resolved that Dr. Whitehead should write and publish Mr. Wesley's life, according to certain terms, which the advertisement specifies. Of this life we have now the first volume before us. The other executors have also, it appears, published a life of Wesley. This we have never seen; our remarks, therefore, whatever they may be, cannot be supposed to have the smallest tinge of partiality or prejudice.

The preface commences with an apology for the delay of the work. This is imputed first to the "cruel and persevering opposition of some of the Methodist preachers;" and secondly, to the failure of the printer first employed. Dr. Whitehead expresses himself dissatisfied with the account which Dr. Priestley gives, of the mode in which the original papers relating to Mr. John Wesley, and published by Dr. P., were obtained. A letter of the late Mr. Badcock is inserted, which makes the matter somewhat mysterious. Dr. Priestley, when he sees this work, will probably not think it beneath him to satisfy Dr. Whitehead on the subject.

Dr. Whitehead's first volume is divided into two books. The first of these gives an account of Mr. Wesley's relations, and in particular of his great grandfather and grandfather Wesley, of his grandfather Annesley, of his father Mr. Samuel Wesley, his mother, and his most accomplished sister Mrs. Wright; of his brothers, Samuel and Charles Wesley. Before we enter more particularly into the merits of this publication, we pause *in limine* to say, that greatly respecting the

talents of the editor, and without anger, or any thing like contempt for the ſpirit which dictated ſuch ſentiments, we do not ſcruple to confeſs, that we are among the unenlightened; we are ſtill compelled to conſider, as cant phraſes, thoſe expreſſions to which we can affix no determinate ideas. That there may be no interruption, therefore, either to our readers, or ourſelves, in our progreſs, by our pointing out the peculiarities of phraſeology which perpetually occur, we acknowledge that ſuch paſſages, as the following, are ſometimes above our comprehenſion; at others offenſive to our ideas of common ſenſe.

"To-day Mr. Seward's couſin told us of a young lady, who was "here on a viſit, and had been deeply affected on Sunday night *under* "*the word*, ſeeing and feeling her need of a phyſician, and earneſtly deſired me to pray for her. After dinner I ſpoke with her. "She burſt into tears, and told us, ſhe had come hither thoughtleſs, "dead in pleaſures and ſin, and fully reſolved againſt ever being a "Methodiſt. That ſhe was firſt alarmed about her own ſtate, by "ſeeing us *ſo happy and full of love:* had gone to the Society, but "was not thoroughly awakened to a knowledge of herſelf, till the "word *came home* to her ſoul. That all the following night ſhe "had been in an agony of diſtreſs; could not pray, could not bear "our ſinging, nor have any reſt in her ſpirit. We betook ourſelves "to prayer for her; ſhe received forgiveneſs, and triumphed in the "Lord her God." P. 212.

"A man came to me and declared he had now received the ſpirit "of life; and ſo did a woman at the ſame time, which ſhe openly "declared at Weaver's-Hall. *We had great power among us* while "I diſplayed the believer's privileges from the eighth chapter of the "epiſtle to the Romans. On the 16th, I met between thirty and "forty Colliers, with their wives, at Mr. Willis's, and adminiſtered "the ſacrament to them; but found no comfort myſelf, in that or "any other ordinance. I always find ſtrength for the work of the "miniſtry; but when my work is over, my bodily and ſpiritual "ſtrength both leave me. I can pray for others, not for myſelf, "God, by me, ſtrengthens the weak hands, and confirms the feeble "knees; yet am I as a man in whom is no ſtrength. I am weary and "faint in my mind, continually longing *to be diſcharged.*" P. 222.

"October 11th, he preached for the firſt time in the open air "by night, in a yard belonging to a widow Jones. He obſerves, "The yard contained about four hundred perſons; the houſe was "likewiſe full. Great power was in the midſt of us. Satan "blaſphemed without, but durſt not venture his children too near "the goſpel, when I offered Chriſt Jeſus to them. The enemy "hurried them away, and all we could do, was to pray for "them." P. 226.

"There I reſted, and in a little time, fell into doubts and fears, "whether my ſins were really forgiven me, till I plunged myſelf "into the depth of miſery. I could not pray, neither had I any

"deſire

"desire to do it, or to read the word. Then did I see my own "evil heart, and feel my helplessness, so that I could not so much "as think a good thought. My love was turned into hatred, "passion, envy, &c. I felt a thousand hells my due, and cried out "in bitter anguish of spirit, "*Save Lord, or I perish.*" In my last "extremity I saw my Saviour full of grace and truth for me, and "heard his voice again, whispering, Peace, be still. My peace re-"turned, and *greater sweetness of love* than I ever knew before." P. 236.

"I rode back *in a glorious storm of* thunder, lightning and rain; "my spirit rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. He opened my "mouth again in the Society, and I spoke in much grief, of our de-"solate Mother, the Church of England. My heart yearns towards "her, when I think upon her ruins; and it pitieth me to see her in "the dust." P. 247.

Not to be particular in our account of Mr. Wesley's ancestors, we learn from Dr. Whitehead, that they were generally respectable and eminent for their piety and virtues. Mr. Wesley's father, the Rev. Samuel Wesley, was a man of parts and learning, and wrote several works. We are mistaken if a curious little volume, called Wesley's Maggots, much sought after by the collectors of Old English Poetry, is not the production of this gentleman: the present editor, however, makes no mention of this work. A translation by this Mr. Wesley from the Greek, which proves him to have possessed a truly classical taste, is inserted at p. 27. Mrs. Wesley also, the mother of Mr. John Wesley, is represented, and indeed appears by the specimens here given of her talents, to have been a very excellent and accomplished woman.

P. 62 introduces us to Mrs. Wright, sister of Mr. John Wesley; and here we feel ourselves inclined to pause, and exclaim in the words of Pope:

> Muse, at that name, thy sacred sorrows shed
> These tears eternal that embalm the dead.

The tale which is here told of this lady's sufferings, and the specimen here given of her talents, is so interesting and so impressive, that we could not easily excuse ourselves were we to insert only a mutilated extract.

"Mrs. Wright was her mother's tenth or eleventh child; and it has been said, that when she was eight years old, she could read the Greek Testament. From her infancy she was gay and sprightly, and extremely addicted to wit and humour. As she grew up, she indulged herself in these dispositions so far, as to give great uneasiness to her parents, and was often betrayed into little inadvertencies, which contributed, at least, to her future unhappiness in life. About the year 1724, or the beginning of 1725, a gentleman, respectable, so far as I can find, both for his abilities and situation in life, paid his addresses

addreſſes to her, and ſhe had a ſincere regard for him. But, from ſome circumſtance or other, he and her father diſagreed, and the affair was broken off. From a concurrence of circumſtances in the end of the year 1725, ſhe was induced to marry a perſon no way adapted to make her happy; being low and rude in addreſs, and much inferior to her in underſtanding; and he proved unkind to her. Her ſituation preyed upon her mind, her health and ſtrength gradually waſted away, and at length ſhe ſunk into a degree of melancholy that made her truly wretched. Moſt of her verſes which have been preſerved, though beautiful, and written in the true ſpirit of poetry, are ſaddened with an air of deep diſtreſs, which ſtrongly marks this ſtate of body and mind. The following addreſs to her huſband will give us ſome notion of his character, and ſhew us the true cauſe of her wretchedneſs.

Mrs. MEHETABEL WRIGHT *to her Huſband.*

THE ardent lover cannot find
A coldneſs in his fair unkind,
But blaming what he cannot hate
He mildly chides the dear ingrate;
And though deſpairing of relief,
In ſoft complaining vents his grief.
Then what ſhould hinder but that I,
Impatient of my wrongs, may try,
By ſaddeſt ſofteſt ſtrains, to move
My wedded, lateſt, deareſt love?
To throw his cold neglect aſide
And cheer once more his injur'd bride.
O! thou whom ſacred rites deſign'd,
My guide and huſband ever kind;
My ſov'reign maſter, beſt of friends,
On whom my earthly bliſs depends;
If e'er thou didſt in Hetty ſee
Ought fair, or good, or dear to thee;
If gentle ſpeech can ever move
The cold remains of former love,
Turn thee at laſt—my boſom eaſe,
Or tell me why I ceaſe to pleaſe.
Is it becauſe revolving years,
Heart-breaking ſighs, and fruitleſs tears,
Have quite depriv'd this form of mine
Of all that once thou fanci'dſt fine?
Ah no! what once allur'd thy ſight,
Is ſtill in its meridian height:
Theſe eyes their uſual luſtre ſhew,
When un-eclips'd by flowing woe.
Old age and wrinkles in this face
As yet could never find a place;
A youthful grace adorns the lines,
Where ſtill the purple current ſhines;

Unleſs

Unleſs by thy ungentle art,
It flies to aid my wretched heart:
Nor does this ſlighted boſom ſhew
The thouſand hours it ſpends in woe.
Or is it, that oppreſs'd with care
I ſtun with loud complaints thine ear,
And make thy home, for quiet meant,
The ſeat of noiſe and diſcontent?
Oh no! thoſe ears were ever free
From matrimonial melody.
For though thine abſence I lament,
When half the lonely night is ſpent;
Yet when the watch or early morn,
Has brought me hopes of thy return,
I oft have wip'd theſe watchful eyes,
Conceal'd my cares, and curb'd my ſighs,
In ſpite of grief, to let thee ſee
I wore an endleſs ſmile for thee.
Had I not practis'd ev'ry art
T' oblige, divert, and cheer thy heart,
To make me pleaſing in thine eyes,
And turn thy home to paradiſe,
I had not aſk'd, why doſt thou ſhun
Theſe faithful arms, and eager run
To ſome obſcure unclean retreat,
With fiends incarnate glad to meet,
The vile companions of thy mirth,
The ſcum and refuſe of the earth?
Who when inſpir'd with beer can grin
At witleſs oaths, and jeſts obſcene;
Till the moſt learned of the throng
Begin a tale of ten hours long,
Whilſt thou in raptures, with ſtretch'd jaws,
Crowneſt each joke with loud applauſe.
Depriv'd of freedom, health, and eaſe,
And rival'd by ſuch *things* as theſe,
This lateſt effort will I try,
Or to regain thine heart, or die:
Soft as I am, I'll make thee ſee,
I will not brook contempt from thee.
Then quit the ſhuffling doubtful ſenſe,
Nor hold me longer in ſuſpenſe.
Unkind, ungrateful as thou art,
Say, muſt I ne'er regain thy heart?
Muſt all attempts to pleaſe thee prove
Unable to regain thy love?
If ſo, by truth itſelf I ſwear,
The ſad reverſe I cannot bear;
No reſt, no pleaſure will I ſee,
My whole of bliſs is loſt with thee.
I'll give all thought of patience o'er,
(A gift I never loſt before)

Indulge

Indulge at once my rage and grief,
Mourn obſtinate, diſdain relief;
And call that wretch my mortal foe,
Who tries to mitigate my woe;
Till life, on terms ſevere as theſe,
Shall ebbing leave my heart at eaſe;
To thee thy liberty reſtore,
To laugh when Hetty is no more.

"The following beautiful lines ſeem to have been a mere extempore effuſion poured out from the fulneſs of her heart on the occaſion, and ſharpened with the keen diſtreſs of her hopeleſs ſituation.

Her addreſs to her dying Infant, September* 1728.

"Tender ſofneſs! infant mild!
Perfect, ſweeteſt, lovelieſt child!
Tranſient luſtre! beauteous clay!
Smiling wonder of a day!
Ere the laſt convulſive ſtart
Rend thy unreſiſting heart,
Ere the long-enduring ſwoon
Weigh thy precious eye-lids down;
Ah, regard a mother's moan;
Anguiſh deeper than thy own.
"Faireſt eyes, whoſe dawning light
Late with rapture bleſs'd my ſight;
Ere your orbs extinguiſh'd be,
Bend their trembling beams on me!
Drooping ſweetneſs! verdant flower!
Blooming, with'ring in an hour!
Ere thy gentle breaſt ſuſtains
Lateſt, fierceſt, mortal pains,
Hear a ſuppliant! let me be
Partner in thy deſtiny!
"That whene'er the fatal cloud
Muſt thy radiant temples ſhroud;
When deadly damps (impending now)
Shall hover round thy deſtin'd brow;
Diffuſive may their influence be,
And with the bloſſom blaſt the tree?" P. 62, &c.

The reader, who is fond of poetry, will be amply repaid by examining the other poems of this accompliſhed and unfortunate female, which are printed in Dr. Whitehead's volume.

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* The child died the third day after it was born. Private papers.

Mr.

Mr. Samuel Wesley, the elder brother of John, was distinguished as a scholar, and was the friend of Lord Oxford, Bishop Atterbury, and Mr. Pope. He was also respectable as a poet, and of no mean talents. He disapproved it seems of his brother's conduct, and of their manner of teaching the Christian doctrine.

We come now to the two great heroes of the drama, Messrs. Charles and John Wesley, and having already acknowledged our inability to comprehend much of the doctrine and language which occupy what remains of this volume, we shall presume that we sufficiently discharge our duty by confining ourselves to the plain narrative of the principal facts, which are here related, with very little of animadversion or remark.

Mr. Charles Wesley was educated at Westminster, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. It was with this gentleman that the appellation of Methodist first originated, *which* circumstance he thus describes:

"My first year at College I lost in diversions: the next I set myself to study. Diligence led me into serious thinking: I went to the weekly sacrament, and persuaded two or three young students to accompany me, and to observe the method of study prescribed by the statutes of the university. This gained me the harmless name of *Methodist*. In half a year (after this) my brother left his curacy at Epworth, and came to our assistance. We then proceeded regularly in our studies, and in doing what good we could to the bodies and souls of men."

It seems that at this period the friends of infidelity were much increasing at Oxford, which occasioned a programma against such daring innovations to be fixed up in most of the halls. The Dean of Christ Church would not allow this to be put up in the hall of his college. In 1735 Mr. John Wesley yielded to the solicitations made him by some respectable individuals to go to Georgia, as a missionary to preach to the Indians. His brother Charles accompanied him.

The interval from p. 108 to p. 376 is occupied by the description of Mr. Charles Wesley, his adventures in Georgia, his return to England, his labours as an itinerant preacher, and his death in 1788. To individuals of the same character and persuasion, this will doubtless be an interesting and important narrative, to us it presents the portrait of a man overcome by an enthusiastic zeal, and persevering in what to him seemed right in defiance of sufferings, dangers and disgrace. Candour forbids us to say less, our ideas of propriety will not allow us to say more. We greatly fear that the excess of this zeal has produced much dissimulation and hypocrisy, of which indeed the

the sensible editor professes himself aware, and reprobates them with proper severity, at p. 267. It may be easily supposed, what is indeed the case, that the advocates of Mr. Wesley's doctrines vindicate the idea of *a particular providence*; there is certainly no other dogma which can possibly reconcile what is in this work told of individuals, *called* to the gospel at particular moments, situations, and places. It certainly was this idea which inspired Mr. Wesley with confidence, and gave his labours the success they found; *labours*, compared to which all that the Methodists of the present day undergo, are mere trifles. He died March 29, 1788.

The account of Mr. John Wesley commences at p. 375, and every incident of his early life is traced with indefatigable diligence. When he was not six years old, he was near losing his life in a fire, which consumed his father's house: the particulars of this calamity are related at p. 377, in a letter from his mother to the Rev. Mr. Hoole. He was educated at the Charter-House, from whence, in 1713, he went to Christ Church, Oxford.

Fearful as we may be of protracting this article to an undue length, we cannot avoid the opportunity of adorning our page by the insertion of the following lines, written by Mr. John Wesley when at college.

From the Latin.

" As o'er fair *Cloe*'s rosy cheek,
Careless a little vagrant pass'd,
With artful hand around his neck
A slender chain the virgin cast.

As *Juno* near her throne above,
Her spangled bird delights to see;
As *Venus* has her fav'rite dove,
Cloe shall have her fav'rite flea.

Pleas'd at his chains, with nimble steps
He o'er her snowy bosom stray'd:
Now on her panting breast he leaps,
Now hides between his little head.

Leaving at length his old abode,
He found, by thirst or fortune led,
Her swelling lips that brighter glow'd
Than roses in their native bed.

Cloe, your artful bands undo,
Nor for your Captive's safety fear;
No artful bands are needful now
To keep the willing vagrant here.

While

Whilſt on that heav'n 'tis giv'n to ſtay,
(Who would not wiſh to be ſo bleſt)
No force can draw him once away,
'Till death ſhall ſeize his deſtin'd breaſt."

Many ſubſequent pages are employed in giving an account of Mr. Weſley's preparation for entering into holy orders, and of the correſpondence betwixt him and his mother, which abundantly mark the amiable propenſities and accompliſhments of both. The advice his reſpected parent gives him, with regard to the exerciſe of poetical talents, deſerves to be recorded—" Make poetry ſometimes your diverſion, never your buſineſs."

The account of the origin and application of the term Methodiſts has before been given; it is repeated, with various other particulars, at p. 420, &c. and the proceedings of the firſt Methodiſt Society, during the interval from 1722 to 1735, are explained with little regard to ſtyle or ornament, but in a ſimple and intereſting manner. The exact ſimilitude between this gentleman's life and his brother's, will exonerate us from the neceſſity of entering into it with any degree of minuteneſs. Ardent zeal, and unwearied perſeverance, were the characteriſtics of both: both were individuals of humanity and virtue, and greatly as we differ from them in opinion with reſpect to the means which they purſued, we are very ready to believe and allow that the end they had in view was laudable. This volume concludes with a repreſentation of Mr. Weſley's being ſent to Georgia as a miſſionary. The remainder of the work, it is ſuppoſed, may ſoon be expected.

ART. VII. *Sixteen Sermons on various Subjects and Occaſions. By George Horne, D.D. late Biſhop of Norwich.* 8vo. 5s. Robinſons.

IN reviewing theſe ſermons, the predominant ſentiment of our minds was a melancholy regret for the loſs of the learned and amiable prelate whoſe name they bear. Praiſe from us is almoſt ſuperfluous, and critical animadverſions, even on the ſtyle and compoſition of a writer, whoſe mind ſeems to have been fraught with the moſt exalted piety, would appear trifling and unſeaſonable. To thoſe, however, who knew not the merit or the worth of Biſhop Horne, except from his works, we may obſerve, that theſe ſermons breathe the ſame ſpirit of Chriſtianity, the ſame ſteady zeal for the eſtabliſhed Church of England, and the ſame attachment to its more appropriate

doctrines, that his other writings inculcated; which indeed his whole life exemplified.

It would be difficult to find the ſame warmth of ſentiment and ardent devotion to the Church without favouring, perhaps, in ſome degree of bigotry, and ſuperſtition; but in him nothing of the ſort appears; at leaſt, to us: we contemplate him as a great and good man, ſtedfaſtly attached to his principles, and earneſtly deſirous of communicating that calm, but exalted happineſs to others, which he derived from them himſelf.

One of the greateſt excellences in a writer on practical religion is Sincerity; it operates as a ſort of pleaſing charm on the mind; it is not eaſy to define diſtinctly in what it conſiſts; but, like the blending tints of nature, it ſpreads through the whole, and gives an intereſt and grace which no art can ever hope to imitate. This diſtinguiſhed beauty will appear in every page of Dr. Horne's Sermons; not but that he ranks far above the ordinary writers of his day, if we conſider only his genius and his learning, his rich and abundant fancy, and the eaſy, unaffected eloquence of his ſtyle.

We have only to add, that theſe ſermons are chiefly on occaſional ſubjects, and that moſt of them (as the title intimates) have been already publiſhed ſingly. The following, however, is an extract from one that, if we miſtake not, is now publiſhed for the firſt time. It was preached at St. George's, Bloomſbury, before the Governors of the benevolent inſtitution, for the delivery of Poor Married Women at their own habitations.

"God could have ordained that all ſhould have been rich. But he has not ſo ordained. Poverty, with every other evil, came in, upon man's tranſgreſſion. The alteration, which then took place in the earth, rendered labour neceſſary. If none were poor, none would labour; and if ſome did not labour, none could eat. Difference there muſt be in rank and order; and the rich are not of more ſervice to the poor, than the poor to them. Equality of condition could not ſubſiſt by the conſtitution of nature, as the caſe has ſtood ſince the fall. It muſt be effected by a new way; by the diſpenſation of love and charity. The indigence of ſome muſt be helped by the ſuperfluity of others. "The poor ſhall never ceaſe out of "thy land," ſays the God of Iſrael to his favoured people; "there-"fore, I command thee, ſaying, Thou ſhalt open thy hand wide to "thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy, in thy land *." An opportunity of being bleſſed is offered to the wealthy, and they ſhould take particular care not to let it paſs them unregarded; for, "Bleſſed "is the man that conſidereth the poor and needy." In the ſight of God, we are all poor. "He openeth his hand," and from it we

* Deut. xv. 11.

receive,

receive, both for our bodies and our ſouls, food and raiment, medicine, liberty, and joy. Our Saviour himſelf, rich in the poſſeſſion of all things viſible and inviſible, yet for our ſakes became poor; he has directed us, in the perſons of the poor, to behold him as preſent, and when they ſolicit our charity, to beſtow it accordingly. On the behalf of poverty, more cannot be ſaid.

"But it is peculiarly afflictive, when it falls upon the weaker ſex. At the ſight of *them* in diſtreſs, few hearts are ſo hard as not to relent, and ſhew mercy and compaſſion. Formed originally from man, to man they of courſe look up for ſupport. It is his duty, and, in all civilized nations, it has ever been his glory to afford it. Their claim upon us is indeed a juſt one. They were created as help-mates, and through life are found to be ſuch. From the cradle to the grave, from the ſwaddling-clothes to the winding-ſheet, we are indebted to their good offices; offices which can with propriety be performed by them alone. By them is the burden of cares domeſtic and œconomical taken off from us. The tenderneſs and ſympathy of their nature alleviate our ſorrows, their affection and fidelity double our joys."

We thus take our leave, for the preſent, of the worthy Prelate with unaffected ſorrow, not knowing when, in all points, we may look upon his like again.

ART. VIII. *The Minſtrel*; *or, Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed Perſonages in the Fifteenth Century.* 3 vols. 12mo. 9s. Hookham *and* Carpenter.

AMONG the numerous literary bantlings of Miſs Lee's celebrated novel, the Receſs, the work before us bears the moſt ſtriking reſemblance to its parent. Yet on this, as on every other occaſion, we ſhall not fail to enter our proteſt againſt the common but dangerous practice of interweaving fictitious narrative with hiſtorical fact;—a practice, which however early adopted, and however ſanctioned by high authority, we cannot but conſider as prejudicial to the cauſe of truth at leaſt, if not to that of virtue.

It is with reluctance that we feel ourſelves thus obliged to decide the previous queſtion in diſfavour of our little Minſtrel; to the witchery of whoſe harp, if we were inſenſible, we muſt be fiercer than the fierceſt Yorkiſt or Lancaſtrian, whoſe "high heroic deeds" ſhe celebrates. With far more pleaſure do we bear teſtimony to the elegance of language, the nice diſcrimination of character, and the moral and even pious ſentiments conveyed in this very pleaſing ſtory; the incidents of which (chiefly of the pathetic kind) are managed with ſingular addreſs and felicity: where we find the brave and gallant Edward of York, who in our early years engaged

our affections, and where we bow with due veneration to "Henry's holy ſhade." Even the ſlight ſketch of the character of Edward Prince of Wales, ſon of Henry and Margaret, is drawn with more than a common degree of ſpirit and ſucceſs.

The intereſt of the ſtory is wonderfully well kept up from the commencement to the cloſe of the book; and the cataſtrophe, alike conſiſtent with moral and poetical juſtice, charmed us, as equally natural, affecting, and unexpected.

The characters of St. Julian and his ferocious ſon are exquiſitely painted. We muſt confeſs, had we been in the ſituation of the "wee, cow'ring, tim'rous" * Eleanor, we ſhould have made our eſcape a little ſooner than ſhe did from the teeth and claws of Philip.

The recovery of Saint Maur to life, after being ſo long ſtark dead on the field of battle near Wakefield, is perfectly aſtoniſhing; and, to ſay the truth, ſomewhat miraculous. If ſuch reſtorations are practicable by ſuch means, we ſhould be tempted to recommend to the worthy ſocieties for the reſtoration of ſuſpended animation, to try, in any difficult caſe that may occur, the effect of a pleaſure-cart in the croſs roads of Northamptonſhire, as a moſt powerful engine of reviviſcence.

We have often followed the route of St. Maur, and imagine the roads to be pretty much in the ſame ſtate as they were when he travelled on them in the year 1460. They are indeed what a great lawyer once called *Feathered* Roads, not from their ſoftneſs, gentle Reader! but, becauſe they are fit only for the fowls of the air to paſs over.

The anachroniſms in this work are few in number, and too trifling in their nature, to merit animadverſion; and the manners and coſtumi of the fifteenth century are obſerved with the utmoſt attention, and with good effect. We do not find the heroine of this performance attuning her harp to the dulcet ſtrains of Metaſtaſio †.

Among the epiſodes, which are perhaps too numerous for a work of this kind, we particularly admire that of Philippa and her family; the tragical ſtory of James the Firſt of Scotland; and the very pleaſing and characteriſtic tale of the conqueſt of France by the hero of Agincourt, as related by the veteran ſoldier.

In the introduction to this work, the author very properly

* Burn's.

† This is actually the caſe in the ſingular novel of Vancenza, the ſtory of which is likewiſe laid in days of old.

guards

guards againſt any miſconception of her principles, from her manner of handling certain intereſting and delicate political topics; but we will give her own words.

"In a moment pregnant with danger, and general alarm, as it is the known property of fear ſo to diſtort and magnify every object, that even the harmleſs mole ſeeking a habitation, may be miſtaken for a treacherous pioneer; and as all men are ſtepping forth to declare their principles, many probably as obſcure and inſignificant as herſelf; on the juſt conſideration that the ocean is but an aggregate of ſingle drops, the *authoreſs* * of the following pages thinks there will be no impropriety in declaring, that, though neceſſarily led, by the perſonages of her drama, curſorily to introduce ſome ſubjects lately much agitated, and oppoſe opinion by opinion, yet, ſo far was ſhe from intending to join her feeble voice to either of thoſe parties which, at preſent, divide a large proportion of Europe, that her novel was written before thoſe parties had diſplayed themſelves.

"A friend to freedom, but an enemy to licentiouſneſs, ſhe contemplates in the happy conſtitution of her native iſland, the beſt exiſting form of government, for promoting the one, and checking the other. That other nations, groaning under the yoke of deſpotiſm, ſhould ſeek to relieve themſelves from the intolerable preſſure, ſhe cannot be ſurpriſed to ſee; and if ſuch revolutions are effected upon liberal principles, conducted with honour and humanity, ſhe will not dare to cenſure. But that a native of Britain, whoſe conſtitution might form a model for the new legiſlators of other nations, deſirous of framing the minds of their ſubjects, at once, to virtue and freedom, that *he* ſhould wiſh to throw off the mild government of its king, free himſelf from the ſalutary reſtraint of its laws, ſubvert all order, annihilate all ſubordination, that he may ſubject himſelf, his deareſt intereſts, his property, and his life, to the caprice of a lawleſs mob, cannot fail of being matter of amazement to every thinking mind—muſt be deemed the moſt glaring inſanity. Far be it from the author of THE MINSTREL, to ſpread ſuch a deteſtable mania, or contribute to its baneful effects."

The battle of Wakefield, and the death of Richard Duke of York, are thus deſcribed:

"By this time intelligence was received in London of Margaret's appearance in the north; but the numbers which reſorted to her were ſo far from being exaggerated by report, as is uſual, that the duke of York regarded it as a petty inſurrection, which he determined to quell in perſon; and for that purpoſe ſet out from London, with the earl of Saliſbury, and about five thouſand men only; leaving orders for his ſon, the earl of March, to conduct the reſt of the army into quarters of refreſhment in Wales, and afterwards join him in the northern provinces.

"As he advanced, ſome flying reports reached him of the queen's ſucceſs in levying forces; but when he arrived in the vicinity of

* We do not acknowledge this word.

Wakefield, he received certain intelligence that ſhe was upon the full march to meet him, at the head of twenty thouſand men. It would have been madneſs to have encountered ſo unequal a force; he therefore, by the advice of Saliſbury, threw himſelf into his own caſtle, of Sandal, which was ſituated in the neighbourhood, with an intention to remain there till the earl of March could advance to his aſſiſtance; for the queen had no artillery, and it was not probable that, without it, ſhe could make much impreſſion on the fortreſs, before he was re-inforced.

"But this was cold and prudent counſel, which it was the intereſt of Margaret to provoke him not to purſue. She ſaw with tranſport the enemy of her houſe, the deſpoiler of her dignities, the author of her baniſhment, her wanderings—the parent of a thouſand inquietudes, a thouſand mortifications—ſaw him withheld from her vengeance but by the thin barrier of a caſtle wall; and with infinite artifice ſhe ſpread all her toils to tempt him thence. Taunting meſſages were reiterated to pique him to come forth; and he was repeatedly told that all his former warlike glories were tarniſhed by thus taking ſhelter behind the walls of a fortreſs, and reſigning the palm of victory to a woman.

"The ſpirit of York, warm and ardent in war, as moderate in peace, could ill brook the ridicule and inſults of Margaret; but the counſels of his chiefs, and his own remaining prudence, ſtill withheld him from meeting her in the field. The queen, finding he was not to be provoked, pretended to be wearied of the ſiege, and deſirous of getting to London; ſhe therefore put her army in motion, detached fifteen thouſand of her troops forward; but with orders, when they had reached a ſmall diſtance, to halt behind an eminence where they could not be ſeen from Sandal caſtle; part of them were to re-inforce her, if the duke could be brought to an engagement; and part wheel round, attack his rear, and cut off his retreat. She with her few forces, remained before the caſtle, and repeated her inſults.

"The duke was completely deceived, as well as the veteran Saliſbury; the ſmall army poured from the caſtle, as they imagined to certain conqueſt; nor perceived the ſnare till they were too far entangled to recede; for the troops in ambuſcade, by a rapid movement, placed themſelves between the duke and the caſtle, and attacked his rear; whilſt the remainder of the detachment overwhelmed him in front.

"Himſelf and Saliſbury, like two lions in the toils, indignant, furious, left no method untried which long converſe in arms, with the moſt daring courage which deſpair could ſuggeſt, to extricate themſelves; but in vain *.—Overpowered by numbers, their veteran troops every where gave way—a general ſlaughter enſued: Saliſbury fell in the field; and York, by a more cruel deſtiny, was taken alive, and led to Margaret, to glut her furious revenge.

"A tent had been pitched for the queen on an eminence where ſhe could view the battle, and ſhe had choſen to take Eleanor with her, very contrary to our heroine's inclinations, who would rather have

* This ſentence is, by ſome means, incomplete.

remained

remained with the prince; for he, being taken ill in the night, had been left in his tent, with a ſufficient guard to protect him. All the nobles were engaged in the purſuit of the routed army, and lord Clifford alone was with the queen, he, who in cold blood, after the battle, had murdered the earl of Rutland, ſecond ſon of York, and had brought the bloody tokens to Margaret, as an acceptable preſent to her ferocious ſpirit, he himſelf having vowed on the York family a vengeance almoſt equal to her own, in revenge for the death of his father, who was ſlain with many circumſtances of cruelty, at the battle of St. Albans. Clifford had juſt told his bloody tale to the queen and Eleanor, and was yet exulting in his inhumanity, when ſome ſoldiers led in the captive duke.

"Margaret received him with ſavage rapture—her greedy and laughing eye devoured his features, and ran over him with horrid joy, as the object on which ſhe would ſatiate all the furies of her revenge. She gave her tongue an unbridled looſe to every ſcoff, taunt, and expreſſion of ridicule, that a malignant and rancorous heart could ſuggeſt, and a poignant wit edge to lacerating keenneſs.—She ſet on his brows a paper crown, and in mock humility paid him the homage of majeſty;—and, to compleat his torments, ſhe toſt in his face an handkerchief, dipt in the blood of his favourite Rutland.

"This was too much.—All the reſt he had borne with a ſilent and dignified fortitude, that blunted the ſhafts of her malignance—but this was ſtretching the rack beyond all human endurance.

"He caught the handkerchief ere it fell—it was ſtill warm with the blood of his darling—he looked at it with unutterable anguiſh, and caſt his eyes up to heaven, whilſt his heart ſeemed burſting with agony. The ruthleſs queen and Clifford triumphed in having at laſt diſcovered the avenue of torture to his ſoul.

"Humanity would ſuffer too much were I to draw the ſcene at full length.—Suffice it then to ſay, that in words broken, convulſive, and at firſt ſcarcely articulate, he found expreſſion for his feelings; and retorted on his mercileſs perſecutors ſo forcible, and pointed a reproof, that the queen, all pale with rage, had no other reply to make than by the point of her dagger, and was aſſiſted in the horrid anſwer by Clifford.

"Like hungry tigers, eager and thirſting for blood, they flew on him, and by repeated ſtabs on his noble breaſt, brought him bleeding to the earth. He preſſed the precious relique of Rutland to his dying lips, and with a deep groan expired.

"Off with his head," cried the queen;—"ſee that the crown be "put upon it, and let it be placed on the gates of York, beſide that "of the hoary-headed villain Saliſbury, that York may overlook "York." Vol. I. p. 190, &c.

We have no heſitation in pronouncing as our opinion, that this work is the performance of a very young, and probably, as it ſtates, of a female writer. Be that as it may, we ſee marks of more than common abilities, and of genius, which may be ſtill further expanded and meliorated by experience. If the

imagination must be fed with these specious fictions, a question which we fear is already decided in the affirmative, we cannot but rejoice when the task of gratifying a numerous class of readers, in their favourite study, falls into such hands as those of the author, whether young or old, male or female, of THE MINSTREL.

ART. IX. *A Picturesque Tour through Part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, containing new Remarks on the present State of Society, Remains of ancient Edifices, &c. with Plates, after Designs by James Stuart, Esq; F.R.S. and F.A.S. and Author of the Antiquities of Athens. Written by an Italian Gentleman.* 15s. Faulder. Small Quarto.

OUR duty compells us to remark, that this volume introduces itself to notice in an abrupt and questionable manner. We are told in the title page, that it *is written by an Italian Gentleman*, but there is nothing like a preface to say who the Italian gentleman is; or, whether the original was in Italian, of which this is a translation, or when and by whom it was translated. We are necessarily enemies to every thing wearing the aspect of delusion or fraud; and though we are not forward to think, that the name of an eminent publisher would be prefixed to any imposition on public curiosity, we are rather surprised that experience of the fastidiousness of Critics, should not have suggested the propriety and necessity of being a little more circumstantial in the publication of a book of fifteen shillings value. We repeat the word value, because we do not think the volume before us *remarkably* dear at that price. It is printed on beautiful paper, the letter-press is entitled to every commendation, even in the present improved state of this art, and the purchaser will find six elegant and interesting plates.

The work before us consists of fifty-three letters, which we presume to have been written from the different places whence they are dated, in the years 1788 and 1789. The first four describe Palermo and Agrigentum; the three following, Malta and Argentiere. Letters 8, 9, 10, and 11, are from Salonica. Letters 12 and 13 speak of Sciato and Zea. Athens occupies the seven which succeed. The next four are given to Smyrna. Letters 25 and 26 are from the Dardanelles. Constantinople supplies the materials for the following fifteen: Mycene, Gibraltar, Tunis, Carthage, Tripoli, Toulon, Marseilles, Leghorn, and Sardinia, conclude the volume.

The

The different subjects of these letters are necessarily familiar to every classical reader, but they nevertheless involve much, in which the cause of taste and literature is interested, and curiosity hastens to every new publication concerning Greece, and its islands, with unabated eagerness. The author of these travels, whoever he may be, seems to have pursued a track not very different from our countryman Chandler, and Savary also has obliged the public with an agreeable account of many of the places which this volume describes; but this, nevertheless, will be found an agreeable book, and though not recommended by much pretension to novelty, it certainly is not without its portion of entertainment.

Palermo has been so agreeably described by Brydone, that it would not perhaps be doing proper justice to the author, or compiler, to select a specimen of his work from this part of it; this also is the case with respect to Agrigentum and Malta. We therefore make Salonica our first resting-place, and introduce an extract from the 9th letter, for the reader's amusement.

"You know that idiots make their fortunes in Mahommedan countries, or at least live very much at their ease, without being obliged to work for their bread. In one corner of the coffee-house was a negro woman sitting upon a mat, naked, or at least nearly so; she was very old, and frightfully ugly, but of this she was not sensible: she swallowed every thing offered to her, even tobacco, which shewed that she had really lost that reason which the gods, says an ancient, gave us in a fit of anger. She had no cares, however, and but few wants, which were even anticipated by the humanity of her protectors. She had been supported by the piety of true believers ever since she was ten years of age. I saw likewise a madman amusing himself with caning the Janisaries in the street. This respect of the Mussulmen for maniacs often extends even to adoration. On this occasion I shall relate to you a story from the *Bibliotheque Orientale* of Herbelot.—A caliph of Bagdad, having heard that there was a madman who pretended to be the Deity, ordered him to be brought before him, to examine whether he was really insane, or an impostor. For this purpose he thus addressed him: A few days ago a man was brought before me, charged with counterfeiting insanity, ad wishing to pass as an envoy from heaven: I committed him to prison; and the consequence was, that he was tried, and condemned to lose his head. The fool immediately replied: You acted as one of my good and faithful servants: your conduct is to me highly agreeable; for I did not bestow the gift of prophecy on that wretch, nor did he receive any mission from me. On hearing this, the caliph was almost ready to fall down on his knees and adore him, for the Turks believe that such people are inspired by the Spirit of God. This idea may lay claim to the sanction of antiquity, and is to be met with, at least to a certain degree, even in polished societies, as well as among savage tribes. Does this

this arise from an idea that the loss of reason is to be accounted a happiness reserved alone for the favourites of heaven? or do the Turks think that these people resemble those gods, who, according to the Pagan mythology, were not remarkable for their wisdom?" P. 38.

We pass over the account of Athens, and solicit the attention of our readers to the following account of the inhabitants and manners of Smyrna:

"Smyrna is a pleasant spot to a foreigner who travels either for instruction or amusement, as agreeable society is to be met with, both in the town and the country, where diversions of every kind may be found. The consuls and merchants every night give *avant-soupers*, in which the charms of social intercourse are heightened by those of dancing and singing. The women of quality here, unite the character of faithful wives to that of tender mothers: you would believe them to be the same Homer has described. Their chief employment is embroidery, in which they excel. Several of the young ladies draw neatly; and the greater part of them play on the forte piano, or the guitar. Besides their own language they speak French, and some of them understand English and Italian. Mrs. B. who has travelled a good deal, is mistress of both these languages. It is difficult to say, whether she possesses more sensibility or wit. Metastasio, who knew her at Vienna, found many charms in her conversation, and had a great esteem for her. This poet made her a present of his works, to which she is so passionately attached, that she has learnt the finest passages by heart. Her talents, however, have not inspired her with that vanity and self-sufficient air so insufferable in most women who dabble in literature. In what terms am I to describe her sisters? They possess both beauty and wit, two powerful talismans which never fail to charm; and whoever visits these ladies, must consequently become enamoured of them. The Miss W—— are all amiable young ladies. Modesty and the graces seem in them to have peculiar attractions. A Miss Am——, whose name is expressive of the passion she inspires, without being beautiful, possesses a *je ne sçai quoi* which fascinates more than beauty itself. Her paleness, the mild radiance of her fine eyes, and her air tending to a soft melancholy, but too well announce the sensibility of her heart. Not to love her, one must never have seen her. And who would not be captivated by the vivacity of Miss B——?

The picturesque dress of the Greeks serves as a relief to their beauty. Their mode of confining the bosom, however, does not prevent it from rising to the sight, which reminds me of these two verses of Dante:

> Vedeansi le lor poppe a dondoloni
> Uscir del sen che parean ventri vani.

In general they have very large breasts; and I am surprised that, among the many things they inherit from their ancestors, they have lost the secret of preventing their growth. Dioscorides, lib. v. says, that,

that, for this purpose, the ancients made use of a stone, found in the island of Naxos, which, when pulverised, was applied to the breast. They still inherit from their ancestors their custom of painting the face as well as the eyebrows, and adopt the like colours, necklaces, jewels, &c. They retain likewise the zone or embroidered girdle, which they often fasten with a sparkling buckle of precious stones. Their winter dresses are very costly: they are of a gold cloth, lined with ermine, or with other furs equally expensive, and cost sometimes three hundred piastres. This is carrying luxury to a great extent: but it must be acknowledged, that fashion does not very often require dress to be changed. On the contrary, so little do they affect variety in this respect, that the women of Chio choose rather to carry an unwieldy burthen, and appear hump-backed, than to acquire an unconstrained and easy air, by renouncing their ancient modes: so much is superstition connected with attachment in these matters. As to the head-dress, it is not uniform; some wearing a part of their hair twisted, and pendent over their cheeks; while that of others is suffered to flow negligently around their shoulders: some tie it in a knot, and ornament it with flowers, precious stones, and heron feathers. When they go abroad, they cover their faces with a white veil trimmed with gold fringe, and are usually followed either by their slaves or female servants. The Turks make a point of respecting their modesty. The young girls, who always remain at home, are employed either in embroidery, or in looking through lattices at the passengers: they are allowed to go out only on days of festivity, and even then they must go at an early hour, in order that they may not be seen. I made the same remark at Athens; but some here do not carry their rigour in this respect so far.

"A custom prevalent throughout the Levant, which some find very useful and convenient, is that of limited marriages. They are common among the Turks, as well as the Christians; and the husband engages to the woman by a written promise, authorized by the cadi, to keep her for a certain specified time, under the penalty of forfeiting a stipulated sum of money." P. 102.

We thought we might have found something concerning Toulon, of importance enough to satisfy the universal curiosity which prevails concerning that port; but the letter dated from this place only informs us, that the adjoining country is beautiful, and abounds in vegetables and fruits, and that the population of Toulon amounts to 30,000 souls.

In concluding our account of this book, we cannot help again lamenting that publications which, from their subjects, may be supposed to interest common attention, should not, from their form and price, be rendered more accessible. We hope not to be thought acrimonious, if we acknowledge, that we are almost fatigued with commending the fineness of the paper, and the beauty of the type, particularly when the publications, which are executed with a minute regard to these particulars, rather tend to check than promote the progress of science, and the cause of the fine arts.

ART.

ART. X. *The Bankrupt Laws. By William Cooke, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſquire. The Third Edition. Including the Caſes to the End of Trinity Term* 1792. 8vo. 2 vols. 15s. bound. E. *and* R. Brooke.

WE are extremely happy in the opportunity, which the publication of a third edition of this very valuable work affords us, of expreſſing the ſenſe we entertain of its merits. That branch of the Engliſh law, which Mr. Cooke has undertaken to diſcuſs, from various concurrent cauſes, has of late unfortunately become, not only a more frequent ſubject of debate in our courts of juſtice, but more immediately intereſting to every man in any the leaſt degree connected with trade or commerce. It was of importance, therefore, that a body of laws of ſuch general concern, ſhould be methodically and ſyſtematically arranged, and ſhould be treated with clearneſs and perſpicuity. The firſt edition of this work, which was publiſhed in the year 1785, though even then a very uſeful publication, was in many points defective: but we may now congratulate the profeſſion upon the appearance of a work, which, whilſt it does honour to the abilities and induſtry of the author, cannot fail, from its excellent arrangement of the decided caſes, and its clear elucidations of the principles advanced, to prove a valuable addition to the ſtores of legal knowledge. Much had been done by Mr. Cooke in the ſecond edition: but in the preſent, more has been effected. The material alteration now firſt ſubmitted to the Public, independently of the new caſes, and which we conſider as a great improvement, even upon the ſecond edition, is this: all the ſtatutes relating to Bankrupts, are now publiſhed together at the beginning of the volume, with a running title at the top of the page deſcriptive of the chapters, in the work itſelf, where thoſe ſtatutes are diſcuſſed; and a reference is again made at the head of the ſeveral chapters, to the clauſes of the ſtatutes applicable to the ſubject treated of in that chapter: ſo that now the reader has an opportunity of conſidering any particular branch of the ſtatutes, which may be the preſent object of his enquiry, or of extending his ſpeculations to the whole ſcope and intent of the legiſlature, in the various ſtatutes enacted upon the ſubject. Whereas, in the firſt and ſecond editions, the particular branches of the ſtatutes being only prefixed to the chapters, to which they more immediately related, it was impoſſible to have one connected view of the whole. The index, which is one of the moſt eſſential parts of a law book, particularly of a practical nature,

nature, and which in the firſt edition was very incorrect, and much too ſhort, is now very full, perfect, and complete. The ſecond volume conſiſts only of precedents of the proceedings under Commiſſions of Bankruptcy, which are extremely uſeful to thoſe who act as ſolicitors; and may alſo be profitably peruſed by thoſe, who have the honour to ſit as Commiſſioners in the execution of the Bankrupt Laws.

ART. XI. *Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, on the Subject of Manufactures. Preſented to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Dec.* 5, 1791. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

A FEW years ſince, there was a ſtruggle in America betwixt the patrons of Agriculture and thoſe of Manufactures. The former deſired an *excluſive* encouragement to their favourite mode of induſtry; the latter would allow to it only a *pre-eminence*; and very juſtly (as it ſeems) they obtained the public voice in their favour.

On the 15th of January 1790, the Houſe of Repreſentatives ordered the Secretary of the Treaſury to prepare a report on the ſubject of Manufactures. This report, which is now before us for conſideration, is a very ſtrong and able plea on the ſide of Manufactures; but without any hoſtility towards, or undervaluing of, the intereſts of Agriculture. As a literary performance too, it is highly reſpectable. The ſubjects of trade, finance, and internal policy, are not often diſcuſſed with ſo much preciſion of thought, and ſtrength and perſpicuity of language, as we here diſcover.

A regular analyſis of this work, which is very multifarious in its nature, would occupy much more room than we can ſpare: and a few extracts would give a very imperfect idea of it. We muſt, therefore, content ourſelves with ſtating the general and juſt reſult of the author's reaſoning; which may be collected from two ſhort paſſages at pp. 29 and 69.

"The foregoing conſiderations ſeem ſufficient to eſtabliſh, as general propoſitions, that it is the intereſt of nations to diverſify the induſtrious purſuits of the individuals who compoſe them; that the eſtabliſhment of Manufactures is calculated not only to increaſe the general ſtock of uſeful and productive labour, but even to improve the ſtate of Agriculture in particular; certainly to advance the intereſt of thoſe who are engaged in it."

"The idea of an oppoſition between thoſe two intereſts is the common error of the early periods of every country, but

but experience gradually diſſipates it: indeed they are perceived ſo often to ſuccour and befriend each other, that they come at length to be conſidered as one; a ſuppoſition which has been frequently abuſed, and is not univerſally true. Particular encouragements of particular manufactures may be of a nature to ſacrifice the intereſts of landholders to thoſe of manufacturers; but it is nevertheleſs a maxim well eſtabliſhed by experience, and generally acknowledged, where there has been ſufficient experience, that the *aggregate* proſperity of Manufactures, and the *aggregate* proſperity of Agriculture, are intimately connected."

We ſhall at all times, with pleaſure, receive from our tranſatlantic brethren real improvements of our common mother-tongue: but we ſhall hardly be induced to admit ſuch phraſes as that at p. 93.—" more lengthy," for longer, or more diffuſe. But, perhaps, it is an eſtabliſhed Americaniſm.

Having done full juſtice to this work in the way of commendation, we are bound to ſtate a *conjecture* which has occurred to us of a different nature.

At pp. 23, 40, 46, 48, 57, 72, &c. an evident *lure* is thrown out to Europeans, to *tranſplant* (as it is called) themſelves, and transfer their property to America. At p. 73 and 74, the author affects to hold out this invitation chiefly to *the French*. But if we conſider how many *perſonal* dangers have long attended emigration among that unhappy people, and how generally their property has been devoured by the vultures of confiſcation, we ſhall be led to think it was not *their* wealth and *their* capitals, that were meant to be invited acroſs the Atlantic. When we obſerve further that this report is printed, not in French, but in Engliſh, and ſold in London, we may, without any want of candour, ſuſpect, that the emigration of *Britons* is the object of the publication. We could indeed, to our great quiet and comfort, ſpare a very *few* men in each branch of buſineſs, and in each *profeſſion*; but we do not want to part with our fellow-ſubjects by wholeſale; and, therefore, we hope that the lure will be thrown out in vain, which indeed there is little reaſon to doubt.

ART. XII. *Sermons on various Subjects. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of a Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in Wakefield. By William Turner.* 8vo. 6s. Johnſon.

LET a reviewer take up a book with whatever good reſolutions he may; let him have fortified his judgment by the ſtrongeſt vows of impartiality; yet it will often happen, that

that the title-page, or ſome introductory matter, ſhall ſtrangely prepoſſeſs him either againſt it, or in its favour.

It could ſcarcely happen otherwiſe with the book that is before us. We find, at ſetting out, a miniſter retiring from the paſtoral ſervice in his 78th year; after labouring "more than half a century in different places, and more than 30 years amongſt his late congregation." We find that congregation "unanimouſly requeſting that he would print a few ſermons, for their uſe, and as a monument of their connexion." They muſt be ſturdier Critics than we affect to be, who can abſtain from judging of ſuch a book with a high degree of indulgence.

However, we are happy in being able to add, that this book is far from requiring ſuch indulgence as degenerates into weakneſs. It is a collection of very uſeful, judicious, animated *practical* diſcourſes: in which, a moſt anxious regard for the welfare, temporal as well as ſpiritual, of his hearers, (particularly of the *younger* ſort) appears to have warmed the heart, and prompted the tongue, of the venerable preacher.

We do not indeed find any elucidations of obſcure texts of ſcripture, nor any attempts to ſettle controverted points of doctrine. We perceive, not a want, but rather a careful abſtinence from the exhibition of profound theological learning; but we ſee in every page ſtrenuous endeavours to carry men forward towards the great end of all learning, filial obedience to God, and fraternal affection for each other.

The ſtyle is well adapted to the matter of the diſcourſes, and to the character of the perſons addreſſed, being plain, perſpicuous, and forcible; but, in a few inſtances it has too much of familiarity. We proceed to ſet before our readers ſome extracts, from which a juſt idea may be formed of the work in general.

Serm. I. *On the Importance of good Principles to the Young.*—"Your unhappineſs, my young friends, and the ſource of moſt of your errors in conduct, is, not ſo much evil diſpoſitions, as, the *want of getting* your minds well *furniſhed with a ſet* of juſt and true principles, well underſtood, well conſidered and digeſted, and firmly eſtabliſhed, as rules not to be departed from, or violated, in any caſe.

"It is, on this account, that you are ſo often hurried into miſtakes and imprudences by your own imagination and fancy; that ſprightly, volatile, unheſitating power, which inſtantly decides on the impreſſion of the moment; whoſe quick conceptions are generally falſe; whoſe capricious ſallies are pleaſing indeed, but very dangerous, and apt to betray; which, therefore,

therefore, has great need to be well reſtrained, and regulated by principles of reaſon and truth."

The following paſſage, in the ſame ſermon, is intelligible enough to *all* readers; but it would doubtleſs ſtrike with peculiar force a congregation of manufacturers at Wakefield: "With regard to characters, either treat them with tenderneſs, or treat not of them at all. They are of a delicate *texture*, and of unſpeakable value; *handle* them therefore as you would the fineſt and richeſt *fabrics of the loom*: diſplay their beauties as much as you pleaſe; but conceal their imperfections, if you obſerve any; and, if you can, *repair*, or at leaſt excuſe, their defects, when noticed by others. 'Tis wantonneſs to *fully* them; 'tis cruelty to *tear out a rent*."

Serm. IV. *On Attention to our proper Duty and Office*, is full of uſeful inſtruction; and the following paſſage is worthy of notice:

"Our duties are enjoined to us by him whoſe purpoſes are fulfilled throughout the whole material creation, and whoſe laws are, or ought to be, obeyed by every rational creature. Our duty is enjoined *on* us by him who hath planned an all-comprehending ſcheme of government, and hath called us forth into exiſtence, that we may perform a part in it. Our ſeveral duties and offices in this world are ſo many particular parts in the univerſal adminiſtration, which we are bound to perform, in the beſt manner we can, for the common of the great whole, under God's all-connecting and diſpoſing direction. In this ſenſe, therefore, we all are "*workers together with God*," whatever our particular part, office, or duty, in the univerſal adminiſtration, may be.

"What pity is it then, that we are ſo apt to forget theſe powerful and awakening conſiderations: that when any duty ariſes, we conſider only its propriety and decency: we approve it, perhaps, as fit and reaſonable, but ſcarce from any clear apprehenſions why it is ſo. Perhaps we expect that the world will approve us in ſo doing, and that probably we ſhall obtain ſome advantageous returns from thoſe who ſhall be benefited by our good deeds. Alas! all theſe are cold and unimpreſſing motives, that ſcarcely touch on the conſcience, or move the affections; and feebly influence the will, or determine the practice. They admit a thouſand excuſes of indolence, or averſion, or preſent intereſt, or other ſiniſter conſideration, that either totally prevent our performing a duty, or render the performance partial and defective.

"Where is to-morrow? No where, but with God; who will give it to whom he pleaſeth; but, perhaps, not to thee, except in eternity; whither thou mayeſt be ſent to find it, before it reaches the inhabitants of this world. We ſubſiſt only on the ſcanty allowance of moments. At moſt, to day alone is ours: To-day, therefore, while it is called to-day," let us, by diſcharging the duties of it faithfully.

faithfully and diligently, "work out our ſalvation with fear and "trembling." Then may we ſafely truſt God with the future; whether it ſhall happen to us in time, or in eternity."

This preacher excels in ſetting before his hearers, lively and affecting images of the odious nature and dreadful conſequences of vice. "A ſet of intemperate and looſe companions can juſtly be conſidered in no other light, than as a ſet of conſpirators againſt each other's happineſs and lives, all ſtriving which ſhall ſooneſt puſh his fellow into the grave. When we ſee the corpſe of a miſerable wretch, who thus hath fallen a manifeſt ſacrifice to intemperance, carried forth to interment, and followed by his profligate companions, can one forbear to reflect with indignation in ſome ſuch manner as this: 'How can theſe men endure to perform ſuch a ſervice as this? Where are their hearts? Are they too dead to all the convictions of reaſon, and feelings of humanity? Where are their conſciences? Are they alſo intoxicated and ſtupified by the habits of exceſs? Can they fail to charge themſelves with being acceſſary, at leaſt, to the deſtruction of that poor wretch, to whom they pretended friendſhip? How dare they put forth thoſe hands to his bier, with which they reached to him thoſe draughts of intemperance and exceſs, which have ſtretched him upon it? In what water can they hope to waſh themſelves, and ſay, "I am free from the blood of this man?"

"The wicked is, alſo, "driven away in his wickedneſs," by the hands of human juſtice. To be turned out of life, as unworthy to partake of it; to be cut off from ſociety, as its peſt and plague, as one whoſe continuance in the world is dangerous to the happineſs and being of his fellow-creatures, as one no longer to be endured on earth:—What a dreadful caſe! what a miſerable condition! to be attended to the fatal moment by multitudes approving the righteouſneſs of theſe proceedings againſt him, and a conſcience confeſſing that he receives only "the juſt reward of his deeds." What can this world know more aggravatedly dreadful, or to be deteſted? except thoſe crimes which are the cauſe of it. One would think no witneſs of ſuch ſhocking ſcenes could fail to make ſuch reflexions as theſe:—'See here, what is wickedneſs! behold! theſe are its dreadful effects. Here a fellow-creature, in full health, with cool mind, and all his thoughts about him—perhaps in the youth, prime, and vigour of his life; and in the ordinary courſe of nature, having many years of life before him—is, with much deliberation, and many terrible ſolemnities—"driven away in his wickedneſs:" turned out of life, as dangerous to be ſpared any longer in it, by the hand of that juſtice, which is the guardian of the ſafety, peace,

order, and happineſs of the community; he is now to be tranſmitted, by the juſtice of man, to the far more awful ſentence of the eternal juſtice of God. If he is properly ſenſible of his condition and proſpects, what dreadful anguiſh muſt now wring his ſpirit, filling his whole ſoul with thoughts far more intolerable than all the bitterneſs of death! If he is not thus ſenſible, or thus affected with his ſtate, ſuch deplorable ſtupidity and hardneſs of heart, under ſuch circumſtances, muſt ſeem more ſhocking ſtill to every reaſonable and ſerious perſon. See here, my ſoul, what is wickedneſs, in its genuine nature, undiſguiſed, and ſtripped of all falſe colourings. Certainly this man's crimes, when he was tempted to perpetrate them, appeared to him under ſome very different forms from theſe, in which this ſcene exhibits them. Unhappy wretch, who then thought not of, or paid not a due regard to theſe conſequences! O let me never liſten to the leaſt whiſpers of temptation! let me ſhun every approach towards wickedneſs! whatever allurements ſhe may at any time ſpread before me, let me always remember this ſcene, and flee from her, as for my life: for deſtruction and death are her rewards; ignominy and perpetual deteſtation are her honours. But I forbear—come; let us ſpeedily withdraw from theſe anti-chambers of deſtruction and hell. Yet, let us not fail to carry away with us thoſe leſſons of wiſdom, which they ſo powerfully inculcate. Such as theſe are the conſequences of ſin: thus are "the wicked driven away in their wickedneſs."

The following paſſage is a piece of oratory of that ſtriking kind, which diſtinguiſhes many of the "Miſcellany Sermons, chiefly from divines of the laſt century," publiſhed by the late Dr. Burn, in 4 vols. 8vo. A book, to which young divines may, with great advantage, apply for models of a ſtrong, manly, dignified pulpit-eloquence.

"Every day's experience muſt needs ſatisfy us, that we live in a dying world. We ſee the King of Terrors walk his rounds amongſt us; and ſeize, now one, and then another, of our acquaintance and friends; and we know our own turn muſt come ſoon, perhaps the next. Nay, can we not recollect certain ſeaſons, when he hath caſt an alarming look upon, and, as it were, ſhook his dart at us? I mean, when diſeaſes have ſeized us, and threatened ſpeedily to demoliſh thoſe frail tabernacles, and diſlodge their ſpiritual inhabitants."

We are diſpoſed to apply the following words as characteriſtic of the venerable inſtructor himſelf:—"Be not backward to impart all the knowledge and wiſdom yourſelves poſſeſs, to enrich the minds of your friends. Let your beſt ſkill and experience,

experience, and moſt mature thoughts on every ſubject, be always at their ſervice: and let meekneſs, candour, tenderneſs, and an evident concern for their good, be the conſtant vehicle of all your inſtructions, admonitions, and ſervices."

At p. 303, is a note ſomewhat intemperate; in which the author ſpeaks of—"Perſecution—the horrors of 1791,—and the flames of religious bigotry re-kindled againſt his excellent and highly valued friend." On which we muſt remark, that either the author's friendſhip has hood-winked his diſcernment, or his information concerning thoſe events muſt have been very imperfect. Few perſons, we apprehend, can find the chief origin of thoſe miſchiefs in religious bigotry; but many, in ſeditious politics.

The next paſſage which we have marked for ſelection, is of a different aſpect and complexion: "Should there happen to be a diſtreſſed perſon or family in our neighbourhood, that uſually attends the ſervice of God in conformity to the rites and uſages of the eſtabliſhed church; and we, who are diſſenters, ſhould for that reaſon neglect them, and withhold our compaſſionate aſſiſtance, we ſhould doubtleſs deſerve to be branded as uncharitable bigots: a character as deſpicable and odious as any that can be conceived. But I truſt, brethren, there is not one amongſt us, who hath not a mind better inſtructed, and a ſpirit better diſciplined in the true principles of the divine religion of Jeſus, than to ſuffer himſelf to incur ſuch a reproach."

Concluding our extracts with this charitable ſentiment; and finding it ſtrongly re-echoed from our own breaſts; we concur with the members of our author's late congregation, in wiſhing that the publication of this volume may be "advantageous to the cauſe of Religion and Virtue!" and we chearfully add, that the ſun of his laborious and uſeful life may proceed in its ſetting, with unclouded and undiminiſhed luſtre!

ART. XII. *Travels in Europe, Africa, and Aſia, performed between the Years* 1770 *and* 1779. *In Three Volumes. By Charles Peter Thunberg, M. D. Knight of the Order of Vaſa, Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Upſal, and Member of various Academies and learned Societies both in Sweden and other Countries.* 8vo. 3 vols. 18s. Richardſon *and* Egerton.

IN the writings of our Northern neighbours, there is to be remarked an air of ſimplicity rarely to be found in the productions of more luxurious or more highly poliſhed nations.

In the author of the work before us we ſeem to have found, what certainly is not very common, a traveller without guile. Profeſſor Thunberg travelled from the nobleſt of motives, the deſire of improvement; and the declaration which he makes in the preface to his third volume, of his wiſh to render the minerals, animals and plants, of diſtant lands, uſeful and advantageous to Europe, is ſo meritorious, and is couched in ſuch ardent terms, that it ought to preclude the ſeverity of criticiſm; but our intereſting and accurate traveller requires no ſuch allowance. The accounts which he gives of the various regions he has viewed, are important, rational, and perſpicuous. He produces much new matter even from the well known plains and mountains of the Cape, and from the untrodden paths of Japan he ſelects, with great judgment, a reaſonable proportion of the innumerable novelties which he there encountered.

As a tranſlation, this publication poſſeſſes no common merit; it is the production principally, as we are, from ſufficient authority, given to underſtand, of Swedes. We are indeed greatly ſurpriſed at the few inaccuracies we have been able to diſcover; and if the tranſlation had, before publication, been ſubmitted to the reviſion of an Engliſhman, it would eaſily have paſſed as the correct and elegant performance of a native. We ſhall only point out one imperfection, which, as the work will probably come ſoon to a ſecond impreſſion, we wiſh to ſee amended. In p. 33 of the firſt volume, what is tranſlated "it could not but appear ſtrange to me," ſhould rather have been, rendered "it gives a ſingular impreſſion to hear." The author could not poſſibly *wonder* to hear the French ſpeak French; but the firſt ſenſation of hearing, what is in other countries the language of poliſhed life alone, even from every vulgar tongue, makes a ſtriking impreſſion. Theſe, however, are momentary feelings, and independent of reflexion.

It is impoſſible to read the Profeſſor's deſcription of the method by which the Dutch raiſe men for their Eaſt India ſettlements, and of the treatment which their wretched recruits receive, without ſenſations of horror, at the inhumanity, and amazement at the miſerable policy of a government, which can connive at practices ſo deſtructive to the human race.

"As the crew had been but a week on board, I expected, on my arrival, to find no patients; but found, to my great ſurprize, that ſeveral men were already ill; I heard alſo, that the number of ſick and dead on board the ſhips which had been lying in the Texel ſince September laſt, was ſo conſiderable, that when we ſailed, ſeveral ſhips, ſuch as the *Groendal*, the *Huyſter Mey*, the *Kronebourg*, and the *Hoenkoop*,

Hoenkoop, were obliged, for want of hands, to wait for a freſh ſupply, notwithſtanding they had been ſent out at firſt with more than three hundred men.

"The cauſes of this epidemical diſeaſe, which I minutely inveſtigated, I found to be multifarious. The air was at this time very heavy and moiſt, and the fog in general ſo thick, that nobody ventured to paſs from one ſhip to another without taking a compaſs with him, in order to find his way back, as no light from any lamps or lanterns that were hung out could pierce through the fog. Till the ſhips get under ſail, little or no order is obſerved, either in the œconomy of the ſhip, or among the crew itſelf. But what very much, if not ſolely, conduces to the increaſe of maladies, is undoubtedly the great number of diſeaſed ſoldiers ſent on board by the kidnappers *(zielverkoopers)* with bodies partly emaciated, and partly replete with ſcurvy and corrupted fluids. Theſe men, unaccuſtomed to the manner of living on board of ſhip, and to the damp cold ſea-air, ſoon contract putrid fevers, and infect the reſt of the crew. This happens the ſooner, if they are alſo ill provided with clothes, or dejected in mind.

And as theſe kidnappers, the moſt deteſtable members of ſociety, frequently effect the ruin of unwary ſtrangers, by decoying them into their houſes, and then ſelling them to be tranſported to the Eaſt-Indies, I have thought it my duty to make ſome mention of them in this place, as a caution to all ſuch as may have occaſion to go to Holland. Theſe man-ſtealers are citizens, who under the denomination of victuallers, have the privilege to board and lodge ſtrangers for money, and under this cloke perpetrate the moſt inhuman crimes, that do not always come to the knowledge of their ſuperiors, nor can be puniſhed by the hands of juſtice. They not only keep ſervants to pick up ſtrangers in the ſtreets, but alſo bribe the carriers *(kruyers)* who carry the baggage of travellers from the ſhips to the inns, to bring ſtrangers to lodge with them; who, as ſoon as they arrive, are generally ſhut up in a room, together with a number of others, to the amount of a hundred and more, where they are kept upon ſcanty and wretched food, entered as ſoldiers on the Company's books, and at length, when the ſhips are ready to ſail, carried on board. The honeſt dealer, on the other hand, receives two months of their pay, and what is called *a bill of tranſport*, for 100, 150, or 200 gilders. In the two, three, or four months, during which they are ſhut up at the kidnapper's, they contract the ſcurvy, a putrid diatheſis, and melancholy, (which break out ſoon after they come on board); and by their pale countenances, livid lips, and ſwelled and ulcerated legs, are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the others who are healthy and ſound. A transferable bill for a certain ſum of money is ſometimes given by the Eaſt-India Company to perſons enliſted in their ſervice, as an advance of their pay, to enable them to fit themſelves out; but this bill is not diſcounted by the Company, unleſs the perſon to whom it was given, ſerves to the full amount of the ſum thus advanced. Thus, if the perſon enliſted dies before he has ſerved to the full amount of

the bill, the deficiency is not paid. For this reaſon ſuch a bill is always negotiated at a great loſs, proportionate to the ſtrength of conſtitution or health of the aſſignee, and to the time that he appears likely to live. In fact, it is ſeldom negotiated at more than half its nominal value. Many innocent people, often of decent family and in eaſy circumſtances, are trepanned by theſe man-ſtealers, and muſt go as ſoldiers to the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies, where they are obliged by the articles of their agreement to ſerve at leaſt five years. Yet all do not fall into their hands in this unfortunate manner, but many having no other means of ſubſiſtence, go of their own accord to one of theſe traders in human fleſh, who provides them with board and lodging on credit, and for his own ſecurity ſhuts them up till they can be ſent on board. It is unfortunately too true, that many perſons are ſo unhappy as to fall in the manner above mentioned into their ſnares; yet neither are theſe things done under the ſanction of government, nor do they go unpuniſhed when they are diſcovered.

Nevertheleſs, the directors of the Eaſt-India Company can neither be defended, as not knowing of ſuch ſcandalous practices that diſgrace humanity, nor, indeed, be acquitted of favouring them at times. For as the company is often in want of men, and does not care to give better pay, they are obliged to overlook the methods uſed by theſe infamous traders in human fleſh to procure hands; and if at the muſter any one ſhould think proper to lay open his caſe and misfortune, the director, not over ſcrupulous, never thinks ſuch a one too good for the Company's ſervice. So that the directors would be able to prevent all ſuch illegal violence, if at the reception of their men, and eſpecially at the muſter of them on board of ſhip, they made a ſtrict enquiry into particulars, or wiſhed in the leaſt to vindicate the rights of mankind. It is common to hear that theſe unfortunate perſons have been deprived of their clothes and other property by the kidnappers, who in their ſtead have ſent them out with two or three pair of worſted ſtockings, trowſers made of ſail-cloth, 16lb. of tobacco, and a keg of brandy: of this ſcanty, and certainly not very enviable property, the greateſt part is frequently ſtolen from them on their arrival on board, ſo that they are afterwards obliged to run bare-footed and bare-headed in the cold, having ſcarcely ſufficient to cover their nakedneſs.

The crew being thus badly clothed, dejected in mind, and forced by rough means to hard and ſevere labour, it is not ſurprizing that diſeaſes ſhould ſuddenly ſupervene, and be rapidly propagated. Out of twenty patients, at the beginning of the voyage, ſcarcely one is a ſailor, but all of them ſoldiers from the kidnappers. Thus theſe dealers in human fleſh undoubtedly occaſion great loſs and injury to the Company with their wretched ſupplies. This the Company might prevent, if they eſtabliſhed a houſe on their wharf, in which poor people, who were deſirous of being engaged in their ſervice, might be decently fitted out, and maintained till ſuch time as the ſhips were ready to ſail, and afterwards ſerve to the amount

of

of what had been advanced to them, without, at the ſame time, enriching an infamous ruffian.

Theft can hardly be carried to a greater height, than it is on board an Eaſt Indiaman during the time it lies in the Texel. Cheſts are broken open in the night, and emptied of their contents, ſo that the owner has not a ſingle rag left for ſhifting himſelf: hammocks and bed-clothes are ſtolen, inſomuch that the owners are obliged to ſleep on the bare boards of the deck: ſhoes and night-caps are purloined from the feet and heads of thoſe that are aſleep; and the ſick have frequently their breeches and ſtockings ſtripped from off their bodies: ſo that thoſe who ſlept, when they awake, and the ſick when they recover, muſt run about in the cold bare-headed, bare-footed, and half naked." Vol. I. p. 72.

At the Cape, the character of the Dutch nation by no means riſes upon us. While our voyager reſided there, a ſhip was ſtranded on the coaſt, with two hundred and twelve men on board. Unhappily her cargo belonged to the Dutch Eaſt India Company, and it was thought more important to prevent depredations upon this, than to ſave the unfortunate crew. To this end a gibbet was haſtily erected; and, except a few ſoldiers, whoſe *ſole employment* was to guard the goods which drifted on the ſhore, all perſons were ſtrictly forbidden, on pain of inſtant execution, to approach the coaſt; not diſtinguiſhing whether their intention was to pillage, or humanely to aſſiſt the wretched ſufferers, who, exhauſted by cold and fatigue, dropped by degrees into the waves and periſhed. A few indeed were ſaved by the noble and gallant exertions of an individual, in honour and veneration of whoſe memory we inſert the following account:

"Another action that does greater honour to humanity, deſerves the more to be recorded here, as it ſhews that at all times, and in all places, there are both good and conſiderate people, as well as ſuch as have nothing human but the ſhape. An old man, of the name of WOLTEMAD, by birth an European, who was at this time the keeper of the beaſts in the menagerie near the garden, had a ſon in the citadel, who was a corporal, and among the firſt who had been ordered out to *Paarden Iſland* (Horſe Iſland) where a guard was to be ſet for the preſervation of the wrecked goods. This worthy veteran borrowed a horſe, and rode out in the morning, with a bottle of wine and a loaf of bread for his ſon's breakfaſt. This happened ſo early, that the gibbet had not yet been erected, nor the edict poſted up, to point out to the traveller the neareſt road to eternity. This hoary ſire had no ſooner delivered to his ſon the refreſhments he had brought him, and heard the lamentations of the diſtreſſed crew from the wreck, than he reſolved to ride his horſe, which was a good ſwimmer, to the wreck, with a view of ſaving ſome of them. He repeated this dangerous trip ſix times more, bringing each time two men alive on ſhore, and thus

ſaved in all fourteen perſons. The horſe was by this time ſo much fatigued, that he did not think it prudent to venture out again; but the cries and intreaties of the poor wretches on the wreck increaſing, he ventured to take one trip more, which proved ſo unfortunate, that he loſt his own life; as on this occaſion too many from the wreck ruſhed upon him at once, ſome of them catching hold of the horſe's tail, and others of the bridle, by which means the horſe, both wearied out, and now too heavy laden, turned head over heels, and all were drowned together. This noble and heroic action of a ſuper-annuated old man, ſufficiently ſhews that a great many lives might probably have been ſaved, if a ſtrong rope had been faſtened by one end to the wreck, and by the other to the ſhore. Along this rope, either a baſket or a large copper veſſel might have been hawled to and from the ſhip, with a man in it each time. When the ſtorm and waves had ſubſided, the ſhip was found to lie at ſo ſmall a diſtance from the land, that one might have almoſt leaped from it on ſhore." P. 273.

It fills us with grief and anger to add, that the ſon of Woltemad was denied by the Governor permiſſion to ſucceed his father in his trifling office, and that he went to Batavia, and died there, before the compenſation which the Company, on information of his hiſtory, had ordered, could be conferred on him.

If the Dutch ſurgeons at the Cape hoſpitals are not to be celebrated for their ſkill or ſcience, they have ſtill the merit of having introduced into the Materia Medica, a new and curious article, namely, *A rope's end.*

" The hoſpital I very ſeldom viſited, as I could not poſſibly derive any improvement from any thing I ſaw there. I obſerved, however, in this place, what I never ſaw any where elſe, viz. that the attendants on the ſick were provided with ropes ends, with which they now and then corrected turbulent patients. *Mirum ſane morborum remedium!* Both in the hoſpital and on board of their ſhips, the company had, for the greater part, ignorant and unſkilful ſurgeons; and, in general, when a ſkilful ſurgeon was found among them, he was a foreigner. When emetics or ſuch kind of remedies were preſcribed, they were ſometimes written down on the head-board of the bed; and of other medicines, a doſe was commonly adminiſtered immediately, which were carried ready made up in a box after the ſurgeon, when he viſited the patients. What moſt contributes in this place to the recovery of the ſick, is the excellent refreſhments of freſh meat and vegetables, that are to be had here. The principal ſurgeon makes his report to the governor every day of the number and ſtate of the patients." P. 248.

The Governor very deſervedly, as it appears, ſtands ill in the Profeſſor's opinion. He ſpeaks, indeed, with ſtrong and well-pointed acrimony, of a beautiful walk of cheſnut-trees deſtroyed,

ſtroyed, to ſupply his Excellency's palace with furniture; and of a number of curious animals, collected with great pains by a governor Tulbach, turned out by his ſucceſſor to become a prey to ravenous beaſts: but from theſe unpleaſing ſcenes, and from a painful tale of culinary inhumanity, related in Vol. II. P. 3, let us turn to the account of a moſt rational ſyſtem of boarding at the Cape Town, whereby the captain and mates of the Indiamen contribute only in juſt proportion to their pay, and yet are equally well accommodated at table, and receive an equal ſhare of attention. We may read alſo, with pleaſure, the well-earned praiſe of our active and intrepid countrymen. None, we are told, are ſuch bold ſailors as the Engliſh. They will often beat about in the Roads with a ſtrong S. E. wind, while the Dutch ſhips either keep the open ſea, or caſt anchor under *Robben Iſland*, till they get a more favourable wind.

It muſt be very difficult, after the exact reſearches of Kolben, Sparrman, and Paterſon, not to mention the romantic and whimſical Vaillant, to find any new information as to the Dutch provinces in Africa. Profeſſor Thunberg has, however, rendered his tour very amuſing, and ſtill preſerving his natural and unaffected ſimplicity of manner, has introduced enough both of incident and reflection, to keep the reader's attention awake through the whole of his journal. Among a number of curious remarks on the plants and animals of Africa, we find that European oats form the moſt pernicious weed in thoſe lands which are cultured. See P. 149 of Vol. I. The grains ſhaken from the ears by ſtormy ſeaſons always ſow themſelves, and can never be eradicated, although the lands be left fallow for many ſucceeding years. We are alſo made acquainted with a trait in the education of a marine animal, which ſeems hitherto to have eſcaped the obſervation of naturaliſts. The Seal ſwims not by nature. The dam, conſcious how neceſſary and indiſpenſable that art muſt afterwards be to her cub, catches the little creature by the neck, and flings it into the ſea. The cub ſinks, the dam ſaves him from being drowned, but throws him in again as ſoon as he recovers, and a repetition of this manœuvre ſoon obliges the young Seal, in ſpite of nature, to become a good ſwimmer.

At Batavia the *Nyctanthes ſambac*, a ſingularly odoriferous flower, attracted the Profeſſor's notice, and he thus agreeably deſcribes its uſe.

"The ladies here wear neither caps nor hats; but tie up their hair, which is only anointed with oil, and has no powder in it, in a large knot on the crown of their heads; and adorn it with jewels and wreaths of odoriferous flowers.

"In the evenings, when the ladies pay viſits to each other, they are decorated in a particular manner about the head with a wreath of flowers of the *Nyctanthes ſambac*, run upon a thread. Theſe flowers are brought every day freſh to town for ſale. The ſmell of them is inconceivably delightful, like that of orange and lemon flowers; the whole houſe is filled with the fragrant ſcent, enhancing, if poſſible, the charms of the ladies company, and of the ſociety of the fair ſex." Vol. II. p. 222.

He ſpeaks alſo of a vegetable production of ve properties, and named the Durio.

"Among the fruits which may be more properly the Indians for food, is that called the *Bread fruit, (Radermachia)*, and that fetid fruit, the *Durio*. This traordinary on account of its nauſeating and intolerab ſmell, which is perceived at a great diſtance, when the fi into the town for ſale. Nevertheleſs it is reckoned del eaten eagerly, even by the Europeans. Each of the large as a child's head, and larger, and covered with which is prickly, like that of a hedge-hog, and is t of both the inner part only is eaten, and that either r The Durio is conſidered as diuretic and ſudorific, and in expelling wind." P. 274.

Some of our readers would, perhaps, have bee fied to have had a more circumſtantial account of African fungus, which the Profeſſor "had ſo lon wiſhed to ſee." See Vol. II. P. 133 and P. 164. that it is one of the moſt extraordinary plants wh diſcovered, but he omits giving us any account o ance or qualities. Perhaps it may be alledged on t traveller, and may prove ſatisfactory to our reade formed, that there is already an entire diſſertatio Linnæus, which is accompanied by a figure. It i ſame writer's Supplementum, & Syſtema Vegetabili

We ſhall here finiſh our obſervations on this curi tereſting publication for the preſent month, with th ledgment that we have received from it no inconſide of pleaſure and inſtruction.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. XIII. *Obſervations on the Hiſtory and Cure of the Aſthma; in which the Propriety of uſing the Cold Bath in that Diſorder is fully conſidered. By Michael Ryan, M. D. and Member of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Robinſons.

THE author of this tract begins by lamenting the ineffi- cacy of the methods that have hitherto been adopted to give permanent relief in this diſeaſe: this is ſo generally allowed,

lowed, he ſays, that phyſicians ſeem, for a long time paſt, to have continued their endeavours for palliating the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms, deſpairing of being able to effect a perfect cure. But, although he acknowledges the difficulty, perhaps impoſſibility, of curing an inveterate aſthma, particularly when tubercles are formed in the lungs, or water is accumulated in the cheſt; yet he thinks this is far from being the caſe in its ·ipient ſtate, and before any of the viſcera are materially

The remedy the author propoſes for this purpoſe, ich, from experience, he thinks may be depended . cold bathing. This has been propoſed by a few ners before, but has never been introduced into ge- ctice; and he obſerves, is even left out of the cata- f remedies, by the moſt eminent who have lately writ- n the ſubject.

ng premiſed theſe general remarks, Dr. Ryan proceeds a more particular view of the hiſtory and methods of the diſeaſe, as delineated by former writers; and then ng ſome caſes in which cold bathing had been ſucceſſ- ployed, and by appoſite obſervations upon them, to e pre-eminence of this remedy over all the methods recommended.

.a has been conſidered by medical writers as proceed- a variety of cauſes. From a defluxion on the lungs, , affections of the nerves, &c. Theſe cauſes, the au- s, may occaſion fits of aſthma in perſons previouſly with the diſeaſe, but no inſtance has occurred to him aving been originally occaſioned by them. Extreme or irritability have been alſo thought to diſpoſe per- a particular manner to the aſthma; but this, he ob- contradicted by experience. "In this country the order of people, who are daily expoſed to the various udes of the weather, who are conſtantly employed in labour, and poſſeſs, in conſequence thereof, a rigidity e, and a robuſt conſtitution, are much more fre- y afflicted with an aſthma, than perſons in the higher f life, whoſe frames, enervated by indolence, luxury, redundance of humours, become irritable in a high deg- and are prone to various other ſpaſmodic affec- tions." This brings the author to a conſideration of what he conceives to be the moſt uſual, if not the ſole cauſe of the diſeaſe, namely, the application of cold to the cheſt and lungs. To this cauſe he thinks he can trace, not only every caſe that has occurred in the courſe of his practice, but moſt of thoſe recorded by authors. In proof of this he gives two remarkable caſes, of what is called Flatulent Aſthma, from Hoffman, with

with the reaſoning of that celebrated writer upon them, which accords with his opinion.

Having eſtabliſhed cold as the moſt uſual cauſe of aſthma, Dr. Ryan goes on to examine the means hitherto reſorted to, to mitigate the fits; for no regular ſyſtem ſeems to have been laid down, as he had obſerved before, to effect a cure of the diſeaſe. Theſe conſiſt principally of bleeding, in robuſt and plethoric conſtitutions; emetics, veſicatories, expectorants, the fetid gums, and other antiſpaſmodics, opium, bark, and flowers of zinc. Upon each of theſe he makes ſome pertinent and uſeful obſervations. "As the application of cold to "the lungs, he ſays, is found to be the moſt frequent exciting "cauſe of the aſthma, and in conſequence thereof ſtrong "ſymptoms of an inflammatory diſpoſition often accompany "the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, the phyſician muſt neceſſarily "preſcribe bleeding to preſerve the life of his patient. On "other occaſions too it will be highly proper to have ſome "blood drawn, in order to obviate obſtructions, and bring "about a ſtate of intermiſſion, ſo neceſſary for the operation "of ſuch remedies as are capable of putting a complete ſtop "to the farther progreſs of the diſeaſe." Of the efficacy of bliſters, Dr. R. ſpeaks very highly, particularly applied early. "I always make it a rule, he ſays, to apply a bliſter in the firſt "paroxyſm of aſthma, be the cauſe of the diſorder what it "may; as no injury can attend it, but very often the beſt ef-"fects may be produced, but they are particularly adapted to "that ſpecies of the complaint where an accumulation of blood "in the lungs is found to contribute in ſome meaſure to the fit." He recommends them to be applied over the ſternum; a ſtricture of that part frequently remaining after the fit of aſthma is over, which bliſters are well calculated to remove. Emetics, beſides their efficacy as expectorants, and their utility in catarrhal affections, that may be combined with aſthma, are found highly beneficial by relieving the patients from flatulency, diſtention of the ſtomach, and other ſymptoms of indigeſtion. Iſſues, in perſons of a full habit, or affected with catarrh, are, he thinks, eminently uſeful. But beſides theſe evacuating remedies, the fetid gums, and other antiſpaſmodics, the author admits, may contribute to mitigate or ſhorten the fits, but no opportunities have occurred to him of aſcertaining their full value. The moſt powerful medicine of this claſs is opium, on the exhibition of which we find ſome pertinent and judicious obſervations, for which we muſt refer the reader to the work. Medicines denominated tonics, it is alſo obſerved, have at all times been preſcribed for aſthmatics, under one form or another. Of theſe the principal is the Peruvian bark, which

which may be given with ſafety and advantage when the diſorder has been brought completely to intermit. "The cure of "the aſthma, by means of the bark, ſhould be conducted in "the ſame manner as in the caſe of intermittent fevers. The "doſes of the medicine ſhould be very large, and ought to "be given within a few hours of the acceſſion of the pa-"roxyſm, if we can foreſee the time when the attack is to "come on." Of the efficacy of zinc in this complaint, ſo highly extolled by Dr. Withers, this author profeſſes to have had but little experience. Like the bark, he thinks it will probably be found moſt effectual, when given in the intervals of the paroxyſms in as large doſes as the ſtomach is able to bear; and when no obſtruction, difficult breathing, or inflammation exiſts to counteract its operation. But although the remedies here ſpecified are poſſeſſed of conſiderable powers, may be frequently uſed with great advantage, and may even ſometimes effect a cure, yet they cannot be entirely depended upon for that purpoſe. "To make up, therefore, for "this deficiency," the author ſays, "and to eſtabliſh the cure "of this diſeaſe on a firm baſis, cold bathing muſt be called "to our aſſiſtance." To ſtrengthen his recommendation of this remedy, he relates the caſes of ſix aſthmatic patients, four of whom were cured by bathing, and the other two received ſo much benefit from immerſion, as to leave little doubt that they would likewiſe have been cured, if they had continued to bathe a proper time. In the remaining chapters, Dr. Ryan diſtinctly points out all the circumſtances that may make bathing improper or hazardous, and gives ſome general directions for the conduct of the patients; but, inſtead of going into the detail of theſe, we think it better to refer the reader for them to the book, which we recommend as deſerving the attention of the medical practitioner.

ART. XIV. *Edwards's Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies.*

[*Concluded from Page* 152.]

AS we place order and arrangement among the firſt excellences of an hiſtorian, it would be injuſtice to withhold from Mr. Edwards our tribute of commendation, which in this point, among others, he has ſo eminently deſerved. After the detail of the ſeveral Iſlands contained in the ſecond and third books, his fourth commences with an account of the general reſult from the whole, not leſs perſpicuous in ſtyle, than ſatisfactory in point of information. His diſtribution of the inhabitants

bitants into four claſſes, European Whites, Native Whites or Creoles, Creoles of mixed blood, and Negroes, enables us to form a judgment with the ſame preciſion he poſſeſſes himſelf; and the enumeration he has given of the whole population in the Engliſh and French Iſlands, exhibits a level in the rivalry of the two nations, that is in the higheſt degree curious and important. Could it have been ſuppoſed, that after a ſtruggle of two centuries, carried on with ſuch a variety of fortune, both ſhould obtain a population exceeding 500,000 *, and that the difference between them ſhould be only twenty four thouſand upon the whole number of inhabitants? Foſtered as theſe reſpective colonies were, under different ſyſtems, and governed upon different principles, is it not reaſonable to conclude, that a ſpirit of commerce compels a bad government to adopt ſalutary meaſures, as effectually as reaſon recommends them to a good one?

The character of the Creoles the author has touched with a bold, but friendly hand; the men he deſcribes as liberal, generous, and more compaſſionate to their ſlaves, than ſettlers from Europe. Indolent, but ſpirited and courageous; ſanguine in their hopes, adventurous in ſpeculation, and too often tinctured with a ſpirit of licentiouſneſs, and of litigation.

Of the other ſex he has drawn a picture which we ſhall exhibit at full length. After mentioning that the Creoles are much leſs ſubject to inflammatory diſorders, than thoſe who come immediately from Europe, Mr. Edwards introduces the pleaſing, and we believe faithful account which follows:

"The ladies of theſe Iſlands have indeed greater cauſe to boaſt of this fortunate exemption, than the men; a pre-eminence undoubtedly acquired by the calm and even tenour of their lives, and by an habitual temperance and ſelf-denial. Except the exerciſe of dancing, in which they delight and excel, they have no amuſement or avocation to impel them to much exertion of either body or mind. Thoſe midnight aſſemblies and gambling conventions, wherein health, fortune, and beauty, are ſo frequently ſacrificed in the cities of Europe, are here happily unknown. In their diet, the Creole women are, I think, abſtemious even to a fault. Simple water, or lemonade, is the ſtrongeſt beverage in which they indulge; and a vegetable meſs at noon, ſeaſoned with cayenne pepper, conſtitutes their principal repaſt. The effect of this mode of life, in a hot and oppreſſive atmoſphere, is a lax fibre, and a complexion in which the lily predominates rather than the roſe. To a ſtranger newly arrived, the ladies appear as juſt riſen from the bed of ſickneſs. Their voice is ſoft and ſpiritleſs, and every ſtep betrays languor and laſſitude.

* Mr. Edwards is to be conſidered always as ſpeaking of the French Iſlands before the ravages of Democracy took place.

With

With the fineſt perſons, they certainly want that glow of health in the countenance, that delicious crimſon (*lumen purpureum juventæ*) which, in colder countries, enlivens the coarſeſt ſet of features, and renders a beautiful one irreſiſtible.

> Youth's orient bloom, the bluſh of chaſte deſire,
> The ſprightly converſe, and the ſmile divine,
> (Love's gentler train) to milder climes retire,
> And full in Albion's matchleſs daughters ſhine.

"In *one* of the principal features of beauty, however, few ladies ſurpaſs the Creoles; for they have, in general, the fineſt eyes in the world; large, languiſhing, and expreſſive; ſometimes beaming with animation, and ſometimes melting with tenderneſs; a ſure index to that native goodneſs of heart and gentleneſs of diſpoſition for which they are eminently and deſervedly applauded, and to which, combined with their ſyſtem of life and manners (ſequeſtered, domeſtic, and unobtruſive) it is doubtleſs owing, that no women on earth make better wives, or better mothers *." Vol. II. p. 10.

In the characters given of the Mulattoes of both ſexes, and the Blacks, with the diſtinction of their different qualities, according to the different coaſts they are brought from, there is ample room for philoſophical ſpeculation. The obſervations of this author, though not new, are curious and intereſting. They are rendered intereſting, not only by the manner in which they are made, but on account alſo of the great queſtion which has been ſo warmly agitated on this ſide the Atlantic. Man, in every condition, from the loweſt ſlavery to the higheſt ſtate of civilization, is the object of philoſophical diſquiſition, and upon this part of Mr. Edwards's work we ſhould have been happy to have enlarged, could we have confined our diſcuſſion within a moderate compaſs. We ſhould have had ſome objections to make, as well as praiſes to beſtow: but we ſhall refer our readers to the work itſelf, and leave them to their own reflexions on it, only obſerving, that the licentious intercourſe with Mulatto and Negro Women, has long been the reproach of Weſt Indians, and this ſtigma the author has by no means contributed to remove, by his inſertion of a voluptuous ode, which has too little of poetical merit to attone in any degree for its moral imperfection. Let us however vindicate the ſex,

* "The Creole ladies are noted for very fine teeth, which they preſerve and keep beautifully white by a conſtant uſe of the juice of a withe called the Chewſtick; a ſpecies of *rhamnus*. It is cut into ſmall pieces, and uſed as a tooth-bruſh. The juice is a ſtrong bitter, and a powerful detergent." As we are admirers of every perfection which can enhance the beauty of our fair country-women, we ſincerely hope that this ſpecies of *rhamnus* will add one more to the valuable articles of importation from Jamaica.

notwithſtanding

notwithſtanding their difference of complexion. Women of all colours will be licentious, and may be pardoned for it, where men ſet little or no value upon modeſty.

The ſecond chapter diſplays the origin of the Slave Trade, with a defence of the planters againſt the unlimited obloquy caſt upon them in the diſcuſſion of this important queſtion; the author's general principles are throughout his whole work thoſe of humanity and ſenſibility; nor does he forfeit this character, while he deprecates haſty and violent meaſures in the correction of this great evil; but we think the holders of the Codrington eſtate will hardly thank him for the compliment he intends them, when he ſays, p. 36, "They well know that "moderate labour, unaccompanied with that wretched an- "xiety to which the poor of England are ſubject, in making "proviſion for the day that is paſſing over them, is a ſtate of "felicity." Anxiety for anxiety, the dread of want, is leſs than the dread of ſlavery. The exertions of an Engliſh labourer carry with them the pleaſure of volition, and the increaſe of profit, gratifications which no ſlave can enjoy. Theſe, we truſt, are the ſentiments of the Revd. Society which holds the Codrington eſtate, and now the incumbrances are removed, we apprehend that the ſociety would be happy to renounce the poſſeſſion, if the law allowed a corporate body to diſpoſe of any property to which it is legally entitled.

There is a curious circumſtance mentioned, p. 52, that the Portugueſe have regular caravans eſtabliſhed acroſs the continent of Africa, from Angola to Moſambique. Mr. Edwards gives no authority for this aſſertion; but if it be correct, enquiries at Liſbon might tend more to promote the deſigns of the African Society, than any meaſures they have yet taken; nor is it impoſſible that ſome of our countrymen might be permitted, either by leave from the Court of Portugal, or by connivance, to join this caravan.

We cannot diſmiſs the ſubject of Africa or Africans without noticing the author's remarks on Dr. Robertſon and Monſ. Chanvalon, who have painted the attachments of the negroes to the object of their love, as the reſult of delicate ſentiment. This notion he has combated with ſucceſs; and, though it may be difficult, in many caſes, to diſcriminate between the effects of Love and Luſt, we make one general obſervation, that the paſſion gradually refines with the refinement of ſociety. What is animal ſenſe in a Pechera or an Hottentot, in a man of cultivated underſtanding is not merely paſſion, but the deſire of appearing amiable to the object of his affection. The concluſion of this argument, with the account immediately ſubjoined, we ſhall give in the author's words.

"When

"When age indeed begins to mitigate the ardour, and leſſen the fickleneſs of youth, many of them form attachments, which, ſtrengthened by habit, and endeared by the conſciouſneſs of mutual imbecility, produce a union for life. It is not uncommon to behold a venerable couple of this ſtamp, who, tottering under the load of years, contribute to each other's comfort, with a chearful aſſiduity which is at once amiable and affecting.

"THE ſituation of the aged among the Negroes is indeed commonly ſuch as to make them ſome amends for the hardſhips and ſufferings of their youth. The labour required of the men is ſeldom any thing more than to guard the proviſion grounds; and the women are chiefly employed in attending the children, in nurſing the ſick, or in other eaſy avocations; but their happineſs chiefly ariſes from the high veneration in which old age is held by the Negroes in general, and this I conſider as one of the few pleaſing traits in their character. In addreſſing ſuch of their fellow ſervants as are any ways advanced in years, they prefix to their names the appellation of Parent, as *Ta* Quaco, and *Ma* Quaſheba; *Ta* and *Ma*, ſignifying Father and Mother, by which deſignation they mean to convey not only the idea of filial reverence, but alſo that of eſteem and fondneſs. Neither is the regard thus diſplayed towards the aged, confined to outward ceremonies and terms of reſpect alone. It is founded on an active principle of native benevolence, furniſhing one of the few exceptions to their general unrelenting and ſelfiſh character. The whole body of Negroes on a plantation, muſt be reduced to a deplorable ſtate of wretchedneſs, if, at any time, they ſuffer their aged companions to want the common neceſſaries of life, or even many of its comforts, as far as they can procure them. They ſeem to me to be actuated on theſe occaſions by a kind of involuntary impulſe, operating as a primitive law of nature, which ſcorns to wait the cold dictates of reaſon: among them, it is the exerciſe of a common duty, which courts no obſervation, and looks for no applauſe." P. 81.

The remainder of the third chapter we ſhall diſmiſs by obſerving, that the notion of the Negro returning to his own country after death, is treated by Mr. E. as a fiction, which the Poet only has an intereſt in ſupporting. Let the fiction, however, ſtand its ground, if it ſhall continue to ſuggeſt ſuch Poetry as the Ode in p. 86, which we ſhall inſert at length.

"ODE ON SEEING A NEGRO FUNERAL.

Mahali dies! O'er yonder plain
His bier is borne: The ſable train
By youthful virgins led:
Daughters of injur'd Afric, ſay
Why raiſe ye thus th' heroic lay,
Why triumph o'er the dead?

No tear bedews their fixed eye:
'Tis now the hero lives, they cry;—
Releas'd from ſlav'ry's chain:
Beyond the billowy ſurge he flies,
And joyful views his native ſkies,
And long-loſt bowers again.

On Koromantyn's palmy ſoil
Heroic deeds and martial toil,
Shall fill each glorious day;
Love, fond and faithful, crown thy nights,
And bliſs unbought, unmix'd delights,
Paſt cruel wrongs repay.

Nor lordly pride's ſtern avarice there,
Alone ſhall nature's bounties ſhare;
To all her children free.—
For thee, the dulcet Reed ſhall ſpring,
His balmy bowl the Coco bring,
Th' Anana bloom for thee.

The thunder hark! 'Tis Afric's God,
He wakes, he lifts th' avenging rod,
And ſpeeds th' impatient hours:
From Niger's golden ſtream he calls;
Fair freedom comes,—oppreſſion falls;
And vengeance yet is ours!

Now, Chriſtian, now, in wild diſmay,
Of Afric's proud revenge the prey,
Go roam th' affrighted wood;—
Transform'd to tigers, fierce and fell,
Thy race ſhall prowl with ſavage yell,
And glut their rage for blood!

But ſoft,—beneath yon tam'rind ſhade,
Now let the hero's limbs be laid;
Sweet ſlumbers bleſs the brave:
There ſhall the breezes ſhed perfume,
Nor livid lightnings blaſt the bloom
That decks Mahali's grave."

The fourth chapter contains an account of the Slave Trade at the preſent hour, and the ſituation of ſlaves in the colonies. The whole we muſt recommend to our readers, as containing more immediate information from perſonal enquiry, than any thing which has yet appeared, and the arguments reſpecting the abolition of the trade, with the probable effect on the planter and the ſlave, are ſuch as every one concerned in the diſcuſſion of the queſtion ſhould fully conſider before he forms his final opinion. The liberal ſentiments and plans of the author, deſerve alſo much conſideration.

The fifth book we regard as the moſt pleaſingly inſtructive part

part of either volume. It enters into a detail of all the great productions of the Iſlands. The ſugar-cane, and its produce rum and ſugar. Cotton, indigo, coffee, cacao, ginger, arnatto, aloes, and piemento. The whole is diſplayed with ſo much perſpicuity, and founded on ſuch accuracy of information, as to leave little room for future writers on this ſubject to enlarge or elucidate. The ſalubrity of the ſugar-cane we imagine has never been ſo happily diſcuſſed before, and the powerful effects it has on men and beaſts, both in regard to bodily health and animal ſpirits, are ſo elegantly deſcribed, that perhaps nothing is wanting but the aſſiſtance of a poet, to raiſe the boiling ſeaſon of the iſlands to a level with the vintages of Italy.

The calculation of the profits on a ſugar plantation, is at once accurate and inſtructive, and adds one to a thouſand other proofs, that all proſpects of extraordinary gain, are attended with proportionable hazard. Happy is it for the ſpirit of commerce, that adventurous ſpeculators are as readily found as cautious merchants; the animation of the one, and the ſtability of the other, keep up the circulation of a vital principle, which diffuſes vigour through the whole ſyſtem.

The Britiſh cotton we are ſorry to find conſidered as inferior to the French and Dutch, but we may conclude that the demand for an article which employs 600,000 hands in England, will tend more to forward the exertions of the planter, than either the advice of literary men, or the premiums of government.

Coffee is repreſented to be as excellent under Weſt Indian culture, as that of Mocha, if kept as long, and the ſucceſs which has attended the reduction of the duty, we truſt will not eſcape the attention of an adminiſtration, which has experienced the ſame happy effects in regard to tea and ſpirits.

Cacao, the author informs us, compoſes only one half of the compoſition of Engliſh chocolate; the remainder is flour and Caſtile ſoap, but if the uſe of real chocolate will enable men to reach the age of 110, as in the inſtance of Col. James, the adulteration is a crime of importance.

The deſcription of the tree which produces the Jamaica pepper, or All-ſpice, we give in the eloquent author's own words.

"I cloſe my catalogue with one of the moſt elegant productions in nature; a production which rivals the moſt valuable ſpices of the Eaſt, combining the flavour and properties of many of thoſe ſpices; and forming (as its popular name denotes) an admirable ſubſtitute, and ſuccedaneum for them all.

"The piemento trees grow ſpontaneouſly, and in great abundance, in many parts of Jamaica, but more particularly on hilly ſituations near the ſea, on the northern ſide of that iſland; where they form the moſt delicious groves that can poſſibly be imagined;

filling the air with fragrance, and giving reality, though in a very diſtant part of the globe, to our great poet's deſcription of thoſe balmy gales which convey to the delighted voyager

> " Sabean odours from the ſpicy ſhore
> Of Araby the bleſt.
> Chear'd with the grateful ſmell, old ocean ſmiles."

" This tree is purely a child of nature, and ſeems to mock all the labours of man, in his endeavours to extend or improve its growth: not one attempt in fifty to propagate the young plants, or to raiſe them from the ſeeds, in parts of the country where it is not found growing ſpontaneouſly, having ſucceeded. The uſual method of forming a new piemento plantation, (in Jamaica it is called *a walk*) is nothing more than to appropriate a piece of wood land, in the neighbourhood of a plantation already exiſting, or in a country where the ſcattered trees are found in a native ſtate, the woods of which being fallen, the trees are ſuffered to remain on the ground, till they become rotten and periſh. In the courſe of twelve months after the firſt ſeaſon, abundance of young piemento plants will be found growing vigorouſly in all parts of the land, being, without doubt, produced from ripe berries ſcattered there by the birds, while the fallen trees, &c. afford them both ſhelter and ſhade. At the end of two years, it will be proper to give the land a thorough cleanſing, leaving ſuch only of the piemento trees as have a good appearance, which will then ſoon form ſuch groves as thoſe I have deſcribed, and, except perhaps for the firſt four or five years, require very little attention afterwards.

" I do not believe there is, in all the vegetable creation, a tree of greater beauty than a young piemento. The trunk, which is of a grey colour, ſmooth and ſhining, and altogether free of bark, riſes to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. It then branches out on all ſides, richly clothed with leaves of a deep green, ſomewhat like thoſe of the bay tree, and theſe, in the months of July and Auguſt, are beautifully contraſted and relieved by an exuberance of white flowers. It is remarkable that the leaves are equally fragrant with the fruit, and I am told yield in diſtillation a delicate odoriferous oil, which is very commonly uſed, in the medicinal diſpenſaries of Europe, for oil of cloves.

" Soon after the trees are in bloſſom, the berries become fit for gathering; the fruit not being ſuffered to ripen on the tree, as the pulp in that ſtate, being moiſt and glutinous, is difficult to cure, and when dry becomes black and taſteleſs. It is impoſſible however to prevent ſome of the ripe berries from mixing with the reſt; but if the proportion of them be great, the price of the commodity is conſiderably injured." P. 310.

It was our intention to have concluded our remarks on the whole work, with a diſcuſſion of the author's principles and aſſertions contained in the laſt book, ſo far as they regard the diſpute between Great Britain and the Iſlands, on the ſubject of

of the navigation act: but on further conſideration we are of opinion that the arguments and facts here adduced require a fuller examination, and more authentic documents to complete that examination, than either this place will allow, or our opportunities will furniſh; and we cannot but wiſh to ſee the topic ably treated in a ſeparate publication. The queſtion is of great importance, and as a matter capable of producing ill-will on both ſides of the Atlantic, deſerving of minute attention. But we cannot avoid repeating, before we conclude, what we have already ſuggeſted in a former part of this account, that we wiſh the author, whoſe true object was to deliver an hiſtorical and deſcriptive account, which he has executed with ſingular ability, had abſtained from this topic of temporary politics and litigation, neither ſuited to the plan of his work, nor deſerving to obtain the ſame degree of permanence.

ART. XV. *Henry's Hiſtory of Great Britain. Vol. VI.*

[*Continued from Page* 126.]

THIS volume compriſes the Hiſtory of England, from the acceſſion of Henry VII. in 1485, to the death of Henry VIII. in 1547: and that of Scotland for the nearly coincident period from the acceſſion of James IV. in 1488, to the death of James V. in 1542.—This ſpace of time, productive of ſeveral extraordinary events, both in the hiſtory of our iſland, and in that of Europe at large, frequently diſplays to us theſe ſiſter kingdoms at variance with each other; Scotland, generally employed by the ſubtlety of France, as a counterbalance to the power of England, till Henry VIII. making his pride at length ſubmit to his policy, found means to connect the two kingdoms by the golden chain of ſecret intereſt; a method uniformly purſued, and with conſiderable ſucceſs, till their union under one monarch, at the acceſſion of James I. completely, and we hope everlaſtingly, united their real and public intereſts.

It is hardly worthy of remark, that the firſt ſentence of the preſent volume is almoſt word for word the ſame as the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. in Hume's hiſtory. Hume ſays, "the victory which the Earl of Richmond gained at Boſworth, was entirely deciſive." Our preſent hiſtorian, "the victory gained at Boſworth, by Henry Earl of Richmond over Richard III., was deciſive." The author, if he was aware of it, probably thought it of ſmall conſequence, nor are we inclined to give more to it than the mere notice of the fact con-

veys. A natural and eaſy beginning preſented itſelf; and, whether preoccupied, or not, it was perhaps preferable to any thing leſs ſimple.

A trivial inaccuracy in the manner of printing a proper name, in the ſecond page of this hiſtory, we alſo remark, becauſe it may occaſion ſome trouble to readers, who happen not to have any other authority at hand. It is ſaid, that "on the day after the battle of Boſworth, Henry ſent Sir Robert Willoughby to ſheriff Hoton in Yorkſhire, with a commiſſion to ſeize Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick." From this it might be concluded that the commiſſion was directed to a ſheriff whoſe name was Hoton, but it ſhould be Sheriff-Hutton, or Sherriff-Hoton, the name of a village a few miles North of York, which will be found under the name of Sheriff, not that of Hutton: or rather under both, united in the manner above-written. At this place was a caſtle, formerly belonging to the Crown, in which the unfortunate Earl of Warwick had latterly been kept in ward by the jealouſy of the preceding king.

A more important miſtake occurs in page 7, where Lord Viſcount Lovel, is uniformly called Lord Lovet: a miſtake which probably aroſe from the obſcurity of Dr. Henry's handwriting, but might have been corrected by reference to any hiſtory of the time. In the account of the battle of Stoke, in which that nobeman fell, in the cauſe of Lambert Simnel, we find the name in its right form.

To leave theſe more minute obſervations, for the greater objects of the hiſtory, the ſtyle and manner of the narrative, appear to us as good as in the former volumes. It is more conciſe in its relation of facts than Hume's Hiſtory, and is leſs illuſtrated by general views of European policy, but yet contains ſome particulars omitted, or too ſlightly mentioned by that author. The ſpeech delivered by the Chancellor Morton, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the King's name, at the meeting of the parliament, is among the materials of this kind, and is curious enough in itſelf to deſerve the attention of our readers. It is taken from the Parliamentary Hiſtory.

"The cauſes," ſaid he, "of your preſent aſſembling are two: "the one a foreign buſineſs; the other, matter of government at "home. 1. The French King (as no doubt you have heard) mak- "eth, at this preſent, hot war on the duke of Britaine. His army "is now before Nants, and holdeth it ſtraitly beſieged, being the "principal city in ſtrength and wealth of that duchy. You may "gueſs at his hopes, by his attempting the hardeſt part of the "work firſt. The cauſe of this war he knoweth beſt. He alledg- "eth the entertaining and ſuccouring of the duke of Orleans, and

"ſome

" ſome other French lords, whom the king taketh for his enemies. " Others divine of other matters. Both parties have, by their " ambaſſadors, divers times prayed the king's aids; the French " king's aids or neutrality; the Brittons' aids ſimply; for ſo their " caſe requireth. The king, as a Chriſtian prince, and bleſſed ſon " of holy church, hath offered himſelf as mediator, to treat a peace " between them. The French king yieldeth to treat, but will not " ſtay the proſecution of the war. The Brittons, that deſire peace " moſt, hearken to it leaſt, not upon confidence or ſtiffneſs, but " upon diſtruſt of true meaning, ſeeing the war goes on. So as the " king, after as much care and pains to effect a peace as ever he " took in any buſineſs, not being able to remove the proſecution on " the one ſide, nor the diſtruſt on the other, cauſed by that proſe- " cution, hath let fall the treaty; not repenting of it, but deſpair- " ing of it now, as not likely to ſucceed. Therefore, by this nar- " rative you now underſtand the ſtate of the queſtion, whereupon " the king prayeth your advice; which is no other, but whether " he ſhall enter into an auxiliary and defenſive war for the Brittons " againſt France." This ſpeech produced the deſired effect. The parliament granted the king a liberal ſupply, and adviſed him to enter into the war." P. 14.

We do not proceed very far in this part of the work before we meet with a queſtion which certainly is one of the moſt curious in our own or any hiſtory, which is that concerning the pretenſions of the young man uſually called Perkin Warbeck, to be the Duke of York, the ſecond ſon of Edward IV. So long as the credit of the Tudor race remained, which in conſequence of the great ſplendor and popularity of Elizabeth's reign, and the eminence of the writers of that time, was much longer than would have happened under ordinary circumſtances, few doubts were entertained either of the atrocities attributed to Richard the Third, among which was the murder of theſe princes, or of any thing which could lead the diſpoſition towards doubting to apply itſelf to the title of thoſe princes. In the mean time the repreſentations of partial hiſtorians, repeated by various poets, and other popular writers, particularly by the powerful pen of Shakeſpeare, had fully occupied the public mind, and it required ſome courage to attack, as well as ſagacity to inveſtigate, opinions ſo long, and ſo univerſally received. It is by ſlow degrees that hiſtorical truth is fully aſcertained. Rapin doubted on ſome points: Buck endeavoured to defend the character of Richard, but was treated as a maintainer of paradoxes; and it muſt be owned did not, on the whole, aſſume the right or tenable ground of defence. Carte carried his enquiries much further, and with more ſucceſs: he aſſerted that Perkin Warbeck was a true Plantagenet. Yet he was treated by Hume as a fanciful writer; and it remained

for Mr. H. Walpole, now Earl of Orford, to bring the whole queſtion before the public, in all its various branches, and by the ſoundeſt arguments, arranged in the cleareſt manner, to ſupport the following opinions; that Richard has been baſely vilified by his rival; that it is by no means clear that either of the two princes were murdered; and that probably the perſon called Perkin Warbeck, was actually the younger of them. The rolls of parliament, and other authentic documents not attended to, or not diſcovered before, gave much ſtrength to theſe opinions. The ſummary of the matter which concludes his lordſhip's tract, entitled *Hiſtoric Doubts*, &c. contains ſo many important ſuggeſtions, ſtated in ſo diſtinct a manner, that it is not eaſy to reſiſt their force. Certain it is that Mr. Hume, who in the later editions of his hiſtory, profeſſes to inſert a kind of reply to that reaſoning *, by no means ſucceeds in eſtabliſhing his own point, or in deſtroying the validity of the arguments he was deſirous to oppoſe.

The ſuffrage of Dr. Henry on an obſcure queſtion, agitated between ſuch diſputants, cannot fail to be conſidered as important, and though unfortunately we have not his own arguments on the ſubject, which he promiſed to detail in his appendix, yet it is not difficult to diſcover what was his opinion, though he confeſſes that it is not very practicable to eſtabliſh the truth on either ſide, "ſo fully and clearly as to leave no ground of doubt in the mind of an attentive and critical enquirer." His ſtatement, however, is evidently on the ſide of the *Hiſtoric Doubts*, and is of too much conſequence to be paſſed over.

"The relation given of this matter by the noble hiſtorian of this reign, and implicitly followed by many ſubſequent hiſtorians, is too laboured and artificial to be ſtrictly true in all its parts; at leaſt many things are poſitively affirmed in it, without any proof, which he could hardly know, and which are exceedingly improbable. 1ſt, It is affirmed, that Margaret ducheſs dowager of Burgundy ſpent ſeveral years in ſearching for a young man to perſonate the duke of York, who [whom] ſhe knew to be dead, in order to pull down Henry, who was married to her niece, by whom he had two young princes of great hopes. This is a degree of perverſeneſs, wickedneſs, and malice, which is ſcarcely credible. 2dly, It is affirmed further, that ſhe was ſo fortunate as to find a young man exactly the age of the duke of York, who, beſides a ſtriking reſemblance in his perſon to Edward IV. was as admirably qualified to act the part deſigned, as if he had been created for that purpoſe. "Such a mercurial," to uſe the words of the noble hiſtorian, "as the like hath ſeldom been

* See note M. on Vol. III. of Hume's Hiſtory.

"known;

" known; and had ſuch a crafty and bewitching faſhion, both to " move pity and induce belief, as was like a kind of faſcination or " enchantment." Beſides, though he was the ſon of one John Oſbeck, a converted Jew, and had ſpent his youth in wandering from place to place, he acted the prince with as much dignity and propriety as if he had been educated in a court. 3dly, It is affirmed, that Margaret brought this young man to her court, but ſo ſecretly, that no perſon ſaw him or heard of him, and that ſhe privately inſtructed him in every thing relating to the perſons and characters of Edward IV. his queen, the princes their ſons, and the princeſſes their daughters, and all the little incidents that had happened in the court of England when the duke of York was a boy, though ſhe had left England ſeveral years before that duke was born. But how this hiſtorian came to the knowledge of all this we are not informed. 4thly, It is ſaid, that when Perkin was perfect in his leſſons, and able to anſwer all queſtions that could be put to him, he was ſent to Portugal, where he remained a whole year; during which the ducheſs took care to have a report propagated, that the duke of York was alive, and would ſoon make his appearance. Finally, We are informed, that when the war was ready to break out between France and England, Margaret, thinking this a proper ſeaſon to produce her pupil on the ſcene, ſent Perkin a meſſage to ſail into Ireland, where the houſe of York was much beloved, and there take upon him the name and character of Richard duke of York, which he did accordingly. What truth may be in all this I ſhall not take upon me to determine; but I confeſs it ſeems to me more like a tale contrived to ſolve appearances, than genuine hiſtory ſupported by proper evidence." P. 26.

The following paſſage of this hiſtory affords alſo a ſtrong argument in favour of this claimant's pretenſions, and is therefore a further proof of Dr. Henry's ſentiments.

" A truce between England and Scotland had been concluded at Edinburgh, 25th June, A. D. 1493, to continue to the laſt day of April, A. D. 1501. By the fifth article of that truce it was ſtipulated, that neither of the two kings ſhould admit the enemies of the other into his dominions, or give them any aſſiſtance. This article was evidently intended by king Henry to prevent Perkin Warbeck, his moſt dangerous enemy, from obtaining admiſſion into, or aſſiſtance from, Scotland; and it could not but be ſo underſtood by king James. Beſides this, Henry had always diſcovered a ſincere deſire to live at peace with James, to redreſs all his grievances, and even to enter into the moſt intimate connexion with him, by offering him his eldeſt daughter, the princeſs Margaret, in marriage, only a few days before Warbeck's arrival in Scotland. Nor could James be ignorant of the danger of provoking ſo wiſe, brave, and fortunate a prince, poſſeſſed of ſo much power and wealth, by wantonly attempting to pull him from his throne, without any provocation. It muſt therefore have been ſome very powerful motive which determined king James to diſregard ſo many obligations and inducements to live at peace with his

powerful and friendly neighbour, unleſs we ſuppoſe him to have been an abſolute madman, who had no concern either for his honour or his intereſt. In a word, it is hardly poſſible to conceive any other motive that can account for the conduct of king James on this occaſion, but a full conviction that Warbeck really was what he pretended to be, the duke of York. Such a conviction may be ſuppoſed to have excited a very lively compaſſion in the boſom of James, a brave and generous prince, and to have made him overlook every other conſideration. It is a further proof that James was at this time convinced that Warbeck was not an impoſtor, that he conſented to his marriage with lady Katherine Gordon, daughter to the earl of Huntley, one of the moſt noble, beautiful, and accompliſhed ladies in his dominions. It is alſo probable, that James was made to believe that the people of England in general entertained the ſame favourable opinion of Warbeck, and that they would receive him with open arms, as ſoon as they ſaw him ſupported by a powerful army." P. 35.

It is remarkable, among other things, that Warbeck's own proclamation or manifeſto, publiſhed at the time of this Scottiſh invaſion (here inſerted * from MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, and very different from the copy given by Lord Bacon in his hiſtory) makes no mention of the murder of Edward V. which was almoſt unavoidable, had that murder been real; the current ſtory being, that the murderers of that prince ſpared his brother through compaſſion, and ſuffered him to eſcape, an account very improbable in itſelf. It ſays only, "And whereas we, in our tender age, eſcaped, by God's great might, out of the Tower of London, and were ſecretly conveyed over the ſea to other divers countries, there remaining certain years, as unknown." Dr. Henry concludes his narrative of theſe events, by ſaying, "Thus died this extraordinary perſon, concerning whoſe real birth and character ſuch different opinions have been entertained, ſo much has been ſaid and written, and ſo much is ſtill wanting to render that part of our hiſtory perfectly clear and ſatisfactory. My own private opinion, with the reaſons on which it is founded, I have thrown into the Appendix, No. III. to prevent the interruption of the narrative by controverſy." This private opinion, the death of the worthy author unhappily prevented us from reading in detail, but, from the ſpecimens of the narrative now exhibited, there can be little room to doubt of what nature it was: and the editor of his poſthumous volume ſeems to have been more cautious than was neceſſary when he inſerted the following ſhort note, "with the reſpected names of Carte and Walpole, may I inſcribe that of the late Dr. Henry?" We anſwer,

* Appendix, Vol. I.

without

without heſitation, in the affirmative: though perhaps one or two objections would have been ſtated by him, with more force than they now appear to have. This at leaſt ſeems probable from his prefatory obſervation on the difficulty of forming a complete deciſion.

The Appendix, No. III. which Dr. Henry promiſed, but lived not to execute, is ſupplied by Mr. Laing, and contains a very ample ſtatement of arguments in favour of Warbeck and of Richard; but offers not many that are new in addition to thoſe brought forward by Mr. Walpole. It undoubtedly preſents them on the whole, in a much leſs clear and luminous method: though the general diviſion of the ſubject into four principal points, promiſes a methodical arrangement. The four points are theſe. I. The crimes attributed to Richard's youth. II. His uſurpation, or acquiſition of the Crown. III. The fate of his nephews. IV. The pretenſions and character of Perkin Warbeck. As ſo much of the matter is taken exactly from the *Hiſtoric Doubts*, it would have been a clearer method to have premiſed the ſummary with which that work concludes, which for ſtrength and clearneſs cannot eaſily be ſurpaſſed, and then to have added ſuch new arguments as the writer was able to produce. One of theſe is taken from Mr. Malone's edition of Shakeſpeare, Vol. xi. p. 653, in which it appears from public accounts that King Henry VI. lived twenty two days after the time of his pretended aſſaſſination by Richard. The jealouſy diſcovered by Henry VII. in his endeavour to deſtroy every trace of the ſtatute of Richard, which declared the illegitimacy of Edward the IVth's children, is another circumſtance brought forward by Mr. Laing. His arguments on this ſubject deſerve recital.

An hiſtorian, with whoſe philoſophical genius the minute details of hiſtory were ſcarcely compatible, has remarked, that the ſtatute declaring the illegitimacy of Edward's children appeared, on Henry's acceſſion and marriage with Elizabeth, too deſpicable to be reverſed by parliament. Henry's policy in ſuppreſſing that ſtatute affords additional proof of Edward's marriage with Eleanor Butler, and an adequate ſolution of More's intentional perverſion of the fact. The Year Book informs us, that the judges, aſſembled by Henry to conſult together on the repeal of the ſtatute, propoſed, that it ſhould be "taken off the rolls, annulled, cancelled, deſtroyed, and burnt," without being rehearſed, its contents divulged, or more than a few words of the preamble recited. The reaſon aſſigned was, that the ſtatute, becauſe it was "falſe, ſhameful, and ſeditious, ought to be "put in perpetual oblivion; for if any part of the ſpecialty of the "matter had been rehearſed, then had it remained in remembrance "always." The ſtatute would have been deſtroyed without the ceremony of being reverſed, but an act was neceſſary to indemnify thoſe to

to whoſe cuſtody the rolls were entruſted. The ſtatute was abrogated therefore in parliament, taken off the rolls and deſtroyed; and thoſe poſſeſſed of copies were directed, under the penalty of fine and impriſonment, to deliver them to the chancellor; "ſo that all things "ſaid or remembered in the bill and act, be for ever out of remembrance and forgotten." The ſtatute was abrogated without recital, in order to conceal its purport, and obliterate, if poſſible, the facts it atteſted; and a propoſal for reading it, that Stillington, biſhop of Bath, might be reſponſible for its falſehood, was over-ruled and ſtifled by the king's immediate declaration of pardon. Its falſehood would have merited and demanded detection, not concealment; and Stillington, whoſe evidence had formerly eſtabliſhed the marriage, was, if perjured, an object of puniſhment, not of pardon. But why this precaution to efface all knowledge of Edward's pre-contract, the pretext of Richard's uſurpation or acceſſion? The ſuppreſſion of the ſtatute without enquiry into its truth, or explanation of its purport, demonſtrates that the recital was dangerous, the fact inconteſtible; otherwiſe it is not conceivable that Henry would prohibit an inveſtigation ſo neceſſary to vindicate his own acceſſion and his queen's legitimacy, or pardon Stillington, whom he never forgave; and whoſe negotiations to procure the delivery of Henry, when an exile in Britanny, into Richard's hands, had rendered him ſo peculiarly obnoxious, that his deſtruction was effected afterwards, on the falſe pretext of his having participated in Lincoln's rebellion. But that which Henry interdicted, the hiſtorian, publiſhing under his tyrannical auſpices, durſt not venture to revive or inveſtigate. His danger would have been conſiderable, had he aſſigned as the means of Richard's acceſſion, the bill of ſupplication engroſſed in a ſtatute eraſed from the record, the knowledge of which was intercepted, and the poſſeſſion even of a copy prohibited as criminal; but his deſtruction would have been inevitable had he perpetuated a fact which the legiſlature, obſequious to the deliberations of the judges and the injunctions of Henry, had determined to conſign to perpetual oblivion. In concealing Edward's marriage with Eleanor Butler, More co-operated directly with Henry's intentions, and in creating a refutable, fictitious marriage with Elizabeth Lucy, endeavoured to diſcredit all traditionary remembrance of Richard's title." P. 686.

We ſhall not attempt to extract every novel argument adduced by Mr. Laing, but his obſervations on the impoſſibility of Tyrrel's performing the crime, with ſo many abſurd circumſtances attributed to him, within the time to which it is confined by public documents, are too remarkable to be paſt over. He ſums them up in the following manner:

"The dates are inſurmountable, authenticated by public inſtruments; they reduce this ſtrange tranſaction to three days; and we are required to believe, that Tyrrell, who, diſpatched from Warwick on Friday, could not arrive at the Tower till Saturday, nor perpetrate the murder till midnight, departed from London on Sunday morning, and rejoined the king on the road, previous to his arrival that evening

at

at York. We are required to believe, that two conſecutive journies of five hundred miles were performed by Green and Tyrell in four days, and theſe with the interruption of two nights and the day preparatory and previous to the murder. Such journies, with our modern roads and relays of horſes, may be practicable at preſent; but when I review the particulars, and conſider the period, I conclude, without heſitation, that the fact related by More is impoſſible: he knew not, it is evident, that the progreſs was ſtrictly limited to ſeven days; but finding the month of Auguſt unoccupied, appropriated that period to Richard's progreſs, and Sir James Tyrrell's adventures prolonged the ſtay of the former at Glouceſter, Warwick, and other cities, till the latter rejoined him, and about the end of Auguſt conducted them both to York before the departure of either from London. The time aſſumed was requiſite for the various tranſactions recorded; reſtricted to the ſhort ſpace of a week, it demonſtrates that theſe are fictitious: that Richard could not be overtaken on Thurſday at Warwick by a meſſenger ſent on Wedneſday from Glouceſter to the Tower of London; and that Tyrell, diſpatched thither on Friday, and employed on Saturday in ſelecting inſtruments, removing the keepers, and making other arrangements preparatory to the murder, could not poſſibly perpetrate the fact, rejoin Richard, and reach York, in the ſpace of a day." P. 695.

This argument, indeed, is not new, having been firſt diſcovered by Carte; but it is clearly ſtated, and free from ſome errors which render it confuſed in the work of that author; and it therefore deſerved to be produced.

With reſpect to Warbeck, the great point ſeems to be, the known and abſolute impoſſibility of teaching a foreign boy in a foreign country, to ſpeak Engliſh, in ſuch a manner as to deceive the natives. That he was born of Engliſh parents, was never pretended by his enemies; probably becauſe Engliſh parents, if named, might eaſily have been traced and examined. The only account that gives a ſolution of this difficulty, is that circulated by the king's ſpies before he was taken; that he was born in London, and that Edward IV. was his godfather. But this ſtory, which made it poſſible to account at once for his likeneſs to Edward, and his knowledge of Engliſh, was wholly dropped in the pretended confeſſion he was compelled to read before his execution. Why it was dropped, may eaſily be ſurmiſed: for were he even an illegitimate ſon of Edward IV, he had a better title to the crown than Henry VII, who was of an illegitimate branch, from a family which had an inferior title.

If any hope remain of acquiring new lights on this intricate ſubject, it may, perhaps, depend upon diligent enquiry made in the Flemiſh towns, near which the dutcheſs of Burgundy reſided, into the records of the public offices or convents; a method ſuggeſted in the *Hiſtoric Doubts*, p. 94. or upon ſome papers

or

or traditions remaining in the family of Cradock, in Glamorganſhire, into which the widow of Warbeck married after his death. But theſe form very little ground for any thing that can deſerve the name of an expectation of diſcovery; and, for the preſent, at leaſt, the queſtion muſt remain as it is: but till ſome champion of the Lancaſtrians ſhall ariſe, who ſhall have ſkill to produce very different arguments from any hitherto advanced, to deſtroy the credit of the ſuppoſed Duke of York, we cannot but conſider the reality of his claim as raiſed to a high degree of probability by the arguments of Carte, Walpole, Henry, and his preſent advocate. In the interval between the writing of his fifth and ſixth volume, Dr. Henry ſeems to have become leſs dubious on the ſubject of the murder of the princes, which he muſt have diſbelieved, before he could aſcribe ſo much credibility to the pretenſions of Perkin Warbeck. Subſequent enquiries appear to have cleared away ſome difficulties which then kept him more completely in ſuſpence.

As we have ſpoken ſo ſtrongly of the ſummary of theſe queſtions ſubjoined to the *Hiſtoric Doubts*, we are tempted to extract the whole of it, being of no great length, as a general key to the enquiry, for the uſe of thoſe who may be inclined to proſecute it further; reminding thoſe who read it, that the proofs of all the points aſſerted there are to be found in the book itſelf; and that additional proofs to ſome of them are ſupplied by Mr. Laing in the Appendix.

"It ſeems then to me to appear,

That Fabian, and the authors of the Chronicle of Croyland, who were contemporaries with Richard, charge him directly with none of the crimes, ſince imputed to him, and diſculpate him of others. That John Rous, the third contemporary, could know the facts he alledges but by hearſay, confounds the dates of them, dedicated his work to Henry the Seventh, and is an author to whom no credit is due, from the lies and fables with which his work is ſtuffed. That we have no authors, who lived near the time, but Lancaſtrian authors, who wrote to flatter Henry the Seventh, or who ſpread the tales which he invented. That the murder of prince Edward, ſon of Henry the Sixth, was committed by king Edward's ſervants, and is imputed to Richard by no contemporary. That Henry the Sixth was found dead in the Tower; that it was not known how he came by his death; and that it was againſt Richard's intereſt to murder him. That the duke of Clarence was defended by Richard; that the parliament petitioned for his execution; that no author of the time is ſo abſurd as to charge Richard with being the executioner; and that king Edward took the deed wholly on himſelf. That Richard's ſtay at York on his brother's death had no appearance of a deſign to make himſelf king. That the ambition of the queen, who attempted to uſurp the government, con-

trary to the then eſtabliſhed cuſtom of the realm, gave the firſt provocation to Richard and the princes of the blood to aſſert their rights; and that Richard was ſollicited by the duke of Buckingham to vindicate thoſe rights. That the preparation of an armed force under earl Rivers, the ſeizure of the Tower and treaſure, and the equipment of a fleet, by the marquis Dorſet, gave occaſion to the princes to impriſon the relations of the queen; and that, though they were put to death without trial (the only cruelty which is *proved* on Richard) it was conſonant to the manners of that barbarous and turbulent age, and not till after the queen's party had taken up arms. That the execution of lord Haſtings, who had firſt engaged with Richard againſt the queen, and whom Sir Thomas More confeſſes Richard was *lothe to loſe*, can be accounted for by nothing but abſolute neceſſity, and the law of ſelf-defence. That Richard's aſſumption of the protectorate was in every reſpect agreable to the laws and uſage; was probably beſtowed on him by the univerſal conſent of the council and peers, and was a ſtrong indication that he had then no thought of queſtioning the right of his nephew. That the tale of Richard aſperſing the chaſtity of his own mother is incredible; it appearing that he lived with her in perfect harmony, and lodged with her in her palace at that very time. That it is as little credible that Richard gained the crown by a ſermon of Dr. Shaw, and a ſpeech of the duke of Buckingham, if the people only laughed at thoſe orators. That there had been a precontract or marriage between Edward the Fourth and lady Eleanor Talbot *; and that Richard's claim to the crown was founded on the illegitimacy of Edward's children. That a convention of the nobility, clergy, and people invited him to accept the crown on that title. That the enſuing parliament ratified the act of the convention, and confirmed the baſtardy of Edward's children. That nothing can be more improbable than Richard's having taken no meaſures before he left London, to have his nephews murdered, if he had had any ſuch intention. That the ſtory of Sir James Tirrel, as related by Sir Thomas More, is a notorious falſhood; Sir James Tirrel being at that time maſter of the horſe, in which capacity he had walked at Richard's coronation. That Tirrel's jealouſy of Sir Richard Ratcliffe is another palpable falſhood; Tirrel being already preferred, and Ratcliffe abſent. That all that relates to Sir Robert Brakenbury is no leſs falſe: Brakenbury either being too good a man to die for a tyrant or murderer, or too bad a man to have refuſed being his accomplice. That Sir Thomas More and lord Bacon both confeſs that many doubted, whether the two princes were murdered in Richard's days or not; and it certainly never was proved that they were murdered by Richard's order. That Sir Thomas More relied on nameleſs and uncertain authority; that it appears by dates and facts that his authorities were bad and falſe; that if Sir James Tirrel and Dighton had really committed the murder and confeſſed it, and if Perkin Warbeck had made a volun-

* Or Butler, by marriage.

tary,

tary, clear, and probable confeſſion of his impoſture, there could have remained no doubt of the murder. That Green, the nameleſs page, and Will Slaughter, having never been queſtioned about the murder, there is no reaſon to believe what is related of them in the ſuppoſed tragedy. That Sir James Tirrel not being attainted on the death of Richard, but having, on the contrary, been employed in great ſervices by Henry the Seventh, it is not probable that he was one of the murderers. That lord Bacon owning that Tirrel's confeſſion did not pleaſe the king ſo well as Dighton's; that Tirrel's impriſonment and execution ſome years afterwards for a new treaſon, of which we have no evidence, and which appears to have been mere ſuſpicion, deſtroy all probability of his guilt in the ſuppoſed murder of the children. That the impunity of Dighton, if really guilty, was ſcandalous; and can only be accounted for on the ſuppoſition of his being a falſe witneſs to ſerve Henry's cauſe againſt Perkin Warbeck. That the ſilence of the two archbiſhops, and Henry's not daring to ſpecify the murder of the princes in the act of attainder againſt Richard, wears all the appearance of their not having been murdered. That Richard's tenderneſs and kindneſs to the earl of Warwick, proceeding ſo far as to proclaim him his ſucceſſor, betrays no ſymptom of that cruel nature, which would not ſtick at aſſaſſinating any competitor. That it is indubitable that Richard's firſt idea was to keep the crown but till Edward the Fifth ſhould attain the age of twenty-four. That with this view he did *not* create his own ſon Prince of Wales till after he had proved the baſtardy of his brother's children. That there is no proof that thoſe children were murdered. That Richard made, or intended to make, his nephew Edward the Fifth walk at his coronation. That there is ſtrong preſumption from the parliament-roll and from the Chronicle of Croyland, that both princes were living ſome time after Sir Thomas More fixes the date of their deaths. That when his own ſon was dead, Richard was ſo far from intending to get rid of his wife, that he proclaimed his nephews, firſt the earl of Warwick, and then the earl of Lincoln, his heirs apparent. That there is not the leaſt probability of his having poiſoned his wife, who died of a languiſhing diſtemper: that no proof was ever pretended to be given of it; that a bare ſuppoſition of ſuch a crime, without proofs or very ſtrong preſumptions, is ſcarce ever to be credited. That he ſeems to have had no intention of marrying his niece, but to have amuſed her with the hopes of that match, to prevent her marrying Richmond. That Buck would not have dared to quote her letter as extant in the earl of Arundel's library, if it had not been there: that others of Buck's aſſertions having been corroborated by ſubſequent diſcoveries, leave no doubt of his veracity on this; and that that letter diſculpates Richard from poiſoning his wife; and only ſhews the impatience of his niece to be queen. That it is probable the queen-dowager knew her ſecond ſon was living, and connived at the appearance of Lambert Simnel, to feel the temper of the nation. That Henry the Seventh certainly thought that ſhe and the earl of Lincoln were privy to the exiſtence

of

of Richard duke of York, and that Henry lived in terror of his appearance. That the different conduct of Henry with regard to Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, implies how different an opinion he had of them; that, in the firſt caſe, he uſed the moſt natural and moſt rational methods to prove him an impoſtor; whereas his whole behaviour in Perkin's caſe was myſterious, and betrayed his belief or doubt that Warbeck was the true duke of York. That it was morally impoſſible for the ducheſs of Burgundy, at the diſtance of twenty-ſeven years, to inſtruct a Flemiſh lad ſo perfectly in all that had paſſed in the court of England, that he would not have been detected in a few hours. That ſhe could not inform him, nor could he know, what had paſſed in the Tower, unleſs he was the true duke of York. That if he was not the true duke of York, Henry had nothing to do but to confront him with Tirrel and Dighton, and the impoſture muſt have been diſcovered. That Perkin, never being confronted with the queen-dowager, and the princeſſes her daughters, proves that Henry did not dare to truſt to their acknowledging him. That if he was not the true duke of York, he might have been detected by not knowing the queens and princeſſes, if ſhown to him, without his being told who they were. That it is not pretended that Perkin ever failed in language, accent, or circumſtances; and that his likeneſs to Edward the Fourth is allowed. That there are groſs and manifeſt blunders in his pretended confeſſion. That Henry was ſo afraid of not aſcertaining a good account of the purity of his Engliſh accent, that he makes him learn Engliſh twice over. That lord Bacon did not dare to adhere to this ridiculous account; but forges another, though in reality, not much more credible. That a number of Henry's beſt friends, as the lord chamberlain, who placed the crown on his head, knights of the garter, and men of the faireſt characters, being perſuaded that Perkin was the true duke of York, and dying for that belief, without recanting, makes it very raſh to deny that he was ſo. That the proclamation in Rymer's Fœdera againſt Jane Shore, for plotting with the marquis Dorſet, not with lord Haſtings, deſtroys all the credit of Sir Thomas More, as to what relates to the latter peer.

"In ſhort, that Henry's character, as we have received it from his own apologiſts, is ſo much worſe and more hateful than Richard's, that we may well believe Henry invented and propagated by far the greater part of the ſlanders againſt Richard: that Henry, not Richard, probably put to death the true duke of York, as he did the earl of Warwick: and that we are not certain whether Edward the Fifth was murdered; nor, if he was, by whoſe order he was murdered.

"After all that has been ſaid, it is ſcarce neceſſary to add a word on the ſuppoſed diſcovery that was made of the ſkeletons of the two young princes, in the reign of Charles the Second. Two ſkeletons found in that dark abyſs of ſo many ſecret tranſactions, with no marks to aſcertain the time, or the age of their interment, can certainly verify nothing. We muſt believe both princes died there, before we can believe that their bones were found there: and upon what that belief

can be founded, or how we ſhall ceaſe to doubt whether Perkin Warbeck was not one of thoſe children, I am at a loſs to gueſs.

"As little is it requiſite to argue on the grants made by Richard the Third to his ſuppoſed accomplices in that murder, becauſe the argument will ſerve either way. It was very natural that they, who had taſted moſt of Richard's bounty, ſhould be ſuſpected as the inſtruments of his crimes. But till it can be proved that thoſe crimes were committed, it is in vain to bring evidence to ſhow who aſſiſted him in perpetrating them. For my own part, I know not what to think of the death of Edward the Fifth: I can neither entirely acquit Richard of it, nor condemn him; becauſe there are no proofs on either ſide; and though a court of juſtice would, from that defect of evidence, abſolve him; opinion may fluctuate backwards and forwards, and at laſt remain in ſuſpenſe.

For the younger brother, the balance ſeems to incline greatly on the ſide of Perkin Warbeck, as the true duke of York; and if one was ſaved, one knows not how nor why to believe that Richard deſtroyed only the elder.

We muſt leave this whole ſtory dark, though not near ſo dark as we found it: and it is perhaps as wiſe to be uncertain on one portion of our hiſtory, as to believe ſo much as is believed in all hiſtories, though very probably as falſely delivered to us, as the period which we have here been examining."

We have gone ſo far into this intereſting ſubject, that it becomes neceſſary to poſtpone for the preſent all further conſideration of Dr. Henry's work. As nothing equally intereſting or curious can frequently ariſe, we ſhall, doubtleſs, have given pleaſure to our readers by allotting ſo much ſpace to this.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. XVI. *Muſeum Leverianum, containing ſelect Specimens from the Muſeum of the late Sir Aſhton Lever, Kt. with Deſcriptions in Latin and Engliſh, by George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S. Publiſhed by James Parkinſon, Proprietor of the above Collection.—Muſei Leveriani explicatio, Anglica et Latina, Opera et Studio Georgii Shaw, M. D. R. S. S. Adduntur Figuræ eleganter ſculptæ et coloratæ, impenſis Jacobi Parkinſon. 4to. Vol. I. (conſiſting of Five Numbers)* 5l. 5s.

WHEN the Leverian Muſeum was to be diſpoſed of according to the deciſion of Fortune, it was not to be expected of that blind deity that ſhe would place it in hands ſo peculiarly fitted to receive it as thoſe of the preſent poſſeſſor. This work is one proof only, among many, of the anxious deſire felt by Mr. Parkinſon, to render that repoſitory,

tory, in the moſt extenſive manner, a national benefit, as well as a national honour; and too much commendation cannot be given to him for the liberal manner in which an undertaking ſo expenſive has been taken up, and thus far conducted. On the other hand, it may ſeem to demand, from the public, all the ardour for natural knowledge, by which the preſent period is diſtinguiſhed, to ſupport a work of ſuch magnificence: yet, conſidering how the plates are executed, and how coloured, it muſt be confeſſed that twelve of them are not dearly purchaſed at the price of one number. When it is recollected alſo, that every ſpecimen here depicted may be actually viewed in the Muſeum itſelf, it certainly muſt be acknowledged that no ſchool of Natural Hiſtory can be more complete than that which leads the curioſity of the ſtudent from the drawing to the real object. The deſcriptions, by one of our moſt able naturaliſts, are at once entertaining and ſatisfactory, and, by being given in Latin as well as Engliſh, are addreſſed to all the learned world in every country in Europe; and the ſcientific characters prefixed, refer the objects ſeverally to their genera and ſpecies in the Linnæan Syſtem. No particular order is obſerved in the ſelection of the ſubjects, which ſeems to depend ſolely upon the fancy of the deſcriber; and, perhaps, in a work publiſhed in this manner, it is abſolutely neceſſary to ſacrifice order to variety: but this objection, perhaps of little weight in itſelf, may eaſily be counterbalanced at any convenient period, by the addition of a ſcientific index. The work is dedicated, by permiſſion, to the King and Queen, and certainly is not of a nature to diſcredit the royal patronage.

The firſt object deſcribed is one well calculated to attract attention; it is a large Vulture, from the Straits of Magellan, which is ſuſpected by Dr. Shaw to be the Condor ſo very marvellouſly deſcribed by Acoſta, Garcilaſſo, Condamine, P. Labat, and others, diſtinguiſhed by Linnæus under the name of Vultur Gryphus; or the ſtill more marvellous bird, by the help of fabulous exaggeration, which excited our juvenile wonder in the pleaſing fictions imported from Arabia. Theſe circumſtances are agreeably ſtated in the introduction to this article.

"If the tales related by ſome of the early deſcribers of the natural productions of America, have any foundation in truth, there exiſts ſomewhere, in that extenſive continent, a bird whoſe enormous magnitude, and prodigious powers of deſtruction, far exceed all that the largeſt feathered tyrants of the ancient hemiſphere can boaſt, and all that the more ſober philoſophic faith of European naturaliſts can eaſily be induced to admit. Theſe writers aſſure us, that the ſpecies of Vulture, called the Condor, is capable of ſnatching up and carrying off

boys of ten years old and upwards, and that a pair of theſe deſtroyers in concert will attack a heifer in the midſt of a field, and tear it in pieces with the moſt perfect eaſe. It is imagined that this dreadful Vulture has given riſe to the exaggerated deſcription of the bird, which makes ſo conſpicuous a figure in the Arabian Tales, under the name of the Roc or Ruc. Much allowance muſt, doubtleſs, be given to the enlarged accounts of ſtrength and fierceneſs, recorded by the above-mentioned writers; but there is no reaſon to queſtion the exiſtence of ſome ſpecies of American Vulture, of a ſize far greater than others of its genus, and which may be capable of committing great devaſtations amongſt ſuch of the animal world as are expoſed to the fury of its attacks." P. 4.

The Vulture here deſcribed and figured, which the author calls *Magellanicus*, that he may not inadvertently add it to a ſpecies, to which it does not perhaps belong, is determined by ſome natural marks to have been a young bird, yet it meaſures not leſs than 10 feet at the full expanſion of the wings. The plate is drawn with ſpirit, and gives a lively repreſentation of the bird in the act of ſtanding over his prey, preparing to devour it. The animal killed appears to be a young Seal.

The animal that follows this is the Polar or White Bear, a diſtinct ſpecies from the common Bear, and not, as formerly ſuppoſed, a variety. There is indeed a White Land Bear, which differs not materially from the Brown ſpecies, but the Polar Bear is clearly diſtinguiſhed by ſize and other characteriſtics.

After this we find, in ſucceſſion, the common Muſk, and the Rock Manakin, the latter beautifully deſigned by a young lady, who ſome time ago was known to have made ſeveral capital drawings from ſpecimens in this collection *. The creſt of this bird is of a ſtructure almoſt peculiar to its tribe, "a flattened upright creſt, which is placed longitudinally, and is double, with the two ſurfaces nearly approaching each other." Some of the feathers are alſo remarkable; the author points out to us particularly "the very ſingular formation of the feathers which lie over the tail, as well as thoſe which appear on each ſide the tail: theſe feathers are neither gradually leſſened towards their extremities, nor rounded, which are the uſual terminations of the feathers in moſt birds; but they appear as if cut off tranſverſely towards their ends with ſciſſars. This is a mode of termination, which, in the language of Natural Hiſtory, is truncated." The common Turkey is mentioned as having ſome feathers of this kind, and the Hawfinch. With reſpect to the feathers on each ſide of the tail,

* Miſs Stone, now Mrs. Smith.

they

they are "looſely webbed, or naturally diſhevelled; a ſtructure of feather which takes place in many birds, but in none more remarkably than in the genus Ardea, which contains the Heron tribe; and in the Paradiſæa, or bird of Paradiſe."

We next find the Guinea Muſk; it has been much doubted whether it ſhould not more properly be claſſed as an Antelope. Dr. Shaw obſerves, that "it forms, as it were, a ſtrong connecting link between the genera of Moſchus, Cervus, and Antelaus," or Antelope. The Virginian Opoſſum, the firſt diſcovered of that genus, and the largeſt, unleſs we reckon the Kanguroo among them, is next noticed. Then follow the Splendid Parrot, of New Holland, called by Mr. Latham, Pennantian, the Elk, the Variegated Baboon, or Simia Mormon, the Argus Pheaſant, the Angora Goat, and the Wolf: all drawn and engraved with ſpirit, but the Parrot leſs ſo than the reſt. In concluding the article of the Elk, the author mentions a circumſtance which the curious enquirer cannot regard with indifference. "I ſhould not," ſays he, diſmiſs the ſubject of the Elk without mentioning that the enormous foſſil horns, which have been ſo frequently found in Ireland, and other parts of Europe, and which have generally been attributed to the Mooſe, or American Elk, are now no longer regarded as belonging to that animal; ſince, on an accurate examination, they are found to differ, both in figure and proportion, from thoſe of the Elk, whether of Europe or America." The figure of the Wolf has a very mild appearance, which, perhaps, may be accounted for by the following trait in the deſcription, "the individual ſpecimen, from which the preſent figure was taken, having been rendered in a great degree tame and gentle by the aſſiduity of the late Sir Aſhton Lever."

We cannot undertake to enumerate, much leſs to remark upon, all the animals contained in this curious volume, but a few of the moſt extraordinary we are irreſiſtibly inclined to notice. Among theſe, the *Simia Longimana*, or *long-armed Gibbon*, is very happily repreſented at page 55, and preſents as ſtrange a burleſque of the human ſpecies as can be ſeen in any of that groteſque tribe. It is repreſented with ſpirit. The ſpecimen here figured differs from the generality of its own ſpecies in colour, being of dull white, inſtead of black. At page 83, the birds of Paradiſe are well delineated, and in the deſcription, a common error (beſides that long exploded ſuppoſition that they are without legs) is corrected. "The lower parts of the ſides are decorated with long tufts of hanging feathers, generally of a yellowiſh colour, but in ſome ſpecimens (as in the preſent) of the richeſt and moſt beautiful

yellow. This part is commonly, but erroneouſly, termed the tail: the real tail is rather ſhort, and is, in great meaſure, hid by the flowing plumes juſt mentioned." Among the beautiful birds that decorate this collection, the *Phaſianus curviroſtris*, or *Impeyan Pheaſant*, holds a very diſtinguiſhed place; but it is impoſſible to give any accurate notion of the variegated plumage of birds by verbal deſcription. The figure is to be found at page 103 of this work. The bird was firſt introduced to the notice of naturaliſts by the lady of Sir Elijah Impey, who brought ſeveral ſpecimens from India. Hence its Engliſh name of Impeyan.

The Sea Otter, in queſt of whoſe valuable furs our merchants have ſent veſſels to the North Weſtern extremity of America, is figured at page 111; and here we find a curious ſketch of the gradation between the claſs of Quadrupeds and that of Fiſh. "The Lutræ or Otters, of which ſome ſpecies inhabit freſh waters, and others the ſea, are remarkable for the firſt, or beginning approach in point of external figure amongſt quadrupeds to the animals of the fiſhy tribe, which is more nearly approached to by the Beaver; ſtill more by the Seal, and extremely ſo by the genus Trichechus, till in the Trichechus Manatus, or round-tailed Manati, the outline of a quadruped is almoſt obliterated, and at length is quite loſt in the cetaceous tribe, which have ſo much the general habit or appearance of fiſhes, that by many of the older writers on Natural Hiſtory they have been claſſed as ſuch."

Nothing can be more extraordinary than the appearance of the *Ruff-necked Humming-bird*, figured at page 130, but the attitude of one of the birds is rendered rather unnatural by being too much ſtrained to diſplay the ſingular ſtructure of its plumage.

Very different in its kind is the characteriſtic peculiarity of the *Viverra Mephitica*, or *Mephitic Weaſel*, of America, which we ſhall relate in the words of the naturaliſt.

"The principal mode of defence which nature has beſtowed on this animal is of a nature ſo extraordinary, that were it not aſſerted by perſons of the moſt unqueſtionable credit, it would ſeem entirely apocryphal. When ſuddenly irritated, or when purſued, and in danger of being taken, it poſſeſſes the faculty of ſuddenly emitting effluvia, ſo powerfully offenſive, as to taint the air to an almoſt incredible diſtance. If the deſcriptions given of this odious vapour are not aggravated by the abhorrent recollection of thoſe who have experienced its effects, every other ill ſmell which nature can produce is ſurpaſſed by the overpowering fætor of this extraordinary quadruped. In conſequence of this horrible emanation, the dogs relinquiſh their purſuit, and men are obliged to fly with precipitation, from the tainted ſpot; but if, unfortunately, the leaſt drop of the liquid, which it

it commonly diſcharges at this particular juncture, ſhould happen to light on the clothes of the Hunter, he becomes a nuiſance wherever he appears, and is obliged to diveſt himſelf of his dreſs, and practiſe all the arts of ablution, in order to be reſtored to the ſociety of mankind." P. 174.

We are ſorry not to be able to purſue our ſelections from this very entertaining volume to a much greater extent, bu ſhall only remark a very ſingular ſpecies of Parrot, among the number of thoſe with which New Holland has ſupplied the collections of naturaliſts. Its form and plumage are elegant; though the latter, much leſs gaudy than that of many of its tribe, conſiſts only of three colours, green, yellow, and black, but very beautifully diſpoſed in ſpots or broad lines: but what is moſt extraordinary in the habits of the bird is, that, unlike the reſt of its genus, it never perches on trees, "but conſtantly frequents ſedgy and ruſhy places, running along the ground in the manner of a rail." p. 220. From this very peculiar circumſtance, it is properly named the Ground Parrot.

In one inſtance we obſerve a bird figured and deſcribed in this work, which is not contained in the Leverian collection, this is the Crimſon Roller, page 63; a non-deſcript, and of exquiſite beauty; but though the writer apologizes for its inſertion, as a rarity which muſt be acceptable to the naturaliſt, we cannot approve of ſuch deviations from the chaſteneſs of the general plan. Were this licence frequently indulged, or could we ſuppoſe it done ſometimes without being noticed in the deſcriptions, our confidence in the work, as a guide to the real ſpecimens exiſting in the Muſeum from which it is named, would be at an end.

We ought by no means to omit obſerving, that throughout this ſplendid publication, the plates are not merely formed to ſhow the animal, which is the ſubject of deſcription, but are decorated very judiciouſly with ſcenery and plants peculiar to the country it inhabits. Some of the latter are ſo remarkable, that moſt readers would probably be gratified to ſee their names marked in the margin, or otherwiſe pointed out, in ſuch a manner as not to diſfigure the plates.

Wiſhing all poſſible ſucceſs to an undertaking ſo well begun, we ſhall hope to ſee it purſued to a much greater extent, and ſhall be happy to amuſe ourſelves and our readers with ſelections from it, whenever the completion of another volume ſhall afford us the opportunity.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 17. *The Antidote; or, a Doſe for the Jacobins. A Loyal Poem, by John Dryden, Jun. Eſq.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons, &c. for the Author.

This is not the Dryden who, as Addiſon ſung of him,

——— appears
Grown old in rhyme, but charming ev'n in years;

it is profeſſedly a young Dryden, and we may ſay, an improving Dryden; for his *flagellation of the Whigs*, which we ſaw *before we were born* (as Critics) was inferior to his preſent eſſay. We hold it, indeed, no good ſtrain of policy, for a new bard to aſſume the name of an old one, but if any one be diſpoſed to do it, the danger is his own. He knows what are uſually ſaid to be odious, and might ſteer clear of them if he would. We cannot, even for the promiſe of a dinner, which is held out to our brother Critics, give quite ſuch powerful praiſe as the author jocularly demands in his prefatory addreſs, but we can ſay, that poetical and ſatyrical talents may be diſcovered in his antidote. The following is the moſt poetical paſſage we have diſcovered.

"As when rude winds ſweep o'er the mountain's brow,
And whirling ſport in drifts of Alpine ſnow,
Within the vortex of the boiſterous ſtorm,
The dancing atoms wanton into form;
Now rolls a globe by ſure attraction led,
Of compaſs ſmall, portending nought of dread;
But every moment gathers as it goes,
And now a hillock, now a mountain grows,
With force tempeſtuous ſeeks the vale below,
While flocks, and ſwains, and cots, are whelm'd beneath the ſnow."

Unhappily the two lines that form the application of this ſplendid ſimile to *Sedition*, are diſmally proſaic. There is ſome humour, but no reſemblance of Dryden, in the mock curſes with which the Poem concludes.

"Curſe him in ev'ry democratic dealing,
In ſwindling, forging, gambling, coining, ſtealing," &c.

The perſon employed to curſe is the Pope, the object of the imprecations a Jacobin.

ART. 18. *An Epiſtle to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

Mr. Fox has the character of being a man of fortitude and good-nature; and, without theſe qualities, he would, perhaps, be unable to ſupport himſelf under the deſertion of political friends, and the attachment of

of ſuch panegyriſts as the author of this epiſtle. The Duke of Portland too, though not mentioned in the title-page, has a ſhare of the misfortune, in an epiſtle ſeparately addreſſed to him, on becoming Chancellor of Oxford. Mr. Grey is alſo added to thoſe perſonages in ſeveral couplets.

" Hence now ſhe bids the pleaſed Graces play,
With meaſured ſtep round Portland, Fox, and Grey."

Again,

" What youth bold-hearted will not hail the earth
That gave a Grey, a Fox, a Portland birth."

And again,

" And unreluctantly our tribute pay,
To virtue, honour, Portland, Fox, and Grey."

In honour of theſe perſons the Poet very often undertakes, in the very ſame words repeated,

——" to twine
The lilac blue, and yellow jeſſamine."

Zephyr is alſo deſired by him to

" Applaud the triumph, and *refreſh* the gale."

This is ſurely enough by way of ſpecimen.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 19. *The Pad. A Farce, in One Act, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, with great Applauſe.* 8vo. 1s. Parſons.

Modeſty, the delightful characteriſtic of the Britiſh ladies, was in danger, at leaſt, of being ſacrificed to the idol faſhion; any attempt, therefore, to demonſtrate to them that the public ſcorn and indignation followed them in this deviation from their native propenſities, was certain of applauſe. As a piece made haſtily, for a temporary purpoſe, this is not amiſs; a Huſband and a Lover are made jealous, and an old Baronet put into hope of an heir by means of the faſhion of the time. The whole ends in a laugh at the expence of both parties.

ARTS.

ART. 20. *A Catalogue of engraved Britiſh Portraits, from Egbert the Great to the preſent Time, conſiſting of the Effigies of Perſons in every Walk of Human Life; as well thoſe whoſe Services to their Country are recorded in the Annals of Engliſh Hiſtory, as others whoſe Eccentricity of Character rendered them conſpicuous in their Day. With an Appendix, containing the Portraits of ſuch Foreigners as, either by Alliance with the Royal Families, or Reſidence as Viſitors in this Kingdom, or by deriving from it ſome Title of Diſtinction, may claim a Place in the Britiſh Series. Methodically diſpoſed into Claſſes, and interſperſed with a Number of Notices, Biographical and Genealogical, never before publiſhed. By Henry Bromley.* 4to. 1l. 1s. Payne.

" *Excudent alii ſpirantia mollius æra,*" if it be applied to engraving on copper, inſtead of forming it into ſtatues, cannot be addreſſed to Britain;

Britain; and as one proof of her eminence in this art, we have here a very large volume into 4to. containing merely a catalogue of British portraits extant on copper-plate. It is difficult to say of such a work, whether it must have been more desirable to the virtuoso, or laborious to the compiler. Various assistances are necessary to render the completion of such an undertaking possible, particularly access to some very extensive collection, which it seems Mr. Bromley enjoyed in that of Sir William Musgrave, Bart. The catalogue is chronologically arranged, and divided into nine periods; the periods subdivided into ten classes of portraits, according to the situation or profession of the persons; and the names of individuals in each class placed alphabetically. To each print the size is specified, and the name of the designer (when known) and engraver. Nothing can be more clear and judicious than the arrangement of the whole catalogue; which, however, will tend, like Granger's Biographical History, to increase the passion for collecting, and enhance the value of old prints.

BIOGRAPHY.

ART. 21. *The Life of the late Earl of Barrymore, including a History of the Wargrave Theatricals, and original Anecdotes of eminent Persons, by Anthony Pasquin, Esq. The Third Edition, corrected, and much enlarged.* 8vo. 2s. Symonds.

In an advertisement prefixed to this edition, we are informed, that "the rapid sale of a very large impression of this life, in a few days, has emboldened the author to render it in this edition more perfect; and, he flatters himself, more acceptable to the public, by the addition of an hundred original anecdotes," &c.

The author, whose real name we understand to be Williams, seems to have been well acquainted with the hero of his tale, to whom he ascribes a larger portion of benevolence and ability than the world has generally given him credit for possessing. It abounds with anecdotes of other persons; and many, which were not in the preceding editions, are inserted in this; some are good, some bad; some new, some old, and the whole is written in a spirited, though rather too pompous a style.

POLITICS.

ART. 22. *Those are the Times that try Men's Souls! A Letter to John Frost, a Prisoner in Newgate. By Henry Yorke.* 8vo. 2s. Ridgway.

The purport of Mr. Henry Yorke's letter to his friend in Newgate, is to reconcile him to his situation, by hailing him as a Martyr, and to excite in others the *laudable* ambition of arriving at the glory of a similar martyrdom. This apostle of Republicanism, for such he is avowedly, laments bitterly the restraints laid upon the free discussion of political topics: yet he writes, publishes, and remains at large: this fact answers the complaint, and proves it groundless. Unhappy man that he is, not to be able to attract notice, and become a Martyr!

He

He profeſſes, in the uſual way, the pureſt philanthropy, yet this tender writer wiſhes that James the Second had not eſcaped; becauſe, in his opinion, "the populace of London, who," he ſays, "on ſuch occaſions are the beſt ſtateſmen, *would have ſoon ſecured his royal head*; but, *unfortunately*," he adds, "our hiſtory does not *boaſt* of ſo *glorious* a deed." This may ſerve to ſhow, that *the ſweet temper* of Republicans here is quite ſimilar to that which is ſo *gloriouſly* exemplified in France, were not the genius of theſe worthies ſo dreadfully cramped by *perſecution*.

ART. 23. *A Letter from John Cartwright, Eſq; to a Friend at Boſton, in the County of Lincoln; and to all Commoners who have aſſociated in Support of the Conſtitution.* 8vo. 2s. Ridgway.

The letter before us is addreſſed to a gentleman who appears to have taken an active part in the late aſſociations. We ſay, *late*; becauſe they have for the preſent ſuſpended their activity; though we truſt they are fully awake, and ready to return, at an inſtant's warning, to their very important poſts. The author (who is better known as *Major*, than as *Mr.* Cartwright) employs about a third part of his letter in ſpeaking of himſelf and his private concerns; and the *importance* of both is ſet forth very fully. The remainder of the letter is taken up with a Philippic againſt Kings, Lords, and Miniſters; and a panegyric upon the *principles* of our Conſtitution; intermixed at due intervals with prayers for reformation. The cant about principles of the Conſtitution, when the Conſtitution itſelf, as it is, or at any time has been, will not ſerve the writer's purpoſe, has lately been ſo well expoſed (particularly by Mr. Arthur Young) that any animadverſions of ours on the ſubject are ſuperfluous.

The poſtſcript, after a few more words about reform, diſcuſſes the motives of the preſent war; and as the great object of this war is, to prevent the reception of addreſſes from the National Convention of France, to a like Convention in England, of courſe it has our author's hearty reprobation.

The appendix contains a few remarks made upon the letter by the gentleman to whom it is addreſſed; who, in the mode of arguing, called "Reductio ad abſurdum," thus conciſely ſtates the reſult of the letter-writer's reforming principles: "as *life* and *liberty* are, each, more valuable than *property*, therefore every man, of ſound mind, not a convicted criminal, and of a certain age, ſhould be both an elector, and *eligible*: aye, and every *woman* too: for as God has given them reaſon, who ſhall ſay that they ought not to exerciſe it on this, as on other ſubjects?"

The remarker then ſays, in *earneſt*, "but what concluſion do *I* draw? not that the preſent mode of repreſentation ſhould *never* be *amended*: but, that its amendment ſhould be ſlow and progreſſive," &c.

In the notes upon the remarks, the letter-writer admits the propriety of female ſuffrages: but he blinks (as parliamentary ſportſmen ſay) that part of the queſtion which relates to the *eligibility* of women, as well as of men of *all deſcriptions*, to repreſent the Commons in Parliament;

liament; though, upon his own principles, we do not ſee how it can be denied; at leaſt, that of *unmarried* women.

Upon the whole, we cannot forbear to aſk the queſtion, which in theſe days is continually ſuggeſted by the ſpeculations we meet with—When will politicians learn to prefer Hiſtory and *Experience* before the ravings of their own imaginations?

ART. 24. *Conſiderations on the Utility of the National Debt, and on the preſent alarming Criſis; with a ſhort Plan of a Mode of Relief, and an Explanation of the ſolid inherent Grounds of great National Proſperity, that exiſt in this Country. By Edward King, Eſq; F.R.S. and F. A. S.* 8vo. 1s. Payne.

The common cry of ſpeculative politicians has been, that the exiſtence of the National Debt is burdenſome, its increaſe alarming, and its extenſion, beyond a limited point, likely to be fatal. Thus far, they certainly have been miſtaken, that all the limits they have ſet to its extenſion ſucceſſively, have been much exceeded, without producing any ſuch reſult as they expected. This miſtake, ſays Mr. King, "ariſes from not properly diſtinguiſhing different things called by the ſame name, and therefore from confounding the nature of what was called a *Public Debt*, with that of a *Private Debt*." The latter he confeſſes to be ruinous; but the other he conſiders as more properly to be called the *Public Ability*, than the public debt; being a vaſt ideal capital, the intereſt of which is kept in conſtant circulation, and actual uſe (inſtead of being unproductively hoarded) by means of the funds. He contends, that paying off any great part of the debt, "would render the payment of the taxes, that ſtill remained, much more an object of complaint than before they were taken off; and would make it ſtill more difficult, on any emergency, to raiſe ſupplies; or to exert the public ability with energy;" and that "the increaſe of induſtrious employments ariſing from this circulation of the public intereſt from the funds, will ever increaſe faſter than the taxes drawn from the perſons ſo obtaining a livelihood can poſſibly do." Theſe ideas are important, and in great meaſure new; they are doubtleſs juſt alſo, in a great degree; but the difficulty of laying on taxes, after a time, without a conſiderable change in the opinions of the public, will be likely to prevent the fact from keeping pace with the theory. The argument, however, deſerves ſerious conſideration.

ART. 25. *A Letter to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of France, now reſident in England, on the preſent Criſis.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

This letter commences with aſſerting, that ſince the Revolution of 1789, France has been without a conſtitution, and without laws, which no one will, we ſuppoſe, undertake to controvert. It propoſes, after the Regicides ſhall be put to death, or expected that a general amneſty ſhould take place; this alſo, we take for granted, will meet with the approbation of the diſpaſſionate. It recommends the ariſtocracy to be put upon the ſame footing as it is in England, and indeed the conſtitution of England is propoſed as a juſt and excellent model for the future government of France. Happy ſhall we

be

be to hail the dawn of Peace to that afflicted Country, riſing from ſources ſo pure, and reſting on a baſe ſo ſtrong. The pamphlet alſo urges the neceſſity of Toleration in matters of Religion, and appears altogether to be written by a well-informed and ſenſible individual.

ART. 26. *The Complaints of the Poor People of England, containing Remarks on Government and its Defects, Ignorance of the Poor, Crimes and Puniſhments, Royal Houſehold, &c. Church, Law Courts, Army and Navy, Schools, Poor Rates, &c. Priſons, Feudal and Seignioral Rights, Addreſs to the Friends of Reform, Balance of Opinions, Price of Proviſions and Labour, &c. &c. Second Edition, corrected, altered, and much enlarged. By G. Dyer, B. A. late of Emanuel College, Cambridge.*—No Printer's Name.

The circumſtance of this being the ſecond edition, exonerates us from the taſk of entering into Mr. Dyer's book at any conſiderable length. The complaints of the poor is a plauſible, and in ſome degree a popular term, but it is a great pity that there ſhould be individuals ſo officiouſly acute in finding out the inconveniencies and ſufferings of thoſe who are not immediately ſenſible of their oppreſſion, or even exiſtence. As to complaints about the ſalaries of the miniſters of government, a great and opulent nation can afford, and we believe is very well able to pay for them. The ſum total, though it may carry with it an impoſing ſound, is no great matter when conſidered as collectively given by a whole people as a remuneration for public ſervices. Mr. Dyer is a very worthy man, and we do not mean to queſtion the reſpectability of his talents; as a Poet we think of him very favourably indeed, but we beg leave to doubt the wiſdom and practicability of his politics.

We muſt alſo diſpute the accuracy of Mr. Dyer's Tables of Proviſions, &c. at the concluſion of his pamphlet. Good roaſting-beef may be had for ſix-pence a pound; the beſt mutton may he had for five-pence a pound; and we have ſeen breaſts lately ſold for four-pence. The loweſt lump ſugar is not a ſhilling a pound; very tolerable may be had for eleven-pence; very good moiſt ſugar may be had for ſeven-pence; good Cheſhire cheeſe may be bought for ſix-pence. We do not believe that Mr. Dyer wiſhed wilfully to miſlead the reader; but ſtatements of this kind, which are profeſſedly intended for the information of the poor, ſhould be rigorouſly correct.

ART. 27. *Speech of the Earl of Abingdon, on his Lordſhip's Motion for poſtponing the further Conſideration of the Queſtion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, with ſome Strictures, and the Speech of the Biſhop of St. David's.* 1s. Debrett.

This nobleman's productions are marked with a kind of eccentricity it muſt be confeſſed, but certainly with energy, and a great ſenſe and impreſſion of perſonal dignity. His lordſhip's ſpeech has already been familiar to the public, and can only be conſidered as republiſhed. It is hardly neceſſary to ſay, that the author reprobates the

the new philoſophy and new principles of the French nation; and with many enlightened and benevolent men is of opinion, that the abrupt abolition of the Slave Trade, though agreeable and ſeducing in ſpeculation, may be very dangerous in the event and practice. The ſarcaſtical obſervations on the Biſhop of St. David's might, perhaps, as well have been omitted, as unconnected with, and not at all adding to the force of his lordſhip's main arguments.

ART. 28. *An important Diſcovery, or a Revolution in Great Britain and Ireland impoſſible.* 6d. Parſons.

A ſpirit of humour, and of good humour too, runs through this performance, which more than once made us pauſe and ſmile. A piece of nonſenſe, obſerves this writer at the commencement, has been called "Common Senſe." The Rights of Man have made more widows and orphans than all the *wrongs* of men could have done in a century. The great object of the favourers of ſuch writings is *Revolution*; but there are, it ſeems, in Ireland, forty thouſand, and in England, more than an hundred thouſand volunteers, which will effectually render the accompliſhment of a *Revolution* impoſſible.

And who does the reader imagine theſe volunteers to be—gueſs—The Aſſociations.—No:—gueſs again—The Ladies.—No—gueſs once more—I cannot divine.—Why then we will tell you—They are the FREE MASONS of the two countries. There is not, according to this writer, a ſingle family in England, Scotland, or Ireland, in which there is not one or more Maſons in one or other of its branches. Whimſical as this idea may at firſt ſight ſeem, a ſerious obſerver will, perhaps, allow that there be more in it than at firſt ſight meets the eye.

DIVINITY.

ART. 29. *Sermons on the Hiſtory of Joſeph, preached in the Pariſh Churches of Hemel Hempſted, and Great Gaddeſden, Herts. By the Rev. Nathaniel May, M. A. late of Lincoln College, Oxford.* 12mo. 3s. 6d. Johnſon.

The ſmall volume before us contains ingenious, pious, and practical ſermons on the hiſtory and character of Joſeph, and alſo of Jacob, ſo far as he was connected with this favourite ſon. The various remarks on that hiſtory are juſt and uſeful, and the tranſition at the concluſion of each diſcourſe, from the *literal* to the *ſpiritual* ſenſe, where Joſeph is conſidered as a type of Chriſt, is made with propriety.

He may claim ſome ſhare of ingenuity who has adorned a ſubject, and thrown light on a typical character, which had before engaged the pens of Huetius, Rollin, Jortin, and Jones.

The ſubjects of the ſermons are, 1. Joſeph ſold by his Brethren. 2. Joſeph tempted. 3. The Exaltation of Joſeph. 4. The Humiliation of the Brethren. 5. The Brethren entertained by Joſeph. 6. The policy of Joſeph to ſtay his Brethren. 7. Joſeph made known to his Brethren. 8. Jacob's Determination. 9. Jacob at Beerſheba. 10. Jacob in Egypt. 11. Jacob before Pharaoh. 12. Jacob's dying Charge.

13. Jacob's Bleſſing. 15. Jacob's Propheſy. 14. The Death and Burial of Jacob and of Joſeph.

One caution is neceſſary reſpecting the method of interpreting ſcripture here uſed; the author ſhould be careful not to indulge too far a luxurious imagination, leſt he ſhould build on apparent ſimilitudes which are not ſupported by Reaſon, or agreeable to the analogy of Faith.

ART. 30. *The Chriſtian Religion briefly defended againſt the Philoſophers and Republicans of France. By the Rev. Henry Beſt, M. A. Fellow of Saint Mary Magdalene College, Oxford.* 8vo. 1s. Stockdale.

This appears to be the firſt, or amongſt the firſt attempts, of a modeſt, ingenious, and zealous young divine. The purpoſe of it is excellent, and the execution reſpectable.

The deſign of the work, as ſketched out at p. 9. l. 17. and p. 12. l. 22. is rather too comprehenſive for a ſhort eſſay: and the author (of whoſe maturer labours we entertain very favourable expectations) will we truſt, take it in good part, if we adviſe him, and all young writers, to be careful that, in performances of ſmall extent, they do not enter upon too wide a field of argument; which is apt to lead them into *generalities*, and inclines them to declaim looſely, rather than to reaſon cloſely and energetically.

ART. 31. *Obſervations on the preſent State of Country Curates, as to their National Character, &c. By the Rev. Henry Wood, A. B. late of Wadham College, Oxford.* 8vo. 2s. Collins, *Saliſbury*; *and* Crowder, *London.*

The profeſſed object of this tract is to ſhow, that if the inferior clergy were placed in more eaſy circumſtances, their influence in promoting peace and loyalty (we add, and Religion too) throughout the kingdom, would be greatly and happily increaſed. So far we cannot but agree with the author: but *how* this is to be effected he does not inform us; neither does he ſuggeſt *any* new ideas on this ſubject.

The *tendency* of his work (which has much coarſeneſs in it, both in reſpect to matter and ſtyle) is, to diſſuade perſons in the middle ſtations of life from educating their children to the Church, unleſs they can inſure preferment to them. That this is the advice of a diſpaſſionate and uſeful monitor, is more than we can readily allow.

ART. 32. *Two Sermons, preached in the Pariſh Church of Chiſlehurſt, in Kent; the firſt, on Friday, April* 19, 1793, *being the Day appointed for a General Faſt: the ſecond, on Sunday, June* 2, *upon reading his Majeſty's Letter in Behalf of a Collection for the French Clergy. By Francis Wollaſton, Rector of that Pariſh.* 8vo. G. and T. Wilkie.

The author appears to us not miſtaken in imagining, that theſe ſermons might be "of ſome ſervice beyond the bounds of a ſmall pariſh." They will be ſerviceable wherever they are read; abound-

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ing (as they do) with various, well-timed, and ſound inſtruction; and being judiciouſly adapted to the occaſions on which they were, reſpectively, delivered.

ART. 33. *A charitable Morſel of unleavened Bread, for the Author of a Letter to the Rev. William Romaine, entitled Gideon's Cake of Barley-Meal: being a Reply to that Pamphlet.* 8vo. 6d. Mathews.

The pamphlet which occaſioned theſe animadverſions, was briefly noticed by us, with deſerved cenſure for its malignity. In the anſwer, Mr. Romaine is ſatisfactorily defended, which, indeed, was no difficult taſk. Yet we cannot avoid regarding the publication as an inſtance of the miſtaken zeal of officious friendſhip, ſtepping forward to vindicate a character which did not need it; and thereby giving ſome little notoriety to a pamphlet, which, contemptuouſly neglected, muſt have ſunk into immediate and irrecoverable oblivion.

FRENCH TRACTS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

ART. 34. *Réflexions ſur le Proces de la Reine. Par une Femme.* 8vo. 1s. Elmſley.

This we underſtand to be the production of Madame Stahl, daughter of the celebrated Neckar; but it is written with a ſpirit and animation by no means feminine. It repreſents the character and conduct of the Queen in the moſt favourable point of view; it aſſerts, and in ſome degree proves, that ſhe never exerciſed her authority or influence to the detriment of individuals, however obnoxious to her; and it reprobates the meaſures of her perſecutors as equally inconſiſtent with ſound policy, and the dictates of humanity. The following apoſtrophe may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the author's ſtyle and manner:

Addreſſing the preſent governors of France, ſhe exclaims "Ne vous y trompez pas, ce'ſt peut-être la deſtruction de la Royauté, des ordres privilegiés qui irrite contre vous la plûpart des Gouvernemens de l'Europe; mais ce qui ſouleve les Nations c'eſt la barbarie de vos deciſions; vous gouvernez par la mort, la force qui manque à la nature de vôtre Gouvernement, vous la retrouvez dans la terreur, et là où il exiſtoit un trone, vous avez elevé un echafaud."

The whole is written with remarkable force and elegance, and well deſerves the attention of our readers.

ART. 35. *Eloge Funebre de Louis Seize, par M. Lenoir, Profeſſeur des langue et de belles Lettres Françoiſes.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Elmſley.

This publication alſo we may ſafely recommend as poſſeſſing a great deal of ſpirit and genuine pathos. M. Lenoir calls his murdered ſovereign the moſt virtuous and humane prince that ever filled the throne of France; and indeed, from every document which has been preſented to our inveſtigation, it does actually appear, that never was the appellation of tyrant ſo miſapplied, never was any murder

more impolitic and unprovoked, nor could any cataſtrophe more ſenſibly awaken the tears and commiſeration of the friends of order and virtue.

The writer of this pamphlet felicitates his ſuffering countrymen, now reſident in England, on poſſeſſing the conſolation of exclaiming againſt the atrocious deed in the country, and with the protection of a generous people. The orator points out, with perſpicuity and ſtrength, that there was not an act in the life of Louis which did not incontrovertibly evince his inclination to forego all perſonal claims and conſiderations, when they were thought to interfere with the juſt rights of his people. He imputes to the American war the evils which have enſued; and he calls, perhaps too haſtily, Neckar the firſt man who plunged a dagger in the monarch's breaſt. The publication concludes with an animated exclamation againſt the cruelty which denied the martyred Louis the melancholy ſatisfaction of addreſſing the people in his laſt moments.

ART. 36. *L'Apparition ou l'Egoïſme. Par l'auteur de la derniere guerre des Bêtes. Imprimé pour l'Auteur.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Elmſly.

This is ſaid to be the work of a lady. It is a poem, the object of which is to vindicate the memory of Voltaire from the accuſation of having introduced the pernicious principles that have deſtroyed the kingdom of France.

The machinery of the poem conſiſts of the apparition of the ſhades of Rouſſeau, D'Alembert, Helvetius, Mirabeau, and Voltaire, to Petion, Briſſot, and Le Brun, aſſembled in conſultation. Voltaire alone ſpeaks, and his ſpeech forms the chief part of the compoſition. He is made to attribute the faults of his writings to *Egotiſm*, or the deſire of diſtinction. He declares ſtrongly againſt *Atheiſm*, but profeſſes *Deiſm*; in which the writer ſeems to think with him. The tenets aſcribed to him are all ſupported by extracts from his works.

One very uſeful piece of advice he certainly offers, which is, that all French aſſemblies ſhould give up every attempt at debating, as not ſuited to the impetuoſity of their natural character; and that when they form a parliament like that of England, they ſhould reſtrict the ſpeakers to the uſe of *Yes* and *No*, on pain of being gagged for a week: but an etymologiſt would then object to the name of *Parliament*.

Il vous faut ordonner, d'une façon bien claire;
Que dans vos Parlemens *chacun ſaura ſe taire*.
Qu'en y mettant, ſans art, l'affaire en queſtion,
Sans art on repondra, ſoit l'oui, ſoit le non;
Et que tout infracteur aura pour due peine
A porter un Baillon pour toute la ſemaine.

It is dedicated in verſe to Mr. Burke: but we cannot very highly commend the poetry, either of the dedication, or of the performance itſelf.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 37. *De l'éducation des peuples; par* P. Chauffard. A Paris, chez les directeurs du circle ſocial, &c. 1793.

THOUGH this eſſay is written, according to the new principles, it will, however, be found to contain ſome maxims not unworthy of attention from legiſlators in general. Our readers will be enabled to form ſome judgment, both of its ſtyle and matter, from the following ſpecimen:

"La régénération ſociale tient à un vaſte enſemble de loix, leur force nait de cet enſemble. S'occuper des détails, eſt d'un légiſte & non d'un légiſlateur....

"Ce qui à perdu nos prémiers legiſlateurs, c'eſt de n'avoir point dirigé toutes les loix, comme autant de rayons vers un point central; de ne point les avoir fondues en quelque ſorte d'un ſeul jet, mais de les avoir laiſſé tomber éparſes, fractionnées, mutilées.... On doit rapporter au même but, la réformation des loix pénales, la ſuppreſſion de la mendicité, l'abolition de la peine de mort, les établiſſemens des travaux publics, &c.

"Le caractère de ces loix doit être un principe de moralité; je voudrois ſurtout que dans une république elles tendiſſent à diverſer ſans effort, ſans déchirement, ſans violence, les fortunes coloſſales, & à faire ainſi couler au ſein de l'indigence quelques ruiſſeaux du fleuve des richeſſes.

"Telle la loi en faveur de l'adoption, pourvu qu'elle n'ait lieu qu'entre les riches & les pauvres....

"Telle la loi qui ſupprimeroit les dots des femmes, qui, rappellant le mariage à ſa ſainteté le rendroit riche d'eſtime, d'amour, & de fidelité. Cette loi exiſtoit à Athenes.....

"Telle cette loi, qui ayant déterminé la ſomme du néceſſaire, fixe la limite où doit s'arrêter l'impot. La dette de l'indigent n'eſt pas la ſienne, c'eſt celle de la république.

"Ici ſe rapportent auſſi les loix de police ſur les jeux, les loteries, les eſtampes, & les livres licentieux, les ſéminaires de débauche, &c. Je ne penſe pas qu'il ſoit permis de placer des précipices ſur les pas des citoyens...

"Je paſſe aux loix ſomptuaires... Ne pouvant élever le pauvre juſqu'au riche, il faut faire déſcendre le riche juſqu'au pauvre.... j'ajouterai que l'eſſence du gouvernement republicain eſt de rapprocher les individus, de leur imprimer une allure ſemblable.... de là nait la force," &c. *Eſprit des Journaux.*

ART. 38. *Les charmes de l'enfance, & les plaiſirs de l'amour maternel; par* L. F. Jauffret. *Ornés de pluſieurs gravures en taille douce, & ſuivis d'une lettre ſur l'éducation phyſique des Ruſſes,* 3e edition, plus ample & plus correcte que les précédentes; de 216 pp. à Paris, 1793.

As the character of theſe little poems, written in the manner of Geſner

Geſſner and Berquin, may be known to many of our readers from the former editions, we ſhall content ourſelves with laying before them an extract from the laſt article mentioned in the title, on the education of children in Ruſſia.

" Nous aſſiſtâmes aux récréations des éleves pour être témoins de leur adreſſe . . . Maitres de choiſir leurs jeux, ils choiſiſſent d'ordinaire ceux qui demandent le plus de ſoupleſſe & d'agilité. Nous en vîmes s'exercer au ſaut, à la courſe, à la lutte; mais les faits que les inſpecteurs nous racontèrent ſont prodigieux. Ils nous apprirent qu'il n'eſt pas rare d'en voir monter à des échelles de cordes non fixées par en bas; grimper juſqu' au ſommet d'un mât fort élevé, dont la ſurface eſt unie; franchir des foſſes remplies d'eau d'une largeur incroyable; voltiger ſuperieurement bien; ſe balancer ſur le faîte même d'un toît, en ſe précipitant de là dans un étang, dont ils gagnent les bords à la nage; gravir des montagnes de glace en hiver, peu de temps après leur lever; patiner ſur des étangs avec des habits très légers, & par des froids rigoureux de vingt à trente dégrés. Qu'il y a loin de ces êtres intrépides à vos éleves valétudinaires, qui ne ſont autre choſe que des êtres ébauchés, aux quels les noms de mannequins & d'hygrometres conviendroient mieux encore que celui d'hommes." *Journ. Encyclop.*

ART. 39. *Hiſtoire des champignons de France, ou traité élémentaire renfermant dans un ordre méthodique les deſcriptions & les figures des champignons, qui croiſſent naturellement en France, par M.* Bulliard. à Paris.

Ce premier volume, avec huit planches, dont cinq ſont coloriées au moyen de l'impreſſion, ſe vend 15 livres, & avec les 177 planches, dont il renferme les deſcriptions, 186. liv.

This work, on which the author, who has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his account des plantes venéneuſes de France, aſſures us, that he has ſpent not leſs than fourteen years, will undoubtedly be conſidered as a valuable acceſſion to the ſtock of botanical knowledge. Mr. B., however, does not conceive that he has yet exhauſted the ſubject, or deſcribed all the ſpecies of the champignon, to be found in his country. *Gazette Salutaire.*

ITALY.

ART. 40. *De Florentinâ Juntarum typographiâ ejuſque Cenſoribus— auctore* Angelo Maria Bandinio. Pars I. XLIV. & 144. pp. Pars II. 280. pp. 8vo. Luccæ, 1792.

In this work of the celebrated Bandini, to whom the public is already indebted for much bibliographical and philological information, we have an account of the family of the Giunti, and firſt of Lucantonio, together with that of the works printed by him at Venice, from the year 1482 to 1532, and afterwards by his heirs, till the year 1550. Next follows in P. II. p. 1. a liſt of the works printed by his brother Philip at Florence, who had purchaſed the types uſed for the Homer, commencing with the year 1497. After his death in

the year 1517, the buſineſs was continued by his heirs, and particularly by his eldeſt ſon Bernard, till 1551. The books printed by them are here enumerated, from p. 115 to p. 256, with ſome *addenda*, in which, however, we find many articles ſtill omitted. Of the works printed by Philip, ſon of Bernard, we have only ſome imperfect notices, P. I. 32, as alſo of the preſs of Giunti at Florence, p. 35. The moſt curious and intereſting part of the whole book is, the account given by the author of the perſons, who, at different periods, ſuperintended the preſs of the Giunti, and corrected the works undertaken by them, among whom we meet with ſeveral reſpectable literary characters, ſuch as Adr. Marc. Virgilius, Nic. Angelus, Ant. Dominic,—Hieronymus, Benvenius, Euphroſynus Boninus, Pet. Candidus, Ant. Francinus Varchienſis, Joh. Gaddius, Jocundus Verons, Auguſtinus Niphus, and Petr. Victorius.

Novelle di Firenze.

ART. 41. *Tractatio de Miliarium origine, progreſſu, naturâ & curatione. Auctore* Carolo Allionio. Editio ſecunda, notis & additionibus aucta. Turini, 1792. XIV. & 195 pp. 8vo.

We have received ſo much pleaſure and information from the peruſal of this tract, the firſt edition of which was publiſhed in the year 1758, that we wiſh moſt ſincerely that the author's advanced age, and encreaſing infirmities, of which he complains, may not prevent him from performing what he promiſes in his preface, namely, "ut tractationem de miliariis recuſam ſtatim conſequeretur *liber alter* de præſentaneâ morborum indole, qui multum ex primi libri cognitione promanat, ipſumque illuſtrat." *Ibid.*

ART. 42. *Eſſai ſur le Goitre & le Crétinage, ou l'on recherche particulièremeut quelles ſont les cauſes de ces deux maladies des habitans des Vallées, & quels ſont les moyens phyſiques & moraux qu'il convient d'employer pour s'en preſerver entièrement à l'avenir, par* M. Fodéré, M. D. 1792. Turin, 290 pp. 8vo.

Though we cannot ſpeak very favourably of the ſcientific knowledge of the author of the preſent eſſay, we muſt, however, allow that his work contains many intereſting obſervations on the maladies which it is intended to deſcribe. Indeed Mr. Fodéré appears to ſet no high value on the modern diſcoveries in anatomy, and medical chemiſtry, by which he thinks that we have not, except in ſurgical caſes only, ſince the time of Hippocrates "fait rétarder la poſſeſſion d'un ſeul cheveu à la terre."

The work is divided into four parts, the firſt of which treats, in ten chapters, of the Goitre; the places in which perſons afflicted with this complaint are chiefly found; its various appearances; the difference between the Goitre and the Scrophula; of the ſeveral cauſes to which the former has been aſcribed, &c. Mr. F., who reſides in the country where this diſorder is moſt common, has obſerved that thoſe perſons are moſt ſubject to it, who live in deep vallies; whoſe houſes are ſurrounded with thick umbrageous trees; who are

ſituated in the neighbourhood of rivers, ſeas, or moraſſes, or expoſed to the South or Weſt wind, particularly women, young people, and children; it is alſo promoted by a damp warmth, and by the ſummer heat. This malady is therefore not to be attributed to the uſe of ſnow-water, as thoſe perſons are found to be moſt liable to it, who are removed to the greateſt diſtance from the ſnow; nor to water impregnated with Selenite, or metallic ſubſtances, which, ſays the author, are more calculated to affect the nerves than the ſolids; a diſtinction, which we imagine our readers will not be inclined to adopt. Mr. F. has likewiſe been witneſs to three inſtances of children born with this complaint, which is indeed generally the caſe of cretinous children, though the degree of cretinage bears no proportion to that of the Goitre. In the method of cure recommended by him, we meet with nothing new.

In the ſecond part we have an account, in five chapters, of the perfect cretinage, which, according to our author, is hereditary, not acquired; of the different *nuances*, which approach more or leſs to this ſtate; of the cauſe by which the perfect crétinage is produced, with reſpect to which he freely owns "que la nuit eſt épaiſſe, qu'il n'eſt pas ſur du ſentier, n'ayant pour lumière, que des bluettes, & pour guide des enfans, &c." Having pointed out ſix degrees of the crétinage, and repreſented the two laſt in the moſt unfavourable light, he adds "Après avoir trouvé deux extrêmes, l'homme de génie, & le Crétin parfait, ne ſerait-il peut être pas aiſé de former l'échelle de l'entendement humain & d'adapter à cette échelle les différens climats de notre planète, ainſi que les différens états plus permanens de notre atmoſphère,—je crois qu'il ſerait toujours vrai qu'il faut placer aux échellons inférieurs le climat du pays où regnent le goitre & le crétinage parfait."

In the year 1787, the author was preſent at Paris at the diſſection of a Crétin, whoſe brain was found to be much ſmaller and harder than uſual. This circumſtance led him to conclude, that ſuch an induration of the brain, not a morbid ſtate of the cerebellum, according to Malacarne, is really the immediate cauſe of the crétinage, as the ingenium præcox in rickety perſons is, he thinks, owing to its extraordinary ſoftneſs. In this he agrees with Morgagni, who had declared this hardneſs of the brain to be an indication of feebleneſs of intellect. He then proceeds, 113. §. p. "Si l'homme n'eſt homme que parcequ'il a plus de cervelle que les autres animaux; l'homme ne ſeroit homme d'eſprit que parcequ'il a plus de cervelle que les Crétins. Mais ce fait très-lumineux, s'il étoit partout le même, a malheureuſement auſſi ſes contradictions, les phoques en effet ont plus de cerveau que l'homme," &c. Mr. F. would, however, have found it eaſy to reconcile this apparent contradiction, if he had read Sömmering's and Ebell's remarks on the third volume of Ludwig's Scriptores Neurologici Minores.

The third part inveſtigates likewiſe, in five chapters, the primary and general cauſes of the goitre and crétinage, in what the author calls the Subſubalpine Vallies, of which we are here preſented with a topographical deſcription, together with an account of the ſtate of their atmoſphere and hygrometrical obſervations, made at Emareſe, Donas,

and Challant, in the vale of Aoſte. We are likewiſe entertained here with a long digreſſion on the influence of climate on the genius and character of a people; and, laſtly, with our author's definition of liberty, beginning with theſe words: " la liberté priſe *lato ſenſu* conſiſte ſelon moi," &c.

The fourth part treats, in four chapters, of the phyſical and moral means to be employed with a view to extirpate the goitre and crétinage from thoſe countries, and of the moral education beſt calculated for the inhabitants of the Subſubalpine Vallies, concluding with the author's *apperçu des moyens de félicité* for his own province of Maurienne. *Giorn. Encicl. d'Italia.*

HOLLAND.

ART. 43. *Gebeden der Portugeeſche Iooden. Door een Ioodſch Genootſchap, uit het Hebreeuwſch vertaalt. IIIde Deel.* s' Gravenhage 1792.—*Prayers of the Portugueſe Jews, by a Jewiſh Society, tranſlated from the Hebrew. 3d Part.* Hague 1792. 302 pp. 8vo.

This volume contains not only the general prayers for the different faſts, but likewiſe particular prayers for the faſts of Tamus, Gedaliah, Tebet, Eſther; prayers and penitential pſalms for the faſt of Ab, together with the lamentations of Jeremiah; and, laſtly, the form of the Kadis.

With reſpect to the prayers themſelves, they are chiefly remarkable for their numerous repetitions, by which the force of expreſſions, otherwiſe ſtrong and energetic, is much weakened; and for their conformity to the oriental idiom, which, to general readers, is not always intelligible in a literal verſion. The moſt valuable parts of this compilation are, therefore, the tranſlations of the paſſages quoted from the Old Teſtament, particularly the whole of the Lamentations, which may deſerve to be compared with the ſame, as rendered in our own bible; and the notes, in which will be found much curious information relative to different Jewiſh ceremonies, extracted from the moſt approved Rabbinical writers.

Vaderlandſche Letteroef.

ART. 44. *Verzameling van Leerredenen, door* G. Bonnet, *Doctor en Profeſſor der Godgeleerdheid, &c. te* Utrecht. *Collection of religious Diſcourſes, by* G. Bonnet, *Profeſſor of Divinity at* Utrecht. *4th vol.* 1792. 341. pp. 8vo.

We are here preſented with nine diſſertations, chiefly regarding events mentioned in the Old Teſtament, in which the learned author has clearly proved his intimate acquaintance with the principal commentators on the bible, as well as with the objections made by ſome faſhionable writers to the facts recorded, or the doctrines inculcated in it. The hiſtorical ſubjects here diſcuſſed are, 1. Jacob's departure out of Padan-Aram for Canaan. 2. His detention by Laban. 3. Pharaoh's dream expounded by Joſeph. 4. Joſeph exalted by Pharaoh. 5. Conference between God and Iſrael. 6. Solemn preparation

paration for the delivery of the law on Mount Sinai. To these are prefixed two others of a more general nature, the first "On God's continual providence for the good of mankind;" the second, entitled "Man admitted to extraordinary privileges in the person of Abraham;" and the book concludes with another, of which the subject is "Jehovah acknowledged to be God." *Ibid.*

ART. 45. *Acta literaria Societatis* Rheno-Trajectinæ, *tomus* primus, L. B. 1793. 301. pp. 8vo.

The compiler of this work, which promises to do credit to the country where it is produced, is Mr. J. H. Arntzenius, who has here given us an account of the institution itself, and of its object. This first volume consists of ten articles. 1. Scholia Litterario-critica ad L. A. Muratorii Novum Thesaurum Inscription. Missus I. Professor *Sachse*, who had before distinguished himself in this branch of literature by his Periculum animadversionum, inserted in Donati Supplement. ad N. Thes. Murat. gives us here the first part of his ingenious emendations of, and observations on, the inscriptions in Muratori, p. I.—XXX. II. *Caroli Segaar* Specimen observationum criticarum in Isocratem. The first relate to certain passages in Harpocration, where the words αὐθεντης and περιγαιοι, not to be found in the present editions of Isocrates, are quoted from that author, which are followed by other observations. III. *J. H. Arntzenius* on the earliest instances of parricide, and the punishments of the Sack and Culeus. Emendations of the Glossæ Nomicæ, for the letter A. and of the text of the Pandects, &c. IV. *Jo. Ad. Nodell* Notæ Criticæ in Ciceronem, Justinum & Horatium, among which there are many happy corrections of the text of those authors. V. *Joh. Sterke, J. U. D.* &c. Suspicionum criticarum, Specimen I. containing emendations of Propertius, the Latin anthology, and Joseph Iscanus, Juvenal, Velleius, Cicero, Sulpitius, Eutropius. Collatio LL. Mosaic. et Roman. VI. *Sam. Wyngaarden*, Observationes Criticæ, consisting of certain Glossæ Homericæ in Hesych., with emendations of the text of Theocritus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Horace. VI. *Joh. Steph. Bernardi, M. D.* Animadversiones in Scriptores quosdam Græcos, namely, on certain passages in Theophylact. Simocatta, Photius, Cinnamus, Isocrates, Nicander, Xenophon Ephes. and Plutarch. VIII. *Frid. Lud. Abresch.* Notatorum ad Suidam Collectanea, IX. *Gerardi Hasselt.* explicatio tituli calicis antiqui è supellectile suâ; (The inscription is, I. Misce;) and, lastly, X. *A. Kluit* brevis conspectus novi systematis de prisco jure venandi per Hollandiam.

Goetting. Anzeig.

ART. 46. *Onomasticici literarii epitome—sive fasti scriptorum veteris & medii ævi verisimilibus accuratioribusque subinde quam in primâ editione temporum notis, necnon paulo majori numero digesti, à* Christoph. Saxio *Historiar. Antiquitat. Eloq. & Hist. Bat. Prof.* 1792. Utrecht, 190 pp. in 8vo.

The Onomasticum literarium of Prof. Sachse or Saxius, published in seven volumes, of which the last appeared in the year 1780, is generally known.

known. It may be considered as an extensive literary cœmetery, which, whilst it transmits to posterity the names and characters of the persons who have obtained a place in it, may serve at the same time to convince us of the uncertainty even of literary fame, for which we are as often indebted to accident as merit. The present volume is an improved abridgment of the larger work, as far as the year 1499. *Ibid.*

We take this opportunity of announcing a new edition of the Greek Anthologia, to be published in 4to, in Holland, by subscription, under the direction of Mr. *Hieronymus de Bosch*, whose prospectus we have now before us. It must be already known to many of our readers, that the celebrated Grotius had designed to reprint this Anthologia, with a translation into Latin verse on the same plan, as he had done the Excerpta ex Tragœdiis & Comœdiis Græcis, and the Dicta poëtarum apud Stobæum. The MS. of this work, which never was published, is supposed to have come into England. Le Clerc, however, possessed a copy of it, as did also D'Orville, from which a transcript, made by the younger P. Burman, was communicated to Mr. de Bosch. This he intends to print exactly in the manner proposed by Grotius; and, as we hope, therefore, with the indexes promised by him. We must observe, however, that this is only the Anthologia of Planudes; to which will be added the metrical translation above-mentioned, of which several specimens have already been quoted in different philological works. The two first volumes will contain the Greek text, according to the edition of Brodæus, with the Latin version on the opposite page, which will be followed by two more, comprehending the Notas variorum, "quibus," says he, "*si quid ipse habeo*, etiam illud adjungam;" from which, it seems that he has nothing absolutely prepared. We are surprised likewise that, instead of the text of Brodæus, that of Grotius himself, in which, besides his own corrections, those made by Salmasius were introduced, and which Le Clerc intended to print, is not adopted, as it would certainly have been even more valuable than the Latin translation itself.

This work, we are informed, is to be followed by a re-impression of such other Greek epigrams, as have been published either in collections, or separately, since the time of Brodæus, accompanied likewise with a metrical Latin version, by Mr. de Bosch, *in the manner of Grotius*; and to the whole will be added another volume, containing such other modern Latin translations of different pieces of the Anthologia, as the editor has been able to discover. In the prospectus we have a list of the several editions of the Anthologia in the possession of Mr. de B., among which are two MSS., which may deserve to be collated. At any rate we may venture to hope, that this will be a more important edition of the Planudean Anthology, than that of which some parts have lately been published in Greek and Italian, by Carcani, at Naples, and of which the continuation is expected.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

ART. 47. *Emendationes in Epigrammata Anthologiæ Græcæ. Auctore* Friderico Jacobſio. Lipſiæ, 1793. 60 pp. 8vo.

It has long been matter of complaint, that in the Analecta of Brunck, in which the ſmall pieces contained in it are for the firſt time ranged according to the names of the perſons by whom they were compoſed, we are, however, rarely indulged with any account of the places from which they were taken, or of the motives which gave occaſion to them. Indexes likewiſe are wanting to enable the reader to diſcover the ſituation of any epigram to which he might wiſh to refer, as well as a judicious ſelection from the maſs of notes accumulated by former editors; thoſe of Brunck himſelf, though generally excellent, being few in number, and not unfrequentl relating to ſuch paſſages as require no explanation or correction.

The author of this ſpecimen, deſiring to ſupply theſe defects in that otherwiſe uſeful and elegant publication, propoſes to divide this work into two parts, the firſt of which is to contain a critical apparatus, in which the ſources from which each ſeparate poem is derived, and on which its readings depend, are to be pointed out, together with critical remarks on, and illuſtrations of them, not only by other learned men, but likewiſe by himſelf; excluding, however, the larger poëms, printed in the firſt volume of the Analecta, which bear no reſemblance to the reſt. The ſecond part will conſiſt of four indexes; the firſt preſenting an alphabetical enumeration of the initial words of each poëm in the Anthologia of Planudes, Reiſke and Brunck; to which, in our opinion, the names of others, who have either compoſed, edited or elucidated pieces of this deſcription, ſhould have been added, ſuch as Callimachus, Theocritus, Jenſius; Leich, Muratori, &c.; the ſecond, ſtating the order, in which thoſe poëms occur in the Anthologia of Planudes, according to the three different editions, by which, we ſuppoſe, are underſtood thoſe of Florence, Stephens, and Wechel; the third, ſhewing the order of theſe pöems in the Leipſic or Vatican MS., that is, agreeably to the Anthologia of Conſtantinus Cephalo; whilſt the fourth will exhibit a liſt of the proper names mentioned in the Anthologia.

We are induced to entertain a very favourable opinion of this undertaking, both from the generally acknowledged philological attainments of the author, and from the nature of the emendations offered in the preſent ſpecimen, from which, however, the limits of our work will not allow us to make any extracts.

It appears that an edition of the Anthologia, with an Index Verborum, and other indexes, had been prepared for the preſs by Mr. Chardon de la Rochette, in ſix volumes, octavo, and that the Abbé Fontani has announced his intention to publiſh a ſupplement to the Anthologia, chiefly from the Riccardian Library at Florence, for which he has already collected upwards of 900 inedited pieces.

Goetting. Anzeigen.

ART.

the predictions and teſtimonies of the Prophets in the Old Teſtament, to be regarded as merely human teſtimonies? where the author endeavours to reconcile the two paſſages reſpecting John, Matt. xi. 9. John v. 33—38. 4. Account of a pretended Meſſiah at Worms, in 1222. 5. The ſtanding ſtill of the Sun and Moon, Joſ. 12—14. compared with Homer's Iliad, II. 412. ſqq. 6. On the prophecy reſpecting Gog, king of Magog, Ezech. xxxviii. xxxix. a new tranſlation, with elucidations. 7. The 65th pſalm. 8. On the declaration of Peter, in regard to the tranſfiguration of Chriſt, 2 Pet. i. 16, 17, which Mr. H. undertakes to explain, agreeably to his own opinion on that ſubject; very little, we believe, to the ſatisfaction of his readers. 9. Was the Moſaic religion divine in the ſenſe in which that of Chriſt is ſo? determined by our author in the negative, chiefly on account of its comparative imperfection, and becauſe its precepts are, in his judgment, ſuch as might have been ſuggeſted by natural religion only. (Is then the more imperfect inſtruction, which is to be regarded as introductory to one more perfect, to be communicated at a ſuitable time, leſs divine, becauſe it is leſs complete?) 10. Was it proper that the Moſaic religion, which was certainly given under the peculiar direction of Providence (δι' ἀγγέλων) ſhould be ſuperſeded by the Chriſtian? on Gal. iii. 19. 20. This queſtion the author decides in the affirmative, for the reaſon which we have juſt aſſigned.

In the ſecond part of the ſecond volume are contained the following eſſays. 11. On the authenticity of the paſſage, 1 John v. 7. on grounds of what the author calls ſuperior, in oppoſition to verbal criticiſm. It has not, ſays Mr. H., the appearance of an interpolation or gloſs, as neceſſary to complete the ſenſe; the contradiſtinction, Heaven and Earth, is peculiar to the apoſtle; without this verſe, the demonſtration or chain of reaſoning is defective. The 8th verſe preſuppoſes an heavenly teſtimony, which would be wanting of the 7th, is rejected as ſpurious; the parallel paſſages, John v. 31—39.; viii. 12—10, to which the apoſtle evidently alludes, confirm the authenticity of the 7th verſe in this place, &c. He thinks, therefore, this verſe may have been omitted by ſome tranſcribers intentionally, and by others from accident; or, perhaps, in ſome copies deſigned for perſons who were ſtill unfavourable to the doctrine inculcated in it, by the apoſtle himſelf; an opinion, which, as it was never before advanced, will probably never be repeated. 12. On the effuſion of the Holy Ghoſt, Acts ii. in the circumſtances attending which the author, as uſual, does not ſee any thing ſupernatural. 13. On the temptation of Chriſt, Matth. iv. 1—11.; Luke iv. 1—13. accounted for on the ſame principle. 14. On Mark xvii. 9—20. 15. On the gifts of the ſpirit. *Ibid.*

ART. 51. Chr. G. Schwartz—*Opuſcula quædam Academica varii Argumenti.* Nuremberg, 1793. 404 pp. in 4to. with 3 Plates.

The public is already indebted to the ſame author for two other volumes of diſſertations, edited by Mr. Harles; the firſt entitled "Diſſertationes ſelectæ, 1778, 4to." the ſecond, "Exercitationes Academicæ, 1783, 8vo." In the firſt part of the preſent collection

we

we meet with the author's "Miſcellanea politioris humanitatis," which are followed by antiquarian diſquiſitions on, 1. The explanation of an inſcription, in which Æſculapius and Hygea are called θεοι φιλανθρωποι. 2. On the Dii clavigeri. 3. On the pillars of Hercules. 4. On the magiſtrates in the cities of Aſia, called γραμματεις. 5. On the Emperor Maximinus, in explanation of an inſcription diſcovered at Oehringen; and the whole concludes with the author's well-known treatiſe, in three parts, "De Origine Typographiæ." *Ibid.*

ART. 52. *Neues Magazin für Schullehrer, herausgegeben von* G. A. Ruperti *und* H. Schlichthorſt, *des erſten Bandes zweytes Stück.* Goettingen, 1793. 8vo.—*New Magazine for Schoolmaſters, publiſhed by* G. A. Ruperti *and* H. Schlichthorſt, 2d part of Vol. I.

The eſſays forming this ſecond part of the firſt volume are, 17. 18. Two programmata, by Prof. Heyne; the firſt on the cauſe of the greatneſs and ſudden decline of the Macedonian Empire; the ſecond on the cauſes of the weakneſs of the Roman Senate, under the deſpotic government of the Emperors. 19. On the religion of the firſt Romans, and particularly on that of Numa, Proluſio II. by Mr. S. Traugott Mücke. 20. Obſervations on the Agamemnon of Æſchylus, by G. F. Goes. 21. Further animadverſions on the poem of Hero and Leander, by K. F. Heinrich, of Gotha. 22. Specimen Commentarii perpetui in Juvenalis Satyras, on the 14th Satire, by G. A. Ruperti, of which we ſhall be glad to ſee the continuation. 23. On the reſidence of the Kyneſii (in the Weſtern extremity of Europe) by H. Schlichthorſt. 24. Gloſſes on Suidas, relative to, or extracted from the Scholia on Sophocles, ranged in alphabetical order, by J. G. C. Höpfner, one of the moſt valuable articles in this collection. 25. Review of the State of School Education for the year 1791, by Bredenkamp. 26. Explanation of the paſſage in Cicero, for Murena. 33. "infimorum hominum filios, &c." Obſervations on the Trachiniæ on Sophocles, from the notes of Stephens, by the above-mentioned Höpfner. *Ibid.*

ART. 53. *Erklärende Aumerkungen zu den auſgewählten Oden und Liedern vom* Horaz. *Herausgegeben von* C. A. Boettiger, *Oberconſiſtorialrath und Director des Fürſtl. Gymnaſiums zu Weimar. Zweyter Theil.—Explanatory Remarks on ſelect Odes of* Horace, *by* C. A. Böttiger, &c. *part 2d.* Brunſwick, 1793. 248 pp. 8vo.

The late Mr. Köppe had publiſhed a firſt part of notes on ſelect odes of Horace, for the uſe of thoſe perſons who have already made ſome progreſs in the ſtudy of the Latin claſſics, of which the preſent work, including the author's obſervations on ſome odes of the third and fourth books of Horace, together with the Epodes, is a continuation. That Mr. Böttiger might be able to judge where his elucidations would be peculiarly neceſſary, he informs us, that inſtead of accumulating notes on a writer, in whom ſo much learning has, in many inſtances, been thrown away, he read theſe odes with his pupils,

pils, marking ſuch paſſages as he found to be attended with difficulty to them, to which his illuſtrations are, for the moſt part, confined. It is, in our judgment, no ſmall recommendation of this work, that in commenting on Horace, who confeſſedly borrowed ſo much from Greek originals, Mr. B. has had frequent recourſe to thoſe authors, with whoſe writings he is unqueſtionably very well acquainted.

By the ſame author has lately been publiſhed, an eſſay, in two parts, "De Herodoti Hiſtoria, ad carminis epici indolem propiùs accedente," in which he has likewiſe ſhown great learning and ingenuity.

Ibid.

ART. 54. Ariſtotelis Opera omnia Græca *ad optimorum exemplarium fidem recenſuit, annotationem criticam, librorum argumenta & novam verſionem Latinam adjecit*, J. T. Buhle. Volumen quartum. *Ex Typographia Societatis* Bipontinæ, 1793. XVI. et 547. pp. in 8vo.

For this reimpreſſion of one of the moſt uſeful and popular of the books of Ariſtotle, his rhetoric, we are informed that twenty-ſeven editions, moſt of them ſupplied by the library at Göttingen, have been conſulted. The chief of theſe, of which the reſt are to be regarded as little more than copies, are thoſe publiſhed by A. Manutius, Trincavellus, Victorius, and Morel; upon which laſt, the editions given by Sylburgius, Caſaubon, Duval, Goulſton, &c. were, in a great meaſure, formed. Of the comparative critical importance of all thoſe editions, Mr. B. has delivered his opinion in the preface.

Beſides theſe, the editor has had recourſe to the ancient Latin verſions, by George of Trebiſond, Hermolaus Barbarus, and the various readings collected by Chriſtopher Schrader, in his commentary on this book, from MSS. tranſlations, which, it ſeems, are ſtill preſerved in the library at Helmſtädt. With all theſe aſſiſtances, not only the text has been in a variety of places materially improved; but the verſion, which, in the firſt two books is, in general, that of Muretus; and, in the third, that of Majoragius, is likewiſe proportionably reformed. The whole is accompanied with ſuitable illuſtrations, and a preliminary diſcourſe, in which an account is given of the different rhetorical works aſcribed by Diogenes Laertius, and other writers to Ariſtotle, of which the preſent book, and that de Rhetoricâ ad Alexandrum, only have come down to us.

Ibid.

GEOLOGICAL LETTERS,

ADDRESSED TO PROFESSOR BLUMENBACH,

By M. DE LUC.

LETTER I. *Continued.*

19. IT is by adding obſervation to obſervation, and keeping to their immediate conſequences, not by raiſing one hypotheſis upon another in everlaſting ſucceſſion, that men acquire knowledge. Before the looſe ſtrata of our hills and plains had been ſtudied carefully, before the quantity of marine bodies they contain, the manner in which theſe are found, their degree of preſervation, the fractures and partial depreſſions of theſe ſtrata, had been attentively conſidered, ſeveral Geologiſts attributed that external ſoil to rain waters, as having ravaged the ſurface of our continents for a ſucceſſion of innumerable ages. It may be perceived already that this hypotheſis is totally contradicted, by the immenſe quantity of marine bodies contained in theſe ſtrata. But let us purſue the inveſtigation.

20. There ſhould have been eminences, from which theſe quantities of ſand, gravel, and other looſe materials might have originated; but, they cover vaſt regions, where no trace of eminences exiſts. Here then the apparent reſource of all theſe ſyſtems was called in: it was ſuppoſed, that by length of time theſe eminences had been levelled, and the whole of their fragments decompoſed, and converted into ſand. To ſupport this opinion, examples were brought of great excavations obſerved in mountains, which were attributed to running waters, furrowing them and ſpreading their materials over the plains, where they had been diſſolved by the action of the air, and reduced to powder. Then, indeed, it was impoſſible to be ſparing of *time*; but thoſe Geologiſts thought they might beſtow it without bounds, as the *paſt* is inexhauſtible: let us, however, ſee whether it be allowable to ſubſtitute *time for cauſes*; and in the firſt place, let us examine, whether the materials which we perceive thus miſſing in the mountains, have really been ſpread over the plains.

21. If it were the rain-waters that had hollowed out the vallies between the mountains, and left thoſe broken and ſteep rocks which we ſee towards their ſummits; and if the ſame waters had carried off, and tranſported to a diſtance that immenſe quantity of materials, the removal of which had formed the vallies; they ought, in their exit, to have filled up every cavity, and thus to have levelled all the land within their range; why then do thoſe lakes exiſt which are found at the outlets of many vallies belonging to the great chains of mountains? Running waters may indeed form channels for themſelves, and in time widen them; but they cannot ſcoop out baſons; for their mechanical action ceaſes the moment that their courſe is ſlackened,

by

by ſpreading over an horizontal ſpace; and where they find a free paſſage, they flow again. The running waters then, did not ſcoop out the baſons of the lakes; but, finding them in their firſt courſe, they filled them till they overflowed ſome where; and there alſo they muſt of neceſſity have depoſited whatever rubbiſh of the mountains they had hurried away, by the rapidity of their courſe. But theſe baſons found in the courſe of ſo many of the rivers which iſſue from the great chains of mountains, though their capacity, compared with the vaſt excavations obſerved in the interior parts of the mountains, may be conſidered as extremely ſmall, are not yet filled up. Here then is a peremptory proof, that neither any of the fragments of the ſtony ſtrata with which the plains and ſmall hills are ſprinkled, even to a great diſtance from the mountains, nor any part of the ſands which are found over them to a great depth, have been carried off from the mountains: ſince nothing could paſs beyond the lakes till they were firſt filled up and levelled. And, on the other hand, it is proved alſo, that the vaſt chaſms of the mountains, as well as the cavities which form the baſons of the lakes, muſt have exiſted before any rain could have fallen on our continents; that is to ſay, before they had been abandoned by the ſea.

22. Nevertheleſs, the rain waters inconteſtibly carry down ſome materials of the mountains, and this was even cauſed by the ſtate in which they were left when the ſea retired; their abrupt, and ſhattered ſides were thus eaſily demoliſhed by external cauſes; which proceſs ſtill continnes, though in a leſs degree; and by its progreſs we find alſo direct means of aſcertaining at what diſtance of time we ought to place the commencement of theſe operations; or the epocha when the ſea abandoned our continents, and when the rains began thus to form rivers upon their ſurface.

23. For that purpoſe let us return to the lakes which are ſurrounded by abrupt mountains, ſuch as thoſe of Switzerland and Savoy. In theſe, from the vertical ſections of the ſtrata, and the variety of their inclinations all around theſe baſons, we have already been obliged to conclude, that great excavations had been made before the rain had fallen on our continents. Let us fix on one of theſe lakes which we find ſituated at the outlet of a main valley, where a river pours into it the whole of the rain-waters, or of the ſnow which fall within a large extent of mountainous ground. This main valley is alſo bordered by eminences which preſent on every ſide abrupt ſections of their ſtrata; and conſequently, here is again a vaſt excavation, from which an immenſe quantity of materials has been taken off in ſome preceding time. By tracing upwards the courſe of the principal river which flows at the bottom of this valley, we find on each ſide ſmaller rivers by which is is formed. Theſe iſſue alſo, as well as their different ſmaller branches, from vallies, which, when we conſider the abrupt ſections of their ſides, cannot themſelves be any thing but excavations. The ſides of theſe different vallies, even thoſe that are moſt remote and higheſt in theſe mountains, are extremely tortuous, owing to fiſſures of all kinds, ſome of which form deep and wide furrows on their ſides, and others divide them towards the top, thus ſeparating their ſummits into diſtinct mounts, much reſembling ruins. It is in

theſe

theſe very numerous fiſſures, that the waters of the mountains are firſt collected, to deſcend into the vallies, and there it is that they make the greateſt devaſtation: they carry with them the duſt, and the ſmall gravel, from between the broken ſtones, not yet united by vegetation, which cover the ſlopes under the rocks; they undermine thoſe ſlopes formed of rubbiſh, which often ſlide down at once, and when either the rain or the fall of ſnow is abundant, the rolling of ſtones may be heard at the bottom of theſe torrents, which precipitate themſelves down theſe ſteep and rugged channels.

24. Such are the operations which are performed throughout the whole extent of the mountains that furniſh water to this river, which I have taken as an example: it is evident, that at each rain, or melting of ſnow, ſome materials are put in motion, part of which, carried down by the water, is finally conveyed by ſuch rivers beyond the boundaries of the mountains; and this circumſtance it is that has been ſuppoſed a ſufficient cauſe for admitting, that thus, in the courſe of time, have been produced all the excavations I have deſcribed: but we ſhall now eſtimate not only the quantity of materials which our river, ſince it firſt began to flow, has ſubtracted from the maſs of the mountains whence it proceeds, but how long it has been at work.

25. Whatever devaſtation the waters may make in the mountains, no part of what they propel in their greateſt impetuoſity can eſcape, except by the rivers; and that river, which I have been tracing through its whole courſe, keeps pouring into a lake, at the entrance of which, from the firſt hour of its exiſtence, it has depoſited even the ſmalleſt duſt which its waters have carried off, in the whole ſpace that they have pervaded. However troubled the water of ſuch a river may be, even at the time of the greateſt ravages made in the mountains, it becomes limpid at ſome diſtance from its entrance into the lake, it continues ſo throughout that whole extent, and in the ſame ſtate flows out at the other extremity. Thus the whole quantity of materials, drawn from the entire circuit of theſe mountains, ſince it has begun to rain upon our continents, is found collected at the entrance of the lake; and there, by filling up a part of the original baſon, it has formed a new land as horizontal as the water itſelf. How little proportion the filling up even of the whole baſon would bear to the immenſe excavations which the waters paſs in their courſe thither, I have already pointed out; here, however, we ſee only a very ſmall part of it filled up, and it is this part which will ſerve us as a meaſure of time.

26. Theſe new lands have been raiſed little by little, by means of the ſediments which every new inundation has depoſited upon their ſurface, and as they are uſually very fertile, the inhabitants, whenever they find that they have arrived above the level of the common increaſe of the river, raiſe their banks againſt greater inundations, and cultivate them. We may trace the ſucceſſion of ſome of theſe eſtabliſhments, by the tradition of the inhabitants; and theſe afford a proportional meaſure by which, and by the inſpection of the ſoil, we may judge of the whole. I have obſerved ſeveral of theſe

chronometers, and if we conſult only their immediate ſcale, that is, either the gradations of elevation in the almoſt imperceptible declivity of the new ſoil, or thoſe of the progreſs of its culture, proceeding in both caſes upon effects produced in aſſignable times, many monuments of human art might aſcribe greater antiquity to our continents, than we can deduce from theſe.

27. The ſpace of time indicated by this meaſure, which thus appears ſo ſhort, is yet more ſhortened by another evident conſideration. When the torrents were firſt formed in theſe ruinous eminences, to which we give the name of mountains, all their ſurfaces were abruptly broken and hollowed, and their chaſms filled with fragments. The running waters then were to clear their paſſage, and in proportion as they carried off the rubbiſh, more of it fell down from the ſhattered rocks. Theſe waters muſt, therefore, in thoſe times, have made more ravage, and carried with them a greater quantity of materials than they have ever done ſince; becauſe their declivities have been ſoftened by degrees, and bound by the roots of the vegetables. We are certainly aſſured of this proceſs, becauſe, wherever we dig to any great depth in the horizontal grounds, formed by the ſediments of the rivers, even in the vallies, we find the materials larger at the greateſt depth, and gradually decreaſing towards the ſurface. There we may perceive that, within a certain number of years, nothing has come down but ſand, or ſmall gravel. The greateſt quantity of materials muſt then have been carried into the lakes at theſe times of the greateſt ravages, and ſince the portions of new grounds made there within certain known times, belong to that period wherein the annual effect had been already much diminiſhed; in applying this proportional meaſure to the total effect clearly obſerved, the ſpace of time deduced from it, however ſhort, muſt yet again be diminiſhed on account of the much greater rapidity of its firſt progreſs. We ſhould arrive at a time manifeſtly too ſhort, compared with the monuments of men, if we did not conſider, that it was neceſſary that the entrance of theſe lakes ſhould have been filled up quite to the level of the water, and have formed itſelf in an inclined plane under it, before an horizontal ground could appear above the common level of the lake, and begin then to be a chronometer by the progreſs of its extenſion: but this time, which muſt have elapſed before the materials carried in at the entrance of the lake, began to appear at the level of the water, is every where ſo limited by local circumſtances, that among the great number of thoſe new grounds that I have obſerved, whether in the lakes, or along the rivers, I have not found any which did not enforce this conſequence, deduced from ſeveral other facts, that many ages have not elapſed ſince the rain began to operate upon our continents.

28. We have already ſeen, by immediate proofs, that the looſe ſtrata of our continents were formed, as they are, by the ſea: and that, ſince they have been abandoned by it, not many centuries have paſſed: and we have juſt now ſeen, in confirmation of this firſt reſult, that, in the vaſt ſpaces included between ſuch rivers, as in departing

departing from the mountains, are ſtripped of all ſolid ſubſtances in ſmall or great lakes, no part of the ſtrata could have been formed of materials drawn from theſe mountains, (where, however, there are great excavations) and that even their accumulation in the lakes is that of mere duſt, bearing no proportion to the quantity of materials miſſing in the mountains, and not the work of many centuries. Whence then come thoſe large fragments of ſtony ſtrata, which, notwithſtanding this, are every where found, on the ſmall hills, as well as in the plains, in the very ſpaces between theſe rivers, and particularly in their channels? this is one of the phænomena on which the authors of the ſyſtems I am now refuting relied the moſt; and here again we ſhall perceive that all theſe ancient ſyſtems aroſe entirely from ignorance of the facts.

29. We are not aſtoniſhed to find great blocks of ſtone on the declivities of mountains, and in their vallies, when we ſee ſteep rocks at their ſummits; ſuppoſing that they fell from thoſe rocks. When afterwards ſimilar blocks are found in the channels of the torrents, and in the beds of the rivers, ſtill incloſed within the vallies, it may be thought that they have deſcended along the declivities covered with other broken ſtones, which have yielded to their weight: when again thoſe blocks are ſeen even in the plains, imagination, carried away by the idea that they muſt all proceed from the ſame high ſpots, is apt to forget the lakes, and ſo many deep and tortuous channels, through which it was impoſſible for the waters to propel them. But *time* is called in to ſupply the want of means, and, from the habit of thinking that no other cauſe than running waters can have produced theſe phænomena, impoſſibilities are overlooked. Neither the enormous ſize of very many of thoſe blocks, ſome of which are (larger than that of Granite, which was found in the marſhes of Ruſſia, and drawn at ſo great an expence, to Peterſburgh) nor the aſtoniſhing diſperſion of ſmaller blocks, not only in the plains but on the hills; and the variety of their ſpecies in certain grounds, had been noticed: it had not even been perceived that a quantity of gravel, conſiſting of ſmall rounded fragments of the ſame kinds of ſtone, is contained in many ſtrata, mixed with marine bodies. Thus it is, that men attached to an idea, in which no characters of truth can be found, turned their backs upon the only path which could conduct them to the real cauſes; namely, that of embracing all the phænomena, which, from their appearances, muſt have ſome connection with each other: the following is one of thoſe which alone might ſhow how totally the former opinion was deſtitute of all foundation.

30. When we are within the mountains of Granite, and find on their declivities great blocks of that ſtone, down to the beds of their torrents, and of their rivers, it ſeems very natural to think that theſe blocks belonged originally to the broken rocks obſerved in the upper parts of the mountains; and thus gradually to aſcribe the ſame origin to the blocks and pebbles of Granite, in the beds of ſome rivers, even in the plains. But let us quit the Granite mountains, and proceed to ſome remote chain of mountains, whoſe ſtrata

other ſtrata wherein ſuch bodies are contained, and theſe change their ſpecies in the ſtrata of different kinds which are placed one above another. 3dly, We find remains of terreſtrial animals and vegetables among theſe organic bodies; but in the great majority of theſe ſtrata, and even in the looſe ſtrata at the ſurface of our ſoil, theſe monuments of the hiſtory of organized beings conſiſt chiefly of marine bodies. 4thly, Although it is thus certain that our ſtrata were formed in the ſea, (which neceſſarily implies that they muſt have been accumulated in a ſucceſſive manner, and in a ſituation nearly horizontal) they are actually broken, overturned, and ſunk in great maſſes, in ſuch a manner, that the whole ſurface of our continents preſents the appearance of ruins. 5thly, The violent cauſes which have thus diſordered our ſtrata were previous to ſome great revolution, by which our continents were made dry land, and thus ſubmitted to the operation of ſuch cauſes as are at preſent known.—6thly, This great event was not many ages prior to the times traced back by the monuments of men.

36. Such are the general facts which, as certain and determinate effects of cauſes paſt, mark out the taſk of the GEOLOGIST; and, to embrace all this ſubject, he muſt of neceſſity explain, 1ſt. The origin of the ſubſtances of which our ſtrata are compoſed.—2dly. The cauſe of the ſucceſſive differences which we obſerve in theſe ſubſtances.—3dly. Why it is that remains of terreſtrial animals and vegetables are found, in ſome ſtrata, mixed with thoſe of marine animals.—4thly. Whence proceeds the diſorder of theſe ſtrata, and the diſperſion of their fragments.—5thly, How it is that their ruins are now found above the level of the ſea.—6thly, and finally, to what changes theſe ruins have been expoſed, from cauſes actually known, ſince they have emerged from the ſea.

This, Sir, is the taſk I have undertaken in my letters to the *Journal de Phyſique*; and, in my enſuing letters, I ſhall have the honour to lay before you a ſketch of the cauſes to which I attribute this ſeries of events.

☞ *The Second of theſe important Letters will not appear before the publication of our Review for January, that its parts may not be placed in different volumes.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to various Correſpondents who have addreſſed us on the ſubject of procuring Foreign Publications, we reply, that Mr. Elmſley will undertake to execute commiſſions of this nature within a reaſonable time.

The Gentleman who addreſſed us on the ſubject of Mr. Wilcocks, will, perhaps, thank us for informing him, that the "Hymns to the Supreme Being," were written by a very different perſon. The world has generally aſcribed them to Mr. King, author of Morſels of Criticiſm, &c.; and, we believe, with truth.

We have to thank *A Friend* for ſome very candid remarks; and he will perceive, by our publication of this month, that they are not entirely thrown away upon us.

Our beſt acknowledgments are alſo due to our noble Correſpondent from Scotland, whoſe intimation will receive the attention which it merits.

Our fair Correſpondent *Myra*, if we read her name right, of Cambridge, ſhould have ſent her verſes to a magazine. A Review only notices works already publiſhed. We thank her for the offer, and will return the verſes if ſhe will favour us with her inſtructions how to direct them.

Cler. Ebor. will probably ſee the publication he recommends noticed in our next Number: it has not been overlooked, nor will it be forgotten; but we cannot always keep pace with the partiality of friends, either in the time or manner of noticing publications. We truſt the letter-writer is very much miſtaken in what he ſays of a doctrine which, we doubt not, he reſpects as ſincerely as we do.

In anſwer to what *Benevolus* ſuggeſts on the ſubject of extracts in the French language, we have to ſay, that they are confined to our ſhort accounts of French books, and that the merits of the ſtyle can only be ſhown in the original. With reſpect to the other topic of his letter, we are not inclined to give up any thing that ought to be maintained; but we cannot attempt to contradict or to ſuppreſs the impartial award of hiſtory. Our motto for this month will exhibit to him our ſentiments on this, as well as on critical ſubjects. His other hints are received with attention, and his friendly expreſſions with gratitude.

If it will be any ſatisfaction to Major Hook, we are ready to inſert the whole or any part of the letter, in which, with a ſolemnity that duly impreſſes us, he aſſerts his own innocence.

DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

We are authorized by Dr. Parr to inform our readers, that the London edition of Horace in quarto, now publiſhed, but announced in our third number before its publication, does not contain any notes written by him, as had been reported to us. At the requeſt of the late Mr. H. Homer, he pointed out ſome notes for ſelection from Bentley, Cunningham, the Venuſinæ Lectiones of Klotzius, the edition of Janus, and a few obſervations from other critics, but did not himſelf write any annotations.

It gives us pleaſure to be able to inform the public, that the lamented death of Mr. J. Hunter, will not retard the publication of his work on the Nature of the Blood, Inflammation, &c. The whole was completed in MS. before the work of the preſs began, which is now proceeding rapidly under the ſuperintendance of his brother-in-law Mr. Home; who is alſo preparing a Life of Mr. Hunter, to be prefixed to the volume.

A Hiſtory of the Country forty miles round Mancheſter, by Dr. Aikin, is ſpeedily to be publiſhed, in a large quarto volume, with many plates.

Mr. Arrowſmith, well known as a Geographer, is about to publiſh a Map of the World, on a globular projection of five equatorial degrees to an inch. The whole extent of this Map cannot be leſs than ſix feet by four. This magnificent acceſſion to Geographical knowledge will, we underſtand, be accompanied by a treatiſe on the principles of that ſcience.

Mr. G. Wakefield is preparing for the preſs two volumes of plays, ſelected from the Greek tragedians; with notes critical and explanatory.

The ſame gentleman is alſo about to publiſh an edition of Pope's works, with notes.

THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For DECEMBER, 1793.

PRO PATRIA.

ART. I. *Memoirs of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester. Vol. IV. Part I.* 8vo. 4s. Cadell.

THIS Society, whoſe objects appear to be as general as thoſe of Human Science, began to publiſh in the year 1785. Two volumes were then iſſued together, containing very various matter; a third of the ſame kind appeared in 1790; and the preſent half volume is now ſent out with an apology for the delay of publication, in reference to a law of the ſociety, by which it has pledged itſelf to the public to bring forward ſuch a proof of its induſtry, "at leaſt every two years." This law is alluded to in the prefatory advertiſement as of great importance to the intereſts of the ſociety: though, in our opinion, the true intereſt of every publiſhing ſociety demands, not a ſtated time of publication, which may compel it to produce whatever may happen to be prepared, but a careful and deliberate ſelection, not conſidering any thing as a call to appear before the public, but the intrinſic value of the materials collected. To write, perhaps haſtily, for the ſake of publiſhing within a given time, is ſurely leſs worthy of a body of men, whoſe views are undoubtedly diſintereſted, than to publiſh occaſionally, becauſe they have ſuch papers by them as the public ought to ſee. If it be ſaid, that the ſpur of an engagement limited to time, is ſometimes neceſſary to produce the exertions of perſons admirably qualified to inſtruct the world, we ſhall reply, that among ſuch individuals as the liſt of names belonging to the Mancheſter Society preſents, we ſhould expect even the voluntary productions of the pen, with-

out this violent ſtimulus, to be ſufficient to ſupport the honour of the ſociety, fulfil its objects, and ſatisfy the expectations of the public. It is owing, probably, to the rigour of this regulation, that the preſent collection of papers, though of a reaſonable ſize to be called a volume, is conſidered only as a diſcharge of half the biennial debt of the ſociety, being ſmaller than the former publications. It is therefore denominated only a half volume, the remainder being to appear early in the year 1794, and is publiſhed at a price which we ſhould conceive can hardly reimburſe the Society for the expence of printing it.

This Society, like the Royal Society of London, diſclaims all reſponſibility for the facts or opinions adduced in its publications; but, we conceive, without being equally juſtified in that proceeding. In matters of experiment, and hypotheſis merely philoſophical, it may be allowable to publiſh the opinions of ingenious and enquiring men, leaving it to time, and the further progreſs of knowledge, to aſcertain the accuracy of the one, or the truth of the other; but when the ſubjects of morality and metaphyſics are included in the publication, we cannot think it juſtifiable, in a literary body, to ſuffer any thing to be circulated, under the ſanction of its name, which may prove injurious to ſociety. In the preſent volume we have not perceived any thing that is liable to an objection of this nature, but we do not think that all the former have been equally guarded: but without entering further into that which, being paſt, does not ſtrictly appertain to our province, we beg leave to enter our proteſt againſt extending the ſame latitude to every ſubject, that is allowable in Natural Philoſophy. Where opinions influence actions, as in many metaphyſical and other ſpeculative topics, it is very dangerous to tamper with foundations, and a reſpectable ſociety ſhould feel itſelf reſponſible for all it iſſues on important queſtions of that nature.

In reviewing the contents of this publication, we ſhall purſue the method we have hitherto obſerved, as moſt clear and ſatisfactory, and notice the ſeveral papers in the order of their arrangement in the volume.

The firſt that preſents itſelf in this, is thus entitled:

REASONS *for ſuppoſing that* LAKES *have been more numerous than they are at preſent; with an Attempt to aſſign the Cauſes whereby they have been defaced. By* J. Gough, *of* Kendal. *Communicated by Dr.* PERCIVAL.

Mr. Gough, living among the lakes and mountains of Weſtmoreland, has turned his thoughts to thoſe branches of

of *Geology*, that respect the formation of these features in the earth. He adopts the opinion so strongly suggested by the commonest phænomena, "that the present inhabitable parts of our globe have, at some unknown period, emerged from the bosom of the ocean;" and, he adds, "from the disorderly disposition of the strata, and other marks of violence, it is no less conspicuous that this grand revolution has been produced by subterraneous convulsions:" but we do not see with him the necessary connexion of the question he subjoins, which forms the subject of his paper, "Why then are lakes so few in number?" Since many circumstances must conspire to form a lake, besides the general fracture of the strata, which, except in a few mountainous districts, has evidently not been such as to favour their formation. The hypothesis proposed for solving this question, whether necessary or not, appears to be this, that many lakes have gradually been filled up by the growth of vegetables, and their subsequent decay. As this supposition is attended with some obscurity, we will give it in the words of the author, lest we should misrepresent him.

"The cavity which is, at present, the receptacle of a pool, will, in process of time, be occupied by a *stratum* of solid matter, which will consist of the remains of its own produce gradually accumulated and preserved by the water which is intimately mixed with them, and which protects them from decay. The substance with which it is constantly filling will acquire a compactness nearly uniform in every part, by the plants of each generation interweaving their fibres with the remains of their predecessors; and by the depositions of the water, which, falling to the bottom, will be lodged in its interstices. All foreign bodies, brought hither by accident, will in time be buried in the increasing soil, where they will remain for ages, without undergoing any changes, besides those which are produced by the solvent power of water on particular substances. Should the water be most shallow at the sides, and increase in depth as you advance to the middle, which is generally the case, the *margin* of the pond will be progressively advanced, and its *surface* contracted in proportion. If any part of it be too cold to favor vegetation, that part will still remain a pool surrounded with a flat, sedgy border. If it be supplied and emptied by two rivulets, the intermediate current will preserve itself a channel through the growing land. Lastly, the solid plain, thus produced, will, in time, be covered with a bed of vegetable earth, whose thickness will determine the difference of high and low water-mark; for the matter between those two limits, being alternately wet and dry, will, at particular periods, be exposed to the action of the air, and will, consequently, be decomposed, and changed into mold." P. 5.

To our apprehension, the chief point proved, by means of this hypothesis, in the subsequent part of this paper, is that,

probably, peat bogs have originally been lakes; which is rather accounting for the existence of such bogs, than for the paucity of lakes. We think also that the following conclusions are by far too hasty: "it may safely be taken for granted, that the marshes of every country are similar to those of the North of England:"—And "hence it follows, that lakes have once existed in every part of our globe; and that they have been defaced by the same causes that have produced the like effects in this part of the world." P. 12.

We will not attempt to deny, that in mountainous countries, favourable to the formation of lakes, some may formerly have existed, which, by the causes here assigned, or, perhaps, by other means, have at length become dry ground; but we cannot see the necessity for supposing this to have happened in very many instances, because we do not think it necessary that every cavity, which, from its form, may appear capable of holding water, should at some period have been a lake.

II. *An* ARGUMENT *against the* DOCTRINE *of* MATERIALISM, *addressed to* THOMAS COOPER, *Esq.* *By* JOHN FERRIAR, M. D.

We see here a species of argument which ought, above all others, to be admitted as conclusive; the testimony of facts, opposed to the speculations of theory. Dr. Ferriar, who by his writings appears to be a man of various and very curious research, with much learning, and no small share of taste and judgment, in this paper undertakes to combat the reasonings of a materialist, by arguments drawn from anatomical facts. According to the system of Materialism, the brain is the only thinking power within us. It is a mechanical organization of fibres, so delicately curious, that the result of it is mind; having the powers of perception, thought, reflexion, judgment, and all that seems, to common apprehension, so very remote from the operations of matter. Speculators of this kind have had recourse to various parts of this wonderful organ, this thinking machinery, as the indispensable seat of cogitative organization; the pineal gland, it is well known, had its reign with some anatomists; and even some who did not mean to dislodge the soul entirely, thought it probable that her head-quarters might be there. Other parts of the brain have had their turn: but Dr. Ferriar is resolved to expel the materialist from every corner of the skull, and proves, by the testimony of surgeons and anatomists of the best reputation, that there is no part of the brain which has

has not, in ſome inſtances, received material injury, without occaſioning the immediate loſs of life, or derangement of the reaſoning powers. This certainly approaches very nearly to demonſtration againſt the Materialiſt; yet this ſagacious phyſician, who knows, apparently, the characters of men, as accurately as their internal ſtructure, is not ſo ſanguine as to expect to produce conviction by it, where the ſpirit of hypotheſis is ſtrong. His own words are too remarkable, and too ingenious, to be omitted.

"It is natural to expect, that proofs which convince ourſelves ſhould alſo convince others; yet, though I conſider the medical facts as almoſt demonſtrating that the Brain is the Inſtrument only, not the Cauſe of the reaſoning Power, I entertain no hope of their converting one thorough Materialiſt. Hypotheſis is a Miſtreſs not eaſily abandoned, and equally courted by Philoſophers of both ſides.

"It is ſaid of Democritus, that perceiving his figs to reliſh of honey, one day, he made a problem of the incident, and was proceeding to ſolve it, when his Attendant confeſſed that ſhe had kept the figs in a pot which had formerly contained honey. The Philoſopher was enraged, and complained that by this familiar explanation, he was deprived of a more important Cauſe of his own invention. Many writers ſeem to have inherited the ſpirit of the old Grecian, in the preſent Conteſt. They have run their Metaphyſical career without ſtopping to enquire for facts, and there has been great ſport, in the erection and demolition of the fanciful opinions which each party has brought into play;

"——'ως ὅτε τις ψάμαθον παῖς ἀγχι θαλάσσης,
Ὅς τ' ἐπεὶ ἂν ποιήσει ἀθύρματα νηπιέησιν,
Αψ αὖτις ξυνέχευε ποσὶν καὶ χερσὶν, ἀθύρων." P. 21.

As the facts brought forward by Dr. Ferriar are extraordinary, he has been very careful from what ſources he has drawn his teſtimonies; and has, as he informs us, omitted a great many that were ſtrongly in his favour, merely becauſe the authorities were not perfectly unexceptionable: yet the facts he does adduce, though not ſo numerous as with leſs caution they might have been made, are complete as to the argument, and leave the brain, to our apprehenſion at leaſt, perfectly untenable, as the primary ſource of thought. He allows it to be the organ of ſenſation, but no more.

"The Materialiſts," he ſays, "deny the neceſſity of any thing more than the viſible ſtructure of the brain, to produce the act of thinking, in conſequence of perception; but the contrary ſeems to be probable from theſe facts, which ſhew, that, at different times, every part of that ſtructure has been *deeply injured, or totally deſtroyed, without impeding or changing any part of the proceſs of thought.* It is otherwiſe," he adds,

" in the organs of ſenſe. When the parts of the brain, which, in common language, give origin to the nerves ſupplying thoſe organs, are injured, the ſenſes are in general proportionably affected. This ſeems to point out a difference in the cauſes of thought and ſenſation." P. 22.

We cannot often meet with a more curious argument than this, or one more ably conducted. Mr. Cooper, who is addreſſed in this paper, had fixed on the baſis of the brain as the part moſt eſſential to the proceſs of thinking; but Dr. F., who ſeems perfectly aware with what adroitneſs and celerity a theoriſt will ſhift his ground, when ſucceſsfully attacked on one particular ſpot, has been careful not to leave him any place of retreat, but going regularly through every part of that wonderful organ, has proved ſucceſſively of each, that thought may be carried on without it. To tranſcribe his proofs, would be to re-publiſh his paper, which conſiſts almoſt entirely of proofs; but the ſkilful anatomiſt will think reſpectfully of the cauſe *à priori*, when he is informed that the witneſſes cited in it are ſuch only as Veſalius, Haller, Morgagni, Diemerbroeck, Wepfer, Peyronie, &c.

Dr. Ferriar firſt proves, that the thinking faculties may ſubſiſt after the deſtruction of any portion of the ſuperior or lateral part of the brain, as of the two *hemiſpheres*, the *corpus calloſum*, &c. He then proceeds to the *cerebellum*, of which he proves the ſame; and after that to *the baſis of the brain*, " the inmoſt ſeat of reaſon, according to general opinion, and certainly, as far as we conclude from Dr. Haller's experiments, poſſeſſing a nicer degree of ſenſibility than the upper and lateral parts of the maſs." P. 30. With reſpect to the *pineal gland*, it is thus briefly and humouroufly mentioned:—" As to the *pineal gland*, it has ſo often been found ſuppurated, or petrified, or full of fabulous particles, without any previous affection of the faculties, that it ſeems to be given up as unneceſſary to thinking, by general conſent; and as Mr. Shandy himſelf abandoned it *, I think it may paſs for an untenable poſt." After conſidering every part of the brain in this manner, and making it perfectly evident that to whatever part the Materialiſt may fly as the ſeat of Reaſon, the anatomiſt can expel him from it by the force of diſeaſe, or external injury, leaving yet the faculty of thinking unimpaired; Dr. F. proceeds to prove, by very ſtrong inſtances, that with little if any of this organ in a ſound ſtate, thought may be carried on. After reading theſe extraordinary and well-atteſted facts, we are indeed ſurpriſed, as our author ſuggeſts,

* Triſtram Shandy, Vol. II.

at

at recollecting that in treatiſes on injuries of the head, and indeed in caſes of common occurrence, death ſo often appears to follow ſlight effuſions and extravaſations under the dura mater, preceded by comatoſe ſymptoms, and frequently by total inſenſibility. "The contraſt," Dr. F. ſays himſelf, "has often aſtoniſhed me, but does not alter the nature of the facts; and only ſerves to ſhew the danger of analogical reaſoning in Neurology, or, perhaps, as a French wit has expreſſed it, that Truth and Probability are not always of a ſide." We do not perceive, indeed, by what means the Materialiſt can elude the force of the facts here ſtated, except by denying their truth; which ſo circumſtanced as they are in point of proof, and ſo capable of further proof by the continued obſervations of practitioners, muſt ſeem to be a very deſperate attempt. For our parts we do not heſitate to adopt the concluſion drawn by Dr. Ferriar, even in his own words. "On reviewing the whole of this evidence, I am diſpoſed to conclude, that as no part of the brain appears eſſentially neceſſary to the exiſtence of the intellectual faculties, and as the whole of its viſible ſtructure has been materially changed, without affecting the exerciſe of thoſe faculties, ſomething more than the diſcernible organization muſt be requiſite to produce the phænomena of thinking."

After what we have already ſaid on the ſubject of this paper, it muſt be almoſt unneceſſary to add, that we recommend the whole of it to the ſerious and careful peruſal, not only of every perſon on whom the doctrines of Materialiſm have made any kind of impreſſion, but of all who delight in curious enquiries into the powers of nature, and the ſtructure of the human frame. We cannot indeed eaſily conceive a reader of any deſcription, capable of applying his mind at all to ſuch ſubjects, who may not find in this paper abundant matter of aſtoniſhment, amuſement, and inſtruction.

III. Comments *on* Sterne. *By* John Ferriar, M. D.

In this paper we find the ſame acute and pleaſing writer very differently employed. In the former he gives information, in his own profeſſional line, and in one inſtance at leaſt (p. 43) from his own perſonal knowledge, on a ſubject of high importance. We find him here, in the more flowery paths of learning, examining works of imagination with taſte and judgment, and detecting the latent ſource from which acknowledged genius has not ſcrupled to enrich itſelf. The writings of Sterne are the ſubject of this elegant and entertaining eſſay; of an author, who by the livelineſs of his manner,

and the novelty of his style, at least in this country, has passed with many readers for perfectly original; but who has long been suspected as a borrower from Rabelais, though his obligations to that author have never been so clearly pointed out as now by Dr. Ferriar. By the Dr. he is tracked also in another field, where suspicion has not usually followed him; this is Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy; the great storehouse of eccentric learning and uncommon quotation, whence many other modern authors have supplied themselves.

Yet Dr. F. is professedly a friend to Sterne, and considers himself, in writing this paper, as discharging a debt of gratitude to an author who has afforded him much delight: in this, perhaps, many persons will not agree with him in opinion, but will consider Sterne as in some degree lowered by being proved to have been less original than they had supposed him; though, after all, it must be owned, that enough of ingenuity and originality will remain to entitle him to much commendation. The Dr. puts it in the following light:

"In tracing some of Sterne's ideas to other writers, I do not mean to treat him as a Plagiarist; I wish to illustrate, not to degrade him. If some instances of copying be proved against him, they will detract nothing from his genius, and will only lessen that imposing appearance he sometimes assumed, of erudition which he really wanted.

"It is obvious to every one, who considers Tristram Shandy as a general Satire, levelled chiefly against the abuse of speculative opinions, that Rabelais furnished Sterne with the general character, and even many particular ideas, of his work. From that copious fountain of learning, wit, and whim, our author drew deeply. Rabelais, stored with erudition, poured lavishly out, what Sterne directed and expanded with care, to enrich his pages. And to this appropriation, we owe many of his most pleasing sallies. For being bounded in his literary acquirements, his imagination had freer play, and more natural graces. He seized the grotesque objects of obsolete erudition, presented by his original, with a vigour untamed by previous labour, and an ardour unabated by familiarity with literary folly." P. 47.

One or two of the instances of imitation from Burton, as more remarkable than the rest, we shall select, for the present amusement of the reader, referring him to the paper itself, if he should be desirous to pursue the entertainment further.

STERNE.

"One denier, cried the order of mercy—one single denier, in "behalf of a thousand patient captives, whose eyes look towards "heaven and you for their redemption.

"——The Lady Baussiere rode on.

"Pity the unhappy, said a devout, venerable, hoary-headed man, "meekly

"meekly holding up a box, begirt with iron, in his wither'd hands "—I beg for the unfortunate—good, my lady, 'tis for a prison—"for an hospital—'tis for an old man—a poor man undone by ship-"wreck, by suretyship, by fire—I call God and all his angels to "witness—'tis to clothe the naked—to feed the hungry—'tis to com-"fort the sick and the broken-hearted.

"—— The Lady Bausiere rode on.

"A decayed kinsman bowed himself to the ground.

"—— The Lady Bausiere rode on.

"He ran begging bare-headed on one side of her palfrey, con-"juring her by the former bonds of friendship, alliance, consangui-"nity, &c.—cousin, aunt, sister, mother—for virtue's sake, for your "own, for mine, for Christ's sake, remember me—pity me.

"—— The Lady Bausiere rode on."

BURTON.

"*A poor decay'd kinsman of his sets upon him by the way in all his "jollity, and runs begging bare-headed by him, conjuring him by those "former bonds of friendship, alliance, consanguinity, &c. uncle, cousin, "brother, father, - - - - shew some pity for Christ's sake, pity a sick "man, an old man, &c. he cares not, ride on: pretend sickness, ine-"vitable loss of limbs, plead suretyship, or shipwreck, fires, common "calamities, shew thy wants and imperfections, - - - - swear, protest, "take God and all his angels to witness, quære peregrinum, thou art a "counterfeit crank, a cheater, he is not touched with it, pauper ubique "jacet, ride on, he takes no notice of it. Put up a supplication to him "in the name of a thousand orphans, an hospital, a spittle, a prison as "he goes by, they cry out to him for aid: ride on - - - - - Shew him "a decay'd haven, a bridge, a school, a fortification, &c. or some pub-"lic work; ride on. Good your worship, your honour, for God's sake, "your country's sake: ride on.*"

This curious Copy is followed up, in Tristram Shandy, by a Chapter, and that a long one, written almost entirely from Burton. It is the Consolation of Mr. Shandy, on the death of Brother Bobby.

From that chapter the following specimen is selected:

STERNE.

"But," continues Mr. Shandy, "he is gone for ever from us! "be it so. He is got from under the hands of his barber before he "was bald. He is but risen from a feast before he was surfeited—"from a banquet before he had got drunken. The Thracians wept "when a child was born, and feasted and made merry when a man "went out of the world, and with reason. Is it not better not to "hunger at all, than to eat? not to thirst, than to take physic to "cure it? Is it not better to be from cares and ague, love and me-"lancholy, and the other hot and cold fits of life, than, like a gall-"ed traveller, who comes weary to his inn, to be bound to begin "his journey afresh?"

BURTON.

"*Thou dost him great injury to desire his longer life. Wilt thou have "him crazed and sickly still, like a tired traveller that comes weary to his inn,*

inn, begin his journey afresh? --- he is now gone to eternity ----. as if he had risen, saith Plutarch, from the midst of a feast, before he was drunk --- Is it not much better not to hunger at all, than to eat: not to thirst, than to drink to satisfy thirst; not to be cold, than to put on clothes to drive away cold? You had more need rejoice that I am freed from diseases, agues, &c. The Thracians wept still when a child was born, feasted and made mirth when any man was buried: and so should we rather be glad for such as die well, that they are so happily freed from the miseries of this life."

After tracing his author in this manner to a considerable extent, Dr. Ferriar throws out a hint, which he himself will, perhaps, pursue at some future opportunity: it is, that Sterne might also be found, on examination, a copier from Marivaux, "the father of the sentimental style." One instance he refers to, which is the similarity of Sterne's dialogue with his own feelings in the Sentimental Journey, to that of Jacob, with his avarice and his honour, in the *Paysan Parvenu* of Marivaux: and he quotes another passage to illustrate the resemblance of style. In his sermons, Dr. F. detects him in several instances, borrowing very exactly from Bishop Hall's Contemplations. This entertaining enquiry is concluded by the following very sensible observations:

"Such are the casual notes, with the collection of which I have sometimes diverted a vacant half-hour. They leave Sterne in possession of every praise but that of curious erudition, to which he had no great pretence, and of unparelleled originality, which ignorance only can ascribe to any polished writer. It would be enjoining an impossible task, to exact much knowledge on subjects frequently treated, and yet to prohibit the use of thoughts and expressions rendered familiar by study, merely because they had been occupied by former authors. There is a kind of imitation which the ancients encouraged, and which even our Gothic criticism admits, when acknowledged. But justice cannot permit the Polygraphic Copy to be celebrated at the expence of the Original.

"Voltaire has compared the merits of Rabelais and Sterne, as Satirists of the Abuse of Learning, and, I think, has done neither of them justice. This great distinction is obvious; that Rabelais derided absurdities then existing in full force, and intermingled much sterling sense with the grossest parts of his book; Sterne, on the contrary, laughs at many exploded opinions, and abandoned fooleries, and contrives to degrade some of his most solemn passages by a vicious levity. Rabelais flew a higher pitch, too, than Sterne. Great part of the voyage to the *Pays de Lanternois*, which so severely stigmatizes the vices of the Romish Clergy of that age, was performed in more hazard of fire than water." P. 84.

We have received so much satisfaction, of different kinds, from the two consecutive papers of this able writer and sagacious

ſagacious critic, that we cannot conſider it as implying any diſreſpect to the other contributors to theſe memoirs, if we confeſs that we ſhall always look for his name with peculiar eagerneſs, and read his productions with eſpecial attention.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. II. *The Morbid Anatomy of ſome of the moſt important Parts of the Human Body. By Matthew Baillie, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians.* 8vo. 6s. Johnſon.

THE deſign of the author in this work, is to give a hiſtory of the alterations that take place from morbid actions in ſome of the moſt important parts of the human body. Theſe are arranged under diſtinct heads. The greater part of them are ſuch as have fallen under his own obſervation. Some few, to make his ſeries complete, are taken from Lieutaud, Bonetus, Morgagni, &c. Many writers have publiſhed obſervations, or hiſtories of diſeaſes, and ſome among them have given accounts of the changes that were found, on examination, to have taken place in the ſtructure of the parts that had been diſeaſed; but theſe are not only incumbered with a long recital of the ſymptoms, but ſcattered through a multitude of volumes, and are therefore not eaſy to be referred to. The advantages attending the preſent plan are, to bring before the reader at one view, all the changes that have been obſerved to take place, in any particular organ or part of the body, in conſequence of diſeaſe, in a more accurate and conciſe form than has hitherto been given to ſuch deſcriptions. This deſign the author is particularly qualified to execute, from the number of bodies he has the opportunity of examining, in the courſe of his lectures, and from his ſituation as phyſician to a large hoſpital. The preparations in the late Dr. Hunter's Muſeum, which he has immediately under his eye, have alſo contributed towards enabling him to give a more ample catalogue of morbid changes or appearances, than could be ſuppoſed to have fallen under the inſpection of any ſingle anatomiſt.

If this ſpecimen, the author inſinuates, ſhould meet the approbation of the public, the work will be increaſed, and made more perfect, as new materials, and opportunities for further obſervations, ſhall occur. The following extracts, taken without particular ſelection, are given, in order to

enable the reader to form a more complete idea of the nature of the plan, and of the manner in which it is executed.

"*Adhesions of the Pericardium to the Heart.*

"In opening dead bodies, adhesions of the pericardium to the heart are not uncommonly found. The adhesion is sometimes at different spots; at other times is extended over the whole surface. It either consists of a thin membrane, or of a more solid matter. When it is a thin membrane, it resembles very much the common cellular membrane of the body; and when the matter is solid, it differs little from the coagulable lymph of the blood. Whether the adhesion be in the one way or the other, the matter of the adhesion is, in both cases, capable of being rendered vascular from injection *. Such adhesions are to be considered as the consequence of previous inflammation, and shew that an inflammation of the pericardium may be survived. They connect the pericardium in different cases, more closely or loosely to the surface of the heart; and where the connection is close, the inflammation has probably been more recent; where it is loose, the inflammation has probably been of older date, so that time has been given for the adhesions to be elongated by the motions of the heart. It is worthy of remark, that where there is an adhesion of the pericardium to the heart, the latter sometimes pulsates so violently, that it is impossible to distinguish it from the pulsation of an aneurism." P. 5.

"The lungs are sometimes, although, I believe, very rarely, formed into pretty large cells, so as to resemble somewhat the lungs of an amphibious animal. These cells, in the only instance I have seen of this disease, were most of them of the size of a common garden pea, and some few were so large as to be able to contain a small gooseberry. They were surrounded by a fine transparent capsule, and were so numerous as to occupy more than one-half of the portion of the lung which I saw. The only specimen of this sort of disease which I am acquainted with, is in the collection of Mr. Cruikshank; and the person in whom it was found, had been very long subject to difficulty of breathing." P. 51.

"In looking upon the coats of the stomach at its great end, a small portion of them there appears frequently to be thinner, more transparent, and feels somewhat more pulpy than usual, but those appearances are seldom very strongly marked. They arise from the action of the gastric juice resting on that part at the stomach in greater quantity than any where else, and dissolving a small portion of its coats. This is, therefore, not to be considered as the consequence of a disease, but as a natural effect arising from the action of the gastric juice, and the state of the stomach after death. When the gastric juice has been in considerable quantity, and of an active nature, the stomach has been dissolved quite through its substance at the great end, and its contents have been diffused into the general cavity of the

* The author doubtless means, is found to be vascular, on being injected.

abdomen.

abdomen. In ſuch caſes the neighbouring viſcera are alſo partially diſſolved. The inſtances, however, of ſo powerful a ſolution, are rare, and have almoſt only occurred in perſons who, while in good health, had died ſuddenly from accident. The true explanation of theſe appearances was firſt given by Mr. John Hunter, and publiſhed at the requeſt of Sir John Pringle in the Philoſophical Tranſactions." P. 94.

Although no one can doubt that a work conducted upon this plan, muſt be intereſting and inſtructive, yet we ſubmit it to the conſideration of the author, whether, in the further proſecution of the ſubject, a general account, under each head, of the moſt remarkable ſymptoms, or thoſe that ſeemed to have the moſt immediate relation to the alterations that ſhall be found on diſſection to have taken place in the ſtructure of the body, would not add to the utility, without materially increaſing the bulk of the volumes.

ART. III. *A Diſſertation on the Structure of the obſtetric Forceps, pointing out its Defects, and eſpecially of thoſe with double-curved Blades; at the ſame Time, ſhewing particularly the ſafe Application of thoſe with ſingle-curved Blades, as geometrically proportioned and conſtructed; and likewiſe ſhewing the Neceſſity and good Effects of ſeveral new Forms of the ſingle-curved Blade, as the narrow, fanged, and reflected, in certain Caſes of retarded Labour; together with Cautions, Remarks, and Reflections on the Conduct and Management of Labours in general.* By R. Rawlins, *Surgeon, Oxford.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. White.

THIS author begins his work by giving a general account of the Forceps; the inventor of which, he thinks, muſt have attentively conſidered and compared the ſhape of an infant's head with the female pelvis, and had in contemplation not only the extraction of the child, but the previouſly turning the head of it into the hollow of the ſacrum, that it might paſs into the world without injuring the woman. And as the Chamberlains were ignorant of this neceſſary manœuvre, and neither underſtood the true principles of the forceps, nor the ſtructure of the female pelvis, as appeared by one of them attempting to deliver a woman who had a narrow pelvis with them, he thinks it evident they could not be the inventors of them: but, we apprehend, he gives the inventor credit for more ſagacity than he poſſeſſed; as from the rude form of the earlieſt inſtruments of this kind we have ſeen, it ſeems that he had looked to nothing further than to lay hold

of

of the head of the child in the beſt manner he could, and to draw it away. The manner in which the blades were locked together, not allowing any other motion than that of ſimple extraction. The author then conſiders the different forceps that had been uſed, until the time of Smellie, who not only gave them the very neat and convenient joint which is now univerſally adopted, but ſhortened, and made other very material improvements in them. On theſe he makes ſome very pertinent obſervations, and propoſes other judicious alterations. Theſe conſiſt in enlarging the curvature, or greateſt diſtance of the blades, from a little more than two to nearly three inches; and in keeping the points of them alſo a little farther aſunder. In this ſtate, the inſtrument ſeems to have acquired the higheſt degree of perfection, of which it is capable, conſiſtent with the limitations to its uſe, that have been preſcribed by the moſt judicious practitioners; namely, never to apply them until the baſis of the ſkull of the child has paſſed, or, at the leaſt, is engaged in the brim of the pelvis. In this opinion we are afraid the ingenious author will not coincide with us, as his new-invented forceps would be involved by it in an almoſt general proſcription, with thoſe of Levret, Johnſon, Oſborne, &c. He then proceeds to examine the forceps of Dr. Oſborne, which he ſhows to be extremely defective; and, if not managed with the greateſt ſkill, likely to do much miſchief. Of theſe we have given an opinion in the preceding number of the Britiſh Critic.

The author's rules for the introduction and uſe of the forceps are judicious, and ſhow an exact knowledge of the ſubject. "When the handles of the forceps, he obſerves, are "moved from ſide to ſide, in extracting the child, each of the "blades becomes a vectis alternately, whoſe fulcrum is not at "the joint, as is generally imagined, but on the convex ſides "of the blades, which then preſs upon the ſoft parts covering "the bones of the pelvis, with manifeſt hazard of bruiſing and "injuring them." In extracting the child, he ſays, we ſhould uſe as little force as poſſible, not more perhaps than holding down or retaining the head, in the poſition in which the preceding pain had left it. When the head begins to emerge through the *os externum*, the forceps ſhould be withdrawn to prevent the perinæum from being lacerated.

Mr. Rawlins next proceeds to give directions for opening the head of the child, when the pelvis is diſtorted, and for turning it in præternatural caſes. In both he recommends delivery to be performed in a ſlow, gradual, and cautious manner, to prevent the retention of the placenta, or any injury being

being done to the perinæum. On caſes of flooding and convulſion, he has many judicious obſervations, evidently the fruit of a conſiderable practice. In floodings, he ſays, it is rarely, if ever, neceſſary to deliver artificially, except in unnatural preſentations of the child. When uterine contractions have begun, the membranes may be pierced, by which means not only the waters will be evacuated, but the pains will be ſtrengthened, and the labour accelerated. In epilepſy, he ſays, all attempts to dilate the os uteri, and accelerate the labour, will increaſe the fits; when the paſſage is ſufficiently open, the operator muſt ſlowly and cautiouſly introduce his hand into the uterus, to turn the child if it appears in a wrong poſition, or if the head is ſufficiently low, he may deliver with the forceps.

On natural labours we find here little that is worth remarking, nor can any new obſervations be expected upon a ſubject ſo ſimple, and ſo frequently treated of. Mr. R. joins in opinion with thoſe, who, in all caſes, prefer leaving the placenta to be expelled by the uterine contractions, even although it ſhould be three, four, or more days before it be effected. "The practitioner," he ſays, "muſt wait, even if "it is for ſeveral days; two, three, four, or longer, avoiding "by every means the raſh and rude introduction of the hand "into the uterus, for ſeparating it." But as we know that violent and fatal fever is ſometimes excited by the irritation of a retained and putrid placenta, we cannot help recommending that, when practicable, it be always extracted within an hour after the birth of the child; not indeed by a rude and raſh, but by a deliberate, gradual, gentle, and eaſy introduction of the hand into the uterus. And as he allows that the hand of the accoucheur may be paſſed in a gentle and eaſy manner into the uterus to turn a child in præternatural preſentations, we know no reaſon why he ſhould doubt the practicability of performing that operation, with equal ſafety and facility, to bring away a retained placenta. Indeed it is ſo frequently done, that no doubt can remain upon the ſubject.

The author imagines, that partial contractions of the uterus, encircling and conſtringing portions of the uterine veſſels, as with a ligature, not unfrequently happen; inducing excruciating pains, inflammation, mortification, &c. of that viſcus. "And hence," he ſays, "the ſource of every childbed fever, "ſo frequently fatal." But as no appearance of ſuch irregular contractions has been obſerved in the numerous diſſections of women who have unfortunately died of that fever, the uterus in ſome ſubjects having been even found in a perfectly ſound and healthy ſtate, we apprehend there can be no foundation

foundation for ſuch a conjecture. The reſt of this publication conſiſts of a particular delineation and account of the author's new-invented forceps, the principal merit of which is the dividing one of the blades into two fangs, by which means it may be introduced, he thinks, with greater facility than when undivided: but as it would not be eaſy to convey an adequate knowledge of the conſtruction of the inſtrument, without the plates, we ſhall refer our readers for information upon this ſubject to the work, which, from the account we have given of it, they will neceſſarily perceive to contain much uſeful information, and ingenious remark.

ART. IV. *Thunberg's Travels in Europe, Africa, and Aſia.*

[*Concluded from Page* 298.]

BEFORE we accompany our agreeable traveller from Java to Japan, our readers, we believe, will readily excuſe our returning back a few pages, to introduce to their notice the following anecdote:

"November 4th, we arrived at the celebrated Jacobus Bota's, a man who was now eighty-one years of age, and, from twelve ſons, had a progeny of one hundred and ninety perſons, all alive. It is not this circumſtance, however, as ſingular as it otherwiſe may be, that has given him ſo much renown, in a country where they marry early, and where the population is very great, but a misfortune that befel him in one of his hunting expeditions. When he was forty years of age, he ſhot, in a narrow paſs in a wood, a lion, which immediately fell, without his obſerving that there were two of them together. The other lion ruſhed immediately upon him, before he had time to load his piece, and not only wounded him with its ſharp claws to ſuch a degree that he fainted away, but alſo gnawed his left arm and ſide, and lacerated him in ſuch a terrible manner, that he lay for dead on the ground. The lion, that in general is poſſeſſed of too noble a ſpirit to revenge itſelf on a dead man, if not impelled by hunger, left him in this ſituation, ſo that he was at length carried home by his ſervants. His wife, a ſtirring and active woman, immediately fetched ſeveral herbs, which ſhe boiled in water, and, with the decoction, daily waſhed, fomented, and bound up his wounds, ſo that he was at laſt reſtored to perfect health. He was ſo much diſabled however in this arm, that he could never afterwards handle a muſket."

Neither are the following remarks upon the ſame ſubject of the Lion, utterly unworthy of attention:

"A lion may lie in a buſh without moving when a man is paſſing by, ſo that the man ſeems only to take no notice of it. It may likewiſe

likewiſe perhaps ſtart up, without doing any harm, if the man do but ſtand ſtill, and not take to his legs. A hungry lion however is much more dangerous and leſs merciful; yet it is not fond of attacking a man, at leaſt it is very nice in the choice of its prey, ſo that it prefers a dog to an ox, and had much rather eat a Hottentot than a Chriſtian, perhaps becauſe the Hottentot, being beſmeared, always ſtinks, and becauſe, as he never uſes ſalt or ſpices, the juices of his body are not ſo acrid. It likewiſe rather attacks a Hottentot or ſlave than buffalo-beef that is hanging up; thus it happened to our landlord one night, that the lion paſſed through the buſhes where beef of this kind was hung up, in order to ſeize a ſleeping Hottentot. In a wood, to climb up into a tree is a ſure way of avoiding the lion, but not the tiger, which frequently, when warmly purſued by the hounds, runs up into a tree, and finds a ſafe aſylum there. On meeting a lion, one ought never to run away, but ſtand ſtill, pluck up courage, and look it ſtern in the face. If a lion lies ſtill without wagging its tail, there is no danger, but if it makes any motion with its tail, then it is hungry, and you are in great danger. If you are ſo ſituated that there is a pit between the lion and yourſelf, you may then fire on it, as it will not venture acroſs the pit, neither will it purſue any one up an height." Vol. II. p. 69.

We have, in our preceding number, noticed, but with no ſeverity, the extreme naïveté and ſimplicity of our Profeſſor. At Paris he celebrates the commerce of good offices, which is carried to ſuch a height, that a perſon who is obliged to be out in the night, will frequently find men with lanterns in the ſtreet, who, for a trifle, will light him home. See Vol. I. p. 48. At the Cape, he imputes the ſcarcity of taverns to the plenty of wine which each inhabitant has in his houſe, ſufficient for himſelf and friends. See Vol. II. p. 129. Theſe things we mention without any animadverſion; but it becomes us more particularly to obſerve, that a Profeſſor ſhould have been rather more definite in his deſcriptions, than to tell us of a "tiger as big as a dog." Vol. II. p. 140. See alſo Vol. III. p. 62, where we read of "figs, ſmall, like plumbs." Again at Vol. III. p. 160, Profeſſor Thunberg ſpeaks of a lake of tolerable ſize. To an American, accuſtomed to the "Great Waters," a lake as large even as that of Geneva, might not ſeem of tolerable ſize. Theſe, however, are ſlight inaccuracies, and will very little offend him who reads for entertainment. Perhaps alſo it may be obſerved, that there is ſomewhat of prolixity in the author's narrative of his own narrow eſcape from being poiſoned with white lead: but we will now enter upon the third volume. The reader will here find, that our entertaining author ſails to Nagaſaki; and here it is that his journal becomes

more peculiarly intereſting. The following paragraph occurs at p. 12.

"This day all the prayer-books and bibles belonging to the ſailors were collected, and put into a cheſt, which was nailed down. This cheſt was afterwards left under the care of the Japaneſe, till the time of our departure, when every one received his book again. This is done with a view to prevent the introduction of Chriſtian or Roman Catholic books into the country."

By the ſequeſtration of the prayer-books and bibles, we are prepared for what the good Profeſſor, with much propriety, ſtyles the horrid ceremony of trampling on the Crucifix, and on the Virgin Mary with our Saviour in her arms. Of joining in this profanation, he entirely acquits the men of Holland; but it does not clearly appear, whether they were not compelled to be ſpectators of this ſcene, equally outrageous to the founder, and humiliating to the followers of our Holy Faith. It is thus deſcribed:

"A few days after the Japaneſe new year's day, the horrid ceremony was performed of trampling on ſuch images as repreſent the croſs, and the Virgin Mary with the child. Theſe images, which are made of caſt copper, are ſaid to be about twelve inches in length. This ceremony is performed for the purpoſe of imprinting on every one, an abhorrence and hatred of the Chriſtian doctrine, and of the Portugueſe, who attempted to propagate that doctrine, and at the ſame time to diſcover, whether any remains of it be yet left in any Japaneſe. The trampling is performed in ſuch places, as were formerly moſt frequented by the Chriſtians. In the town of Nagaſaki, it continues for the ſpace of four days; after which period, the images are carried to the adjacent places, and at laſt are laid by till the following year. Every one, except the governor and his train, even the ſmalleſt child, is obliged to be preſent at this ceremony; but that the Dutch, as ſome have been pleaſed to inſinuate, are obliged to trample on theſe images, is not true. At every place, overſeers are preſent, who aſſemble the people in rotation to certain houſes, calling over every one by his name in due order, and ſeeing that every thing is duly performed. Adults walk over the images from one ſide to the other, and the children in arms are put with their feet on them." P. 89.

It is well known that the Dutch, every year, ſend an embaſſy to the Imperial Court of Japan. Of this journey, neceſſarily very important, we have no account preceding this of Thunberg, but that of Kæmpfer, to which the preſent neceſſarily bears a ſtrong reſemblance: yet it contains many new documents, as well as ſome ſtriking particulars of the manners, arts, and policy of the Japaneſe. We do not think that Kæmpfer has noticed the following whimſical circumſtance:

The

"The people, and eſpecially the women, are of a ſmaller ſize in this province than in the former; and the married women, although, in other reſpects, they are handſome and well-ſhaped, diſfigure themſelves by pulling out all the hairs of their eye-brows, which, with them, ſerves to denote the marriage-ſtate, in like manner as black teeth do at Nagaſaki." P. 105.

This account alſo of the mode of travelling ſeems to merit inſertion.

"No poſt-coaches, or other kinds of wheel-carriages, are to be found in this country for the ſervice of travellers; therefore, all thoſe that are poor, travel on foot, and ſuch as are able to pay, either ride on horſe-back, or are carried in Kangos or Norimons *. Inſtead of their long night-gowns, they often wear trowſers, or linen breeches, which reach down to the calves; and travelling ſoldiers tie theſe half-way up their thighs. Such as ride make, for the moſt part, a ſtrange figure; as, frequently, ſeveral perſons are mounted on one horſe, ſometimes a whole family. In this caſe, the man is ſeated on the ſaddle, with his legs laid forward over the horſe's neck; the wife occupies a baſket made faſt to one ſide of the ſaddle, and one or more children are placed in another baſket on the other ſide: a perſon always walks before to lead the horſe by the bridle. People of property are carried in a kind of ſedan chairs, that differ from each other in point of ſize and ornament, according to the different rank of the owners, and, conſequently, in point of expence. The worſt ſort are ſmall, inſomuch that one is obliged to ſit in them with one's feet under the ſeat; they are open on all ſides, covered with a ſmall roof, and are carried by two men." P. 108.

The Japaneſe mode of building is thus deſcribed:

"The mode of building in this country is curious, and peculiar to the inhabitants. Every houſe occupies a great extent of ground, is built in the ſtile of frame-work, of wood, ſplit bamboos, and clay, ſo as to have the appearance of a ſtone houſe on the outſide, and covered in with tiles of conſiderable weight and thickneſs. The whole houſe makes but one room, which can be divided, according as it may be found neceſſary, or thought proper, into many ſmaller rooms. This is done by moving ſlight partitions, conſiſting of wooden frames, paſted over with thick tranſparent paper, which ſlide with great eaſe in grooves made in the beams of the floor and roof, for that purpoſe. Such rooms were frequently partitioned off for us and our retinue, during our journey; and when a larger apartment was wanted for a dining room, or any other purpoſe, the partitions were in an inſtant taken away. One could not ſee, indeed, what was done in the next room, but one frequently overheard the converſation that paſſed there.

"As the Japaneſe never have any furniture in their houſes, and conſequently no bedſteads, our matraſſes and beds were laid on the floor, which was covered with thick ſtraw mats. The Japaneſe,

* The kind of Sedan chairs deſcribed a few lines lower.

who accompanied us, lay in the ſame manner, but had no pillows; inſtead of which, they uſed oblong lacquered pieces of wood. With the above apparatus for ſleeping, the Japaneſe's bed-chamber is put in order, and he himſelf up and dreſſed, in the twinkling of an eye; as, in fact, a longer time is ſcarcely requiſite for him to throw the night-gown over him, that has ſerved him for bed-clothes, and to gird it round his waiſt. And as they have neither chairs nor tables, they ſit on the ſtraw mats, with which the floor is covered, with their legs under them: and at dinner, likewiſe, every one of the diſhes is ſerved up ſeparately, to each of the gueſts, in lacquered wooden cups with covers, on a ſmall ſquare wooden ſalver." P. 112.

At p. 125, our traveller, paſſing a Japaneſe ſchool, obſerves, that the children were "reading all at once, and ſo loud as almoſt to deafen one." Whoever has paſſed a country ſchool in this kingdom, muſt probably have had occaſion to make a ſimilar remark. In the following page we are informed, that it is a part of the Japaneſe policy to have licenſed brothels, not only in every town, but even in the ſmalleſt villages. Such inſtitutions obviouſly muſt tend to check population, yet Thunberg repreſents the empire of Japan as remarkably populous. The Dairi or Eccleſiaſtical Emperor is thus deſcribed at P. 138.

"During this time we had an audience of the chief juſtice and the two governors of the town, who had all preſents made them from the Dutch company. We were carried in our norimons to their palaces, and treated with green tea, tobacco, and ſweetmeats. The chief juſtice *(groot rechter)* is almoſt the only male at the Dairi's or eccleſiaſtical emperor's court. He is, as it were, his vicegerent or court marſhal, who, in the name of his great maſter, regulates and orders every thing about the court, and more eſpecially in eccleſiaſtical matters out of the court. He grants paſſes to all thoſe who travel higher up the country, or to the ſecular emperor's court. This much-reſpected man is, nevertheleſs, not appointed by the Dairi, but by Kubo, and is generally an elderly man, and one whoſe underſtanding is ripened by age and experience. Some truſty old man, who at the ſame time is poſſeſſed of a tolerable portion of wealth, was ſaid to be choſen for this office by the ſecular emperor; and as the income of this place is trifling and inſufficient, he generally grows very poor in time with his high appointment.

"The Dairi's court and palace is within the town, and, as it were, in a ſeparate quarter of it, forming of itſelf a large town, ſurrounded by foſſes, and a ſtone wall. We had not the good fortune to get a ſight of it, otherwiſe than from a conſiderable diſtance. Within it lives the Dairi, with his concubines, a great number of his attendants, and prieſts. Within this palace all his pleaſure lies, and here he paſſes his whole life, without once going out of it. When the Dairi at any time leaves his apartments in order to walk in the gardens, it is made known by ſigns, to the end that no one may approach to ſee this country's quondam ruler, now merely its pope,

veſted with power in eccleſiaſtical matters only, but who is conſidered as being ſo holy, that no man muſt behold him.' During the few days we ſtaid here, his holineſs was pleaſed once to inhale the pure air out of doors, when a ſignal was given from the wall of the caſtle." P. 138.

The following account of the reception of the embaſſy at Jedo, the Capital, as it diſplays one of the few cuſtoms which have undergone a change, ought not by any means to be omitted.

"At laſt the inſtant arrived, when the ambaſſador was to have audience, at which the ceremony was totally different from that which was uſed in Kæmpfer's time, a hundred years ago. The ambaſſador was introduced into the preſence of the Emperor, and we remained all in the apartment into which we had been uſhered, till in a ſhort time he returned.

"After the return of the ambaſſador, we were again obliged to ſtay a long while in the anti-chamber, in order to receive the viſits, and anſwer the queſtions of ſeveral of the courtiers, during whoſe entrance a deep ſilence ſeveral times prevailed. Amongſt theſe, it was ſaid that his imperial majeſty had likewiſe come incognito, in order to have a nearer view of the Dutch and their dreſs. The interpreters and officers had ſpared no pains to find out, through the medium of their friends, every thing that could tend to our information in this reſpect. The emperor was of a middle ſize, hale conſtitution, and about forty and odd years of age.

"At length, after all the viſits were ended, we obtained leave to ſee ſeveral rooms in the palace, and alſo that in which the ambaſſador had had audience. The ambaſſador was conducted by the outſide of the drawing room, and along a boarded paſſage, to the audience-room, which opened by a ſliding door. The inner room conſiſted in a manner of three rooms, one a ſtep higher than the other, and according to the meaſure I took of them by my eye, of about ten paces each in length; ſo that the diſtance between the emperor and the ambaſſador might be about thirty paces. The emperor, as I was informed, ſtood during the audience, in the moſt interior part of the room, as did the hereditary prince likewiſe at his right hand. To the right of this room was a large ſaloon; the floor of which is covered by one hundred mats, and hence is called the hundred mat ſaloon. It is ſix hundred feet long, three hundred broad, and is occupied by the moſt dignified men of the empire, privy counſellors and princes, who all, on ſimilar occaſions, take their ſeats according to their different ranks and dignity. To the left, in the audience room, lay the preſents piled up in heaps.

"The whole of the audience conſiſts merely in this, that as ſoon as the ambaſſador enters the room, he falls on his knees, lays his hand on the mat, and bows his head down to the mat, in the ſame manner as the Japaneſe themſelves are uſed to teſtify their ſubjection

and reſpect. After this the ambaſſador riſes, and is conducted back to the drawing-room the ſame way as he went.

"The reſt of the rooms which we viewed, had no furniture in them. The floors were covered with large and very white ſtraw mats; the cornices and doors were handſomely lacquered, and the locks, hinges, &c. well gilt.

"After having thus looked about us, we were conducted to the hereditary prince's palace, which ſtood cloſe by, and was ſeparated only by a bridge. Here we were received, and complimented in the name of the hereditary prince, who was not at home; after which we were conducted back to our norimons.

"Although the day was already far advanced, and we had ſufficient time to digeſt our early breakfaſt, we were, nevertheleſs, obliged to pay viſits to all the privy counſellors, as well to the ſix ordinary, as to the ſix extraordinary, at each of their reſpective houſes. And as theſe gentlemen were not yet returned from court, we were received in the moſt polite manner by their deputies, and exhibited to the view of their ladies and children. Each viſit laſted half an hour; and we were, for the moſt part, ſo placed in a large room, that we could be viewed on all ſides through thin curtains, without having the good fortune to get a ſight of theſe court beauties, excepting at one place, where they made ſo free, as not only to take away the curtain, but alſo deſired us to advance nearer. In general we were received by two gentlemen in office, and at every place treated with green tea, the apparatus for ſmoking, and paſtry, which were ſet before each of us ſeparately on ſmall tables. We drank ſometimes a cup of the boiled tea, but did not touch the tobacco, and the paſtry was taken home through the prudent care of our interpreters.

"On this occaſion I ſhall never forget the delightful proſpect we had during theſe viſits, from an eminence that commanded a view of the whole of this large and extenſive town, which the Japaneſe affirm to be twenty-one leagues, or as many hours walk, in circumference.

"So that the evening drew near by the time that we returned, wearied and worn out, to our inn." P. 191.

We preſume, that the ſelections we have made from theſe volumes, will be ſufficient to give the reader a general idea of the entertainment he may reaſonably expect from their entire peruſal, and will make him, as we alſo feel, in ſome degree impatient for the fourth volume, which has been promiſed. We have already commended the tranſlation; and we repeat, that, as the production of a foreigner, it is entitled to the higheſt praiſe. We recommend, however, that in the ſecond edition, which the work ſeems likely ſoon to undergo, it may be ſubmitted to the reviſion of ſome Engliſhman experienced in literature: to him, whoever he may be, the following hints may not perhaps be unacceptable.

The title of *Domine*, which, miſled by the foreign idiom, the preſent tranſlator has conferred on the ſhip's chaplain (ſee

Vol.

Vol. I. p. 79, 86, &c.) has a ludicrous effect to the eye and the ear of an Engliſh reader.

The writer perplexes us alſo at Vol. I. p. 125, when he deſcribes *a hall at the entrance of the houſe*; and tells us, that *before this is a long gallery, with a chamber on each ſide of us, and a kitchen behind.* There is, perhaps, ſome error here.

We own ourſelves not entirely ſatisfied with the menſuration (twenty-four yards) of the Profeſſor's perilous leap. See Vol. II. p. 32.

We wiſh alſo to know, how a perſon travelling over an arid deſert, can be ſaid to endanger his own life, and that of his cattle, by miſſing ponds which afford only *ſalt-water*. See Vol. II. p. 152. It is probably a miſtake, and ſhould be read *rain-water*.

The cannon too with which it is propoſed to *bombard* the foſſes and ſtreets of Batavia (ſee Vol. II. p. 265) had better, ſays our critic of the military department, be changed into mortars, and employed againſt the ſtreets only. There is a little confuſion alſo in the Japaneſe regulations for travellers. It is ſaid that "thoſe who travel *up the country* always keep to the left (ſee Vol. III. p. 107) and thoſe that come *from the capital* to the right," by which expreſſions neither the diſtinction of the travellers, nor of the ſides of the road, is intelligibly given.

When ſuch paſſages ſhall be reviſed, and three or four expreſſions of too coarſe familiarity omitted, ſuch as "did credit to his keeper," "take French leave," &c. we may be very thankful for having this entertaining foreigner introduced to our libraries in an Engliſh dreſs.

We ſuggeſt alſo the propriety, and indeed neceſſity, of adding an index to the ſecond volume, in the ſame manner as to the firſt and third.

ART. V. *Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon, the natural Son of Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called The Black Prince; with Anecdotes of many other eminent Perſons of the Fourteenth Century. By Clara Reeve.* 3 vols. 12mo. 9s. Hookham.

"YES, 'tis a gen'ral truth, and ſtrange as true,
(* * ſhall prove it in his next Review)
That not one bard in theſe degenerate days,
Can write two works deſerving equal praiſe."

So ſang the witty correſpondent of Sir William Chambers; and ſo, perhaps, muſt we ſay.

When the "Old Engliſh Baron" made its appearance, every mouth was opened in its praiſe: every line carried faſcination along with it. The younger branch of readers found their attention abſolutely rivetted to the ſtory; and, at its concluſion, they have been actually ſeen to weep, in the ſpirit of Alexander, becauſe they had not another volume to peruſe. A more genuine and unaffected compliment was never paid to any work of fancy.

The "Two Mentors" followed. We hope that no ſuch diſmal accident befel the author in the interval, as the poor archbiſhop of Grenada met with; but, on the peruſal of this ſecond work, it was impoſſible to forbear exclaiming, "Voilà un livre qui ſent furieuſement l'apoplexie." Tears might again have been ſhed at the concluſion of the firſt volume; but they muſt have been tears of a very different deſcription. For the Exiles, or the Count de Cronſtadt, it would be unfair to make Mrs. Reeve accountable, becauſe the greater part, if not the whole, of that work, is borrowed from the German. The preſs ſtill teemed with publications from this lady's prolific pen; but, alas! the name of Clara had loſt all its magic, and could no longer attract.

In the title of the preſent work, there was ſomething which laid a forcible hold on the mind. The age to which it referred, was the age of heroes. Once more we felt a degree of curioſity, and we prepared for an intellectual banquet.

Alas! all would not do—"No Dolphin came—no Nereid ſtirr'd." Whether the beſt of Mrs. Reeve's genius evaporated in her firſt performance, or whether Arioſto's remark on the ſex be too well founded, that they are unfit for works of painful elaboration *, we ſhall not venture to pronounce deciſively. Moſt certain it is, that we found Sir Roger de Clarendon rather dull, and his memoirs little worthy of remembrance.

"Let us now praiſe famous men, even our fathers who begat us," &c. Eccl. xliv. 1.

With this very extraordinary quotation, and other verſes from the ſame place, the preface to this romance commences. The exordium is certainly not the moſt fortunate in the world; becauſe, however ready we may be to admire the *father* of our

* Molti conſigli delle donne ſono,
Meglio improviſo, che à penſarvi, uſciti;
Che queſto è ſpeciale, è proprio dono,
Fra tanti e tanti, lor dal ciel largiti.
ORLANDO FURIOSO, Cant. 27. St. 1.

hero,

hero, we cannot altogether forget that he muſt likewiſe have had a *mother*, whom it would be ſomewhat more difficult to praiſe. We were ſurpriſed that Mrs. R., in delineating the character of Edward the Black Prince, thought proper to enumerate *continence* among his virtues; but continence, it ſeems, in her dictionary, means only "the obſervance of the *nuptial* vow." The good lady does not ſcruple to offer an implied defence of what ſhe mentions under the gentle word *concubinage*. "My dear Sir," ſaid the venerable Johnſon to his biographer, "never accuſtom your mind to mingle virtue and vice—the woman's a w—e, and there's an end on't."

We ſhall not enter into a long analyſis of the ſtory. The author ſets out with acquainting us, that ſhe ſhall not be able to intereſt us much in behalf of Sir Roger de Clarendon. Well has ſhe performed her negative promiſe—and kindly too—for as ſhe brings him to the gallows, if we had loved too well, we had not loved wiſely.

Of the three females moſt prominent on the canvas, Madam Iſabel is beſt drawn; and, if we have a regret on the ſubject of the work, it is that this character is not a little more expanded. Edith is a miſerable piece of ſtill life; and Mabel, a forward, modern boarding-ſchool miſs, very ready to run away with papa's footman. In Maſter Clement Woodville we have a moſt happy companion for Edith: they were formed for each other; and it would have been an act of barbarity to have parted them.

Sir Roger's aſſumed ſilence, and his conſtant practice of wearing armour to *avoid* impertinent curioſity, ſeems, in our poor opinion, an expedient, much of the ſame kind with that of the bride, in the celebrated Iriſh Epithalamium, who,

> When ſhe was look'd after, did not appear,
> Till ſhe popp'd out her head, and cry'd "*Faith, I'm not here!*"

The whole epiſode of the Hermit of Clarendon, is unnatural in the extreme; and the adoption of this anchorite, as tutor in Edward's family, approaches too nearly to the plan of Rouſſeau's Eloiſa.

As for the hiſtorical extracts, and Maſter Clement Woodville's regiſter of the Knights of the Garter—gentle ladies—beware of reading them on a winter's evening too near the candle—ſtrong ſoporifics ſhould be taken in a ſafer ſituation.

Such are the Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon; concerning whom we have yet to lament, that his biographer has been guilty of the prevailing and faſhionable fault of blending truth with fable; a practice which, if it ſerve to familiarize ſome

general traits of hiſtory, is likely at the ſame time to create in young minds a ſtrange confuſion between true and falſe, which ſubſequent ſtudy may not eaſily clear away. Were we to condemn, without reſerve, the whole claſs of theſe performances, the Cyropædia of Xenophon, and the Cyrus of Ramſay, would be included in the proſcription; but though we are delighted with the elegant morality of both theſe works, and in particular ſhould hardly bring ourſelves to cenſure the former author, whoſe claſſical excellence mixed delight with the labours of our early ſtudies; yet who does not at this moment feel the inconvenience ariſing from the total want of diſtinction between truth and falſhood in his pleaſing work! What diſputes of the learned from this ſole cauſe! What uncertainty in an hiſtory which that writer, above all others, had means and opportunities to elucidate! But whatever be pronounced in a caſe ſo peculiar as this, it ſeems clear that forming the modern romance to a deceptive imitation of hiſtory, is producing ſomething like Sir Roger de Clarendon himſelf, more likely to diſgrace the better ſide of its parentage, than to dignify that which is inferior.

As we have mentioned the ſilence of Sir Roger, we ſhall give a ſpecimen of the ſtyle of the performance from the part where that ſilence particularly appears. He is found wounded, and left for dead, and is carried to the houſe of Lady Calverly.

"The motion made him revive; he opened his eyes and looked round him—the man ſaid, "God be praiſed! he is not dead; look "up, dear Sir, it is I! it is Bertram! this gentleman and two young "ladies have been your preſervers."—The wounded man ſighed, he raiſed his hand ſoftly to his mouth, he laid his finger upon his lips, and looked upon Bertram; he then bowed his hand to Clement, he cloſed his eyes, and ſeemed fainting again. Clement aſked, "Who "is your maſter?"—"One of the nobleſt knights upon earth," he anſwered.—"His name?"—"Sir Roland."—"And his ſirname?" —"I beg your pardon, Sir, I am ordered to conceal it. He has "powerful enemies without having deſerved them. He has alſo friends "among the firſt people of this land."—"An Engliſhman?"—"Yes, "Sir, and of the nobleſt blood that England owns."—"Well, we "muſt wait till it pleaſes him to inform us further."—"I fear that will "not be, Sir!"

"Lady Calverly met them deſcending the hill; ſhe and her daughters accompanied them into the hall; they were obliged to lay down their burthen and reſt awhile. The houſekeeper brought a cup of cordial water, of which ſhe put a little into the ſtranger's mouth, and finding that he ſwallowed it, ſhe gave him more, and by degrees the remainder.

"All the ſpectators were fixed in ſilent attention. The knight opened his eyes again, he looked around him. He kiſſed his hand and bowed it to the ladies, and then to Clement. Lady Calverly deſired

him

him to wave all ceremony, and to accept of ſuch aſſiſtance as they could give him. He bowed his head and was ſilent. Clement *motioned* to carry him up ſtairs, the ſervants aſſiſted them; they carried him gently up ſtairs, and then lifted him off the barrow, and laid him upon the bed.

"When they opened his boſom they perceived that he wore a coat of mail under his clothes, and found that his wounds were only in his arms and legs, except one in his left thigh, which ſeemed dangerous. They took off his clothing, the houſekeeper dreſſed his wounds, none of which were deep except that in his thigh, but he was faint with loſs of blood. They lifted him into bed, and then left him, with Bertram only, to repoſe himſelf without diſturbance.

"This adventure afforded much ſpeculation to all the family.

"Clement reported all that he could learn of the ſervant, and the ladies were ſurpriſed at the concealment. My Lady wondered who this ſtranger could be, of ſo high quality, and his name concealed.

"She then gave orders for his accommodation in all reſpects, and commiſſioned Clement to ſee them executed, and to viſit the ſtranger and entertain him, till ſuch time as he was well enough to receive viſits from herſelf and her daughters.

"The ſtranger had a good night, his wounds looked favourably, and they hoped he would ſoon recover.

"As ſoon as his wounds were dreſſed, Maſter Clement viſited him; he aſked after his health, and rejoiced that he was in ſo good a way; he deſired him to compoſe his mind and think of nothing but getting well.

"The ſtranger anſwered only by ſigns, as he had done the night before.

"Clement thought it very odd, but he reſolved to make him ſpeak if it was poſſible. "Sir, you are under the roof of Lady Calverly, "relict of the gallant Sir Hugh Calverly, whoſe name, I preſume, "muſt have reached your ear."—The ſtranger made a ſign of aſſent. —"She is the mother of Sir John Calverly; and thoſe two young "ladies, with whom I was walking in the wood, are her daughters; "they are lovely and amiable, and proud of being your aſſiſtants." —A ſign of reſpect and gratitude.—"Bertram, is your maſter dumb?" —After a pauſe—"He is under a ſolemn injunction of ſilence for a "certain time: I am ſure you would not urge him to break it."— "No, certainly; a penance, perhaps?"—"Yes, Sir, ſomething like "it."—"Very ſtrange!"—"True, Sir."—The gueſt looked at Bertram and made a ſign.—"Sir, my maſter is truly ſenſible of the "ladies' kindneſs and hoſpitality, and of your nobleneſs and genero- "ſity. He thanks you from his ſoul; he is concerned to give ſo "much trouble; and will remove as ſoon as he can do it with ſafety." —"I beg that he will not think of it at preſent. Every one here is "intereſted in his favour, and I am entirely at his ſervice."—

"The knight bowed his head, he extended his hand, Clement took it in his; the ſtranger took Clement's hand between both of his, he kiſſed it, preſſed it to his heart, and then let it fall down gently.

"I will not intrude upon you any longer, Sir; I pray God to "have you in his holy keeping, and to reſtore your health and happi-

"neſs."

" neſs."—Clement retired bowing, and left the room. He went to the ladies and gave an account of his viſit. They were ſurpriſed at the ſingular circumſtances of his ſituation, and eſpecially at his ſilence.

" I know not who or what he is, but his countenance is the moſt " intereſting I ever beheld. I ſaw him undreſſed laſt night; I never " beheld ſo complete a form: all his motions are graceful, and his " ſilence is more expreſſive than the ſpeech of moſt other men."— " 'Tis ſtrange," ſaid my Lady, " that he ſhould keep that ſullen " ſilence to thoſe who have preſerved his life: ſurely he might put " ſome confidence in them. He muſt certainly have ſome reaſon for " it, which, perhaps, will appear in due time."— Vol. I. p. 81.

It ſeems not neceſſary to expatiate much further on this performance; the writer diſplays in it a knowledge of the hiſtory of the times, but in her accounts and repreſentations of manners, is not, we conceive, always quite correct. The following repreſentation of the uſe of ruſhes, is apparently liable to that cenſure. Ruſhes were certainly a common ſubſtitute for carpets, which luxury had not then introduced; but to ſpeak of them as a mere covering for the groſſeſt uncleanlineſs, and to attribute fatal conſequences to the general want of the oppoſite quality, is, we truſt, to cenſure our anceſtors unjuſtly.

" The floors were made of clay, and when they became ſo dirty that the ſight of them could not be endured, they were ſtrewed over with ruſhes, and this was repeated as often as there was a freſh layer of filth upon them. This cuſtom was the cauſe of many epidemical diſorders in London; we may read of them in hiſtory by the name of the plague; but there is great reaſon to believe they did not reſemble the plague of the Eaſtern countries, but were occaſioned by this and other uncleanly cuſtoms." Vol I. p. 65.

Candour obliges us to allow, that this repreſentation ſtands on the authority of Eraſmus: it bears, however, marks of exaggeration: is contradicted, as to the medical fact, by the deſcription of the diſorders; and may, we think, be diſproved by other authorities. In private families ruſhes ſeem to have been ſtrewn only on extraordinary occaſions. Dekker ſays, " the floore was ſtrewed with bulruſhes, as if ſome laſſe were that morning to be married." *Belman of London.*

We are concerned to ſee ingenuity at all miſapplied, or unſucceſsful; but, if in peruſing ſuch a work as the preſent, we miſs that charm which ſhould give life to it, the dramatic intereſt ariſing from the action and the characters, this defect caſts a ſhade over the whole; and we naturally feel impatient at toiling through what neither informs as hiſtory, nor delights as fiction. The morality may be well intended; but morality alone, though in itſelf among the beſt things, cannot ſupport a novel: and if even that be in ſome places defective, the eſtimate will ſink ſtill lower.

ART.

ART. VI. *The Duties of a Regimental Surgeon conſidered; with Obſervations on his General Qualifications; and Hints relative to a more reſpectable Practice, and better Regulation of that Department; wherein are interſperſed many Medical Anecdotes, and Subjects diſcuſſed, equally intereſting to every Practitioner. By R. Hamilton, M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London; Member of the Medical and Phyſical Societies of Edinburgh; and of the Medical Society of London.* 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. 6d. Johnſon.

EVERY one will agree, that a work, the tendency of which is to alleviate the diſtreſſes of a ſet of men ſo uſeful to the community as the Soldiery, is of no ſmall importance. Dr. Hamilton has already produced ſeveral works which have been approved, and we do not think that his credit will ſuffer by the preſent publication.

The author, in his introduction, ſays, "It is an old remark, and, I fear, not the leſs true for its antiquity, that more periſh in the regimental practice from the want of proper care, than by the ſword; or, in the words of an ingenious author, *More die there by the lancet than the lance.*

"If this be true, it is ſurely lamentable, and what concerns the ſtate not a little, ſince the reformation, if any is ever to take place, muſt, in a great meaſure, proceed from thence. New regulations muſt be made in the ſurgical department, and better encouragement held out for the performance of this part of the public ſervice to thoſe who engage in it." Dr. H. then gives a general view of the ſituation of the ſurgeon and mate in the army, with regard to rank, pay, &c. The preſent pay appears, indeed, not to offer ſufficient encouragement for one who, it is to be ſuppoſed, has had an expenſive education, and has ſpent ſeveral years in acquiring a liberal profeſſion, before he enters into the army. We join with Dr. H. in hoping, that ſuch regulations may be found practicable as ſhall induce more men of profeſſional ability to enter into and continue in the ſervice.

In Chapter II. the author treats of the difficulties attending the ſtation of a Regimental Surgeon. Among theſe difficulties he mentions the inconveniencies of attending the ſick ſoldiers in towns where the billets, or lodgings, are bad, and the concern it muſt give to one of a humane diſpoſition to witneſs the hardſhips, even thoſe that are well ſuffer on that account. The deſcription he gives of them, in ſome places, is wretched beyond conception.—He ſays,

"I ſhall

"I ſhall content myſelf with hinting at one caſe only: here the patient's life was loſt from no other cauſe than the badneſs of his accommodations in his billet during a typhus, which at firſt did not put on a more than ordinary bad appearance; but every thing conſpired to render recovery impoſſible in the progreſs of the diſeaſe. It was in the unfavourable ſpring of 1782, ſome time before the appearance of the influenza which in May and June ſpread over the kingdom. I think it was in the month of March. The ſeaſon was extremely intemperate, and the billet among the worſt I ever ſaw. It was perfect mortar around his bed, which ſtuck to the feet the ſame as if in the ſtreets; and the room pervious both to wind and rain. In this ſort of apartment were ſeveral beds, occupied by the other ſoldiers. No change of billet could be procured; for no publican would receive a ſick man, for fear of contagion: neither, as yet, could any one be prevailed on to let a houſe for the accommodation of the regimental ſick." Vol. I. p. 26.

This, and many other circumſtances here mentioned, point out a manifeſt advantage to the ſoldiers in the uſe of barracks.

The ſurgeon has alſo other difficulties, which ariſe from want of proper nurſes, of a proper fund for cordials, from *Maligning* *, &c. This laſt diſorder, which prevails very frequently; under another name in ſchools, in the army is epidemic when the duty is hard, and during bad weather. The methods of cure are various: in the former place, a ſevere head-ach has often been cured by the bare mention of a bliſtering plaſter; and in the army, a lameneſs from a fixed pain in the hip-joint (for the diſeaſe is Proteiform in its appearance) has been ſometimes as expeditiouſly removed by the gantelope †. Dr. H. moſt properly adviſes the ſurgeon to be very careful in his examination, and not to be too haſty even when the ſoldier is ſuſpected of feigning, as the conſequences of a miſtake may be ſerious.

"The adjutant of a certain regiment, a man of ſtrict veracity, and who has ſerved moſt of his life in the army, related to me an inſtance of this kind, which happened ſome years previous to the late war. Two men came, it ſeems, into the hoſpital, one of whom the ſurgeon, after ſome ſlight examination, pronounced an impoſtor, and diſmiſſed him to duty; the other was admitted. It is probable he had received a hint that one of them was a *ſcowcer* ‡; but the conſequence was not ſo trivial—he miſtook the perſon—and received him whom he might have diſmiſſed without danger! it would have been more for his credit

* Feigned ſickneſs: more uſually called *Malingering*.

† Or, as we have ſeen it written, Ghent-loup, as if firſt practiſed at Ghent.

‡ An impoſtor.

had he admitted both; for, like giving charity to an impoſtor, leſt we ſhould miſtake, and injure a deſerving object, it would have been better to have acted in a ſimilar manner, till a more proper opportunity had preſented to diſcover the cheat. The man rejected in this caſe, as it turned out, was then in a fever, of which he died. I would be far from ſaying, this was the cauſe of his death; he might have ſunk under the diſeaſe, even though admitted when he firſt deſired; but the ſurgeon was cenſurable in as far as it appeared, how little pains he took to inveſtigate his complaints." Vol. I. p. 51.

We can conceive, that the ſurgeon may ſometimes be impoſed upon by a lazy fellow; but to reject a man in a fever, and receive a *ſconcer!* it ſeems neceſſary only to be ſober to avoid ſuch a miſtake.

Another grievance, the author informs us, is the murmurs of the officers. "If men are not ſo ſoon cured as their "anxiety would have them, the length of time men are kept "in the hoſpital, is commonly their topic when in converſa-"tion with the ſurgeon." It is poſſible that there may be ſome individuals among the officers in the army, ſo unreaſonable as to murmur againſt the ſurgeon when he is not in fault; but when he is conſcious that he has done his duty, theſe murmurs ought to give him very little uneaſineſs; and we ſhould think him entirely unpardonable were he to give way to the anxiety of the officers, and, in oppoſition to his own judgment, return a ſoldier as fit for duty, before he ſhould be perfectly cured.

"A fine young man had a ſmall ulcer on one of his legs, for which he was ſent to the regimental hoſpital. He continued there above a month, and no cure could be made; for, like many of his brother ſoldiers, he was irregular, and fond of ſpirituous liquors, which, from time to time, he found ſufficient means to get brought into the hoſpital to him. The length of time he remained in it produced murmurs againſt the ſurgeon from the officers of his company. They were of opinion (it muſt be confeſſed, there was apparent reaſon on their ſide) that ſo trifling a ſore might have been more ſpeedily healed. He was therefore taken out of the hoſpital, and delivered over, as the term is, to the regiment. The regiment then lay in barracks; and the poor fellow was confined, by one of the ſerjeants, to his barrack-room. The ſerjeant had, as a bravado againſt the ſurgeon, profeſſed *he* would ſoon *cure it*, provided he was put under *his* care. When once a ſoldier is ſtruck out of the ſick liſt, the ſurgeon is no longer anſwerable for him: hence he took no more notice how the man fared; and the more particularly as his removal in this manner was intended as a reproach on him. Things went on for about two months, without further enquiry on the ſurgeon's part, till one evening, the ſurgeon was ſent for in all ſpeed to viſit him, being informed by the meſſenger he was juſt dying. He found this ſtrong conſtitutioned man, for he was ſo when he left the houſe, ſitting

ſitting up in his bed, and panting for breath: his ſhoulders raiſed nearly as high as his head; a great palpitation of the heart; an oppreſſion of the præcordia; with all the other ſymptoms of hydrothorax: the abdomen tumefied, and evident marks of aſcites; the extremities ſwelled; and, indeed, the whole ſyſtem in ſuch a condition that medical aſſiſtance was in vain: the ſore on his leg looked worſe, and was more enlarged. He was, without heſitation, pronounced near his end. He languiſhed, however, a day or two longer before he died. Here, the diſeaſe he fell into from cloſe confinement, and the ſerjeant's ſtrict diſcipline, not the ſore on his leg, were the cauſe of his death." Vol. I. p. 87.

In Chapter IV. Dr. H. cautions the ſurgeon againſt paſſing too much time in amuſements with the officers; and indeed he carries his cautions to a degree of rigour, which we fear will not be reliſhed by the generality of regimental ſurgeons. He argues ſtrongly againſt permitting the ſurgeon to hold a commiſſion as an officer alſo, partly on account of the ſeductions of company, and partly becauſe of the avocations of military duty: and in Chapter V. he gives it, as his opinion, that the ſurgeon ought not even to meſs with the corps, that he may the better eſcape the temptation of making too free with the bottle. The chapter is particularly deſigned to caution the ſurgeon againſt intoxication.

In Chapter IX. the author makes a very proper ſelection of books to compoſe a regimental ſurgeon's library, but we are ſurpriſed that he lays ſo little ſtreſs on thoſe that treat on gun-ſhot wounds.

"Though it will be ſeldom, in all probability, that caſes of this laſt-mentioned kind will occur, notwithſtanding he practiſes in the army; becauſe battles very rarely happen. Yet this will be no reaſon for his entire neglect of the ſubject; for ſhould only one gun-ſhot wound occur in twenty years, he ought not to be ignorant of the method of treatment."

The want of knowledge in the treatment of gun-ſhot wounds, has been a matter of very ſerious complaint againſt military ſurgeons; and it ſeems clear, that the ſtudy of this branch of ſurgery ſhould be particularly recommended to thoſe medical men that mean to enter the army; and that without ſufficient knowledge in it, no ſurgeon ought to receive a certificate from thoſe whoſe province it is to examine into his qualifications.

The other topics of this volume are alſo judiciouſly choſen. Chap. VI. treats of Medicines and their Doſes. Chap. VII. of Diſſections. Chap. VIII. on the Neceſſity of good Inſtruments, Electrical Apparatus, &c.: and Chap. X. on the Utility of cultivating the Acquaintance of Medical Men in the

the different Quarters, and the Study of the Nature of the Soil and Quality of the Water in each.—The obſervations of the author are, in general, clear and pertinent; the evident reſult of actual experience, accompanied by a truly honeſt and conſcientious deſire to diſcharge all duties faithfully; and though the ſtyle is plain to a degree of homelineſs, not always grammatical, and abounding with cant terms of military uſe, which add to its inelegance, good ſenſe, and practical knowledge, are always reſpectable, and we ſhall bring forward a few obſervations on the ſecond volume at another opportunity.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. VII. *The Truth, Inſpiration, Authority, and End of the Scriptures, conſidered and defended, in Eight Sermons, preached before the Univerſity of Oxford, in the Year* 1793, *at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, M. A. Canon of Saliſbury. By James Williamſon, B. D. of Queen's College, Oxford; Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Winwick, Northamptonſhire.* Cooke, *Oxford*; Robinſons, &c. *London.* 8vo. 4s.

THESE ſermons being the firſt of their kind that have appeared ſince the commencement of our Review, it may be proper to place before our readers a ſhort account of the inſtitution, under which they were preached.

The founder, by his laſt will, gave his lands and eſtates to the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of the Univerſity of Oxford, for ever, upon truſt: the Vice-Chancellor to take the rents; and after all neceſſary deductions, to pay the remainder for the endowment of Eight Divinity Lecture-Sermons: the Lecturer to be choſen, on the Firſt Tueſday in Eaſter Term, by the Heads of Colleges only: the Sermons to be preached the year following, at St. Mary's, between the commencement of the laſt month in Lent Term, and the end of the third week in Act Term:—Upon any of the following ſubjects;—to confirm and eſtabliſh the Chriſtian Faith, and to confute all heretics and ſchiſmaties;—upon the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures;—upon the authority of the writings of the Primitive Fathers, as to the faith and practice of the Primitive Church;—upon the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt;—upon the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt;—upon the articles of the Chriſtian Faith, as comprehended in the Apoſtles and Nicene Creeds. Thirty copies to printed within two months after preaching: one copy to be given to the

Chancellor, one to the head of every College, one to the Mayor of Oxford, and one to the Bodlean Library. No perſon to preach but a Maſter of Arts, of Oxford or Cambridge; and the ſame perſon not to preach twice.

We propoſe to ſet before our readers the contents of each of theſe diſcourſes; interſperſing extracts from, and remarks upon, moſt of them; and then to ſtate our opinion of the work in general.

Serm. I. On the Importance of Religious Truth—is of a general and introductory nature. The preacher undertakes, 1ſt, to ſhow the importance of religious truth: 2dly, to point out the proper means of diſcerning which is true of aſſertions that are contradictory. Under theſe two heads we find nothing remarkable; nothing, to which the orthodox, heretics, and even unbelievers, may not, and indeed muſt not, equally aſſent: except, perhaps, the following remark; which, though not new nor profound, is juſt and ſeaſonable: "though we ſhould examine every doctrine according to our abilities, and not believe any thing merely becauſe we were taught it before we arrived at the full uſe of our underſtanding, yet we are not to be lukewarm in religion, or reject without diſtinction the opinions of our former years. For when we are commanded to *prove all things*, we are ordered likewiſe to *hold faſt that which is good.* A candid examination may often convince us, that we have been well inſtructed from our youth. A habit of doubting, therefore, carried too far, is equally dangerous with implicit confidence." P. 10. The 3d general head expoſes the methods, by which artful or bigotted men endeavour to obſcure truth, and adorn falſehood. This is the *material* part of the diſcourſe. It contains ſome uſeful and judicious remarks; and proves that the author is well appriſed of the polemical artifices of the preſent day.

Serm. II. eſtabliſhes the truth of the ſcriptures, by external and internal evidence. The external evidence is drawn, as uſual, from Miracles, Prophecy, and the character of the writers. 1ſt, Miracles.

"A late infidel writer [Hume] has indeed endeavoured to repreſent all miracles as incredible, under the notion that every fact, which contradicts experience, is oppoſed by as ſtrong teſtimony, as is brought in its ſupport: but here it ſhould be obſerved, that a miracle does not contradict experience in ſuch a manner, as to demonſtrate that either of them is falſe. Reaſon teaches, that a natural cauſe, acting in the ſame circumſtances, will always be followed by the ſame effect; but the longeſt and moſt uniform experience will by no means prove, that a different or even a contrary effect may not be produced by a different cauſe. A miracle is not pretended to be wrought

wrought by natural cauſes. The proof, therefore, of its reality ariſes partly from the evidence of men's ſenſes, that ſuch an effect is produced, and partly from experimental knowledge, that the powers of nature are not able to perform ſuch a work alone. Unleſs, therefore, we deny the power of God to direct and controul the laws of nature, or ſuppoſe, without proof, that he has bound himſelf never (for any reaſon) to make the leaſt alteration, we muſt grant miracles to be poſſible in themſelves; and need only examine, whether thoſe recorded in ſcripture be worthy of God, and conſequently credible, as requiring his hand, being wrought for an end agreeable to his will, upon occaſions ſufficiently important, ſubmitted to the plain ſenſe and reaſon of the beholders, and delivered to poſterity upon ſtrong and impartial teſtimony." P. 26.

2dly. Prophecy. Under this head we find a plain anſwer to ſome objections lately urged to our Saviour's prophecy concerning the Jews, and to the predictions of the Apoſtles concerning the end of the world, by Dr. Edwards, in a ſermon before the Univerſity of Cambridge, May 23d, 1790.

The argument from the character of the writers is ſet forth very briefly, and by no means forcibly.

The *internal* evidence of the truth of the ſcriptures is ſtated, in the outſet, feebly; but the ſtatement riſes, as it proceeds, in ſtrength and importance. Much uſeful matter will be found in p. 47, and the five following pages.

Serm. III. on the Inſpiration of the Scriptures, ſhows 1ſt, What increaſe of wiſdom we may ſuppoſe the ſacred writers to have received from inſpiration. The whole of this head deſerves particular attention; and ſo does the 2d alſo, in which the hiſtory of the Old Teſtament is defended from the charge of fiction or deluſion: but the objection of a late royal author, (the King of Pruſſia) to the Moſaic account of the creation, did ſurely not deſerve ſo much notice as it here obtains.

The author then rejects a late *defence* of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian religions; which ſuppoſes the Creation and the Deluge to be *the ancient popular traditions of the Jews, blended with allegorical and hieroglyphical imagery, in which it is neither very eaſy, nor very material, to diſtinguiſh what is fabulous from what is true.* We do not ſuppoſe that this defence comes from a *philoſopher* of the modern caſt; but we verily believe, that ſuch philoſophers will heartily concur in it. The hiſtory of Sampſon, and that of Balaam, are next maintained in their literal acceptation. The 3d head contains an anſwer to ſome objections againſt the doctrine, that the Apoſtles were aſſiſted by the ſpirit in thoſe writings which were not prophetical.

Serm. IV. ſhows, 1ſt, That the authority of the Holy Scriptures is ſupreme and deciſive in all religious queſtions:

2dly, That it is uniform, in every article neceſſary to ſalvation. Our attention has been leſs fixed by this diſcourſe, than by the two which preceded it. The ſeeming difference in doctrine between St. Paul and St. James, concerning Faith and Works, is more fully reconciled by a late Bamptonian Lecturer, Dr. Bandinell.

Serm. V. is an anſwer to objections (urged by Dr. Prieſtley, in his hiſtory of the Corruptions of Chriſtianity) againſt Chriſt's atonement.

Theſe objections, and the anſwers to them, being very diſtinct and various, we cannot, within any moderate compaſs, ſet them before our readers: and muſt, therefore, content ourſelves with remarking, that the author appears to have executed this part of his taſk well, and to have entitled himſelf to the praiſe of being a learned and judicious vindicator of a very important doctrine of Holy Scripture.

We are happy alſo, in yielding to him a praiſe of another kind; as a polemic, who can reſiſt the fierceſt of his theological adverſaries, with great zeal againſt his hereſy, and with as great decorum towards the man. This conduct in the *pulpit*, and that the pulpit of an univerſity, is peculiarly proper and becoming. For, whatever indulgence we may extend to the warmth of polemic divines in any other place, we can tolerate no degree of aſperity in *the pulpit*, on any ſubject, or any occaſion. Let a preacher's *arguments* be as keen, and be puſhed with as vigorous an arm as they may; but in *that* place, above all in the world, let them be directed againſt the falſe doctrine, and not againſt the miſtaken maintainer of it; who may chance to be as religious in his error, as the preacher in his orthodoxy. Our readers will obſerve, that we are ſpeaking in reſpect to erroneous opinions, and not evil practices.

In Serm. VI. the doctrine of the Atonement, and the proofs and uſes of it, are ſet forth with great plainneſs; and other objections againſt it are anſwered, and difficulties cleared up.

"It is no ſufficient objection (ſays our author) to this doctrine of atonement, that the word Propitiation occurs only twice; ſince every doctrine, once plainly revealed, is to be received with all faith and humility, unleſs we pretend to be wiſer than the prophets inſpired by God: beſides, the whole tenor of the ſcriptures ſhews, under a variety of images, that man is fallen from the original righteouſneſs in which he was created, that he is admitted again into a ſtate of probation, and reſtored to favour and acceptance on account of the ſuperlative merits, interceſſion, and ſufferings of one that is pointed out, in divers ages, to be our Redeemer." P. 164.

There is alſo ſome force in the enſuing obſervations:

"The

" The ſacrifices of the law, which were offered as expiations, prove the efficacy of our Saviour's atonement. They were appointed by God himſelf. In their own nature they were utterly incapable of taking away ſin (Heb. x. 4.) They muſt, therefore, bear a relation to ſome other ſacrifice; and they cannot be types of any other thing than the death of Chriſt. In this view the burthenſome ceremonies of the law were very uſeful, when they kept in memory the promiſes of a better covenant: but, in any other light, we cannot ſee or learn, why God ſhould appoint ſuch a number of rites, which had neither power to promote morality, expiate offences, nor procure his favour, unleſs they had reference to ſome other more perfect and ſpiritual inſtitution.

" Chriſt is acknowledged to be frequently mentioned as having *died for us*. This is interpreted of his dying *on our account*, or *for our benefit*. For our greateſt benefit it undoubtedly was; and we may well take it for what it is plainly deſcribed in ſcripture, the forgiveneſs of our ſins, and reconciliation with God, upon Faith and Repentance." P. 166.

Serm. VII. On the nature of Faith, enquires 1ſt, What particulars conſtitute the faith of a Chriſtian: 2dly, it compares the principal doctrines of the Church of England, with the tenets of its adverſaries.

Under the 1ſt head we meet with nothing new or ſtriking. Under the ſecond, the principal doctrines of our church are compared, in a way deſerving of notice, with thoſe of the Church of Rome: and are alſo juſtified againſt ſome modern objectors; who, approving of the Reformation from the errors of Popery, think that the alteration of their doctrines ſhould have proceeded much further: particularly, with reſpect to our Saviour's divinity; the perſonal exiſtence of the Devil; and the union of the ſoul with the body, as two diſtinct principles in the formation of man.

Serm. VIII. On the Neceſſity of Obedience, 1ſt ſhows, What effect the profeſſion of Chriſtianity ought to have upon our diſpoſitions: 2dly, What kind of actions neceſſarily proceeds from a true faith: 3dly, What care we ought to take to regulate our words. This is an uſeful, *practical* diſcourſe. The following admonitions, under the 3d head, are ſalutary, and certainly well timed.

" Our words ought to be carefully guarded, ſince the influence of our example is often more extenſive by them, than by our actions. We may—ſtir up ſedition, and ſtrive to overturn kingdoms by undermining ſound principles, and filling the minds of the ignorant with falſe, miſchievous, and impracticable notions: and, in this inſtance, deceivers have a greater power to impoſe upon weak minds; becauſe men in general are willing to be flattered with an high opinion of their own wiſdom, merit, and importance. They can eaſily be made to believe, that they are able to conduct the buſi-

neſs of the world with more prudence than their preſent rulers; that they deſerve a better lot than Providence has thought fit to beſtow upon them; and that they are entitled to controul others, and at the ſame time to follow their own inclinations with the utmoſt licentiouſneſs. But if we wiſh not to be deceived, we ſhould never loſe ſight of two plain maxims; that government and ſubordination are neceſſary to ſociety, and that lawful rulers can claim an obedience to their juſt commands by divine as well as human authority. Let us then, when we are enticed to anarchy, ſedition, and rebellion, under the ſpecious pretences of civil or religious liberty, remember the admonition of our Saviour, that *every kingdom divided againſt itſelf is brought to deſolation* (Mat. xii. 25.) and the caution of the Apoſtle (Gal. v. 15.) *If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not conſumed one of another.* Every ſtate of life in this *world*, and every government, contains ſome evils and imperfections, which, by wiſdom, might be alleviated or removed: but we offend as much againſt prudence as our duty, if, on account of moderate inconveniencies, we plunge into the miſeries of war, famine, and peſtilence, and leave our real rights at the mercy of the ambitious, or the diſcretion of the ignorant: and let the ſecret movers of ſedition ſeriouſly conſider, that they cannot foreſee to what crimes and exceſſes the rage of an ungoverned multitude may proceed, that the event of human affairs, eſpecially in times of confuſion, is very uncertain, and that thoſe who truſt moſt to their own abilities, and lay the deepeſt ſchemes for unlawful innovations, are ſtill in danger of diſappointment, and may periſh like Achitophel, in the midſt of their own devices." P. 235.

To the remarks which have been occaſionally interſperſed, we ſhall now add a general character of this work.

The diviſions and diſcuſſions of the ſeveral ſubjects are methodical and clear. The arguments ſhow a judgment ſolid and correct, rather than acute or vigorous; they exhibit many proofs of commendable learning, but few of genius; and appear to us eminently juſt and well-conducted, but not very novel, profound, or ſtriking. In point of thought, and of ſtyle, the work poſſeſſes, in a great degree, that quality which ſo much deſerves admiration in all the productions of man's wit, and in ſermons moſt of all, *Simplicity*. Sometimes perhaps, but not frequently, it goes into the extreme of this excellent quality, and thereby verges upon inſipidity.

To characterize the whole then, according to the impreſſion it has left upon us, we think this ſet of Lectures reſpectable, but not admirable; above mediocrity, but not attaining to excellence; ſuch as will be read with approbation, but cannot be extolled with enthuſiaſm.

ART.

ART. VIII. *A new Abridgment of Caſes in Equity, and of ſuch Caſes at Law as relate to equitable Subjects, from* 1735 *to the preſent Time. By Joſiah Brown, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, and Editor of the Caſes in Parliament.* 4to. 1l. 5s. Pheney.

THE length and elaboration with which the deciſions of the ſeveral courts of juſtice in Weſtminſter Hall have been, for ſome years paſt, periodically reported, have long rendered a conciſe and faithful ABRIDGEMENT of the modern caſes highly deſirable to every branch of the profeſſion. The author of the work at preſent before us, aſſuming, as a fact, but which we do not, in any degree, admit, that former publications of this deſcription are generally ſo *conciſe* as to be more like *copious indexes* than *fair abridgements*, has, under the firſt letter of the alphabet, extended twenty titles *, to the length of 535 pages, and had thereby given the profeſſion cauſe to hope or fear that he intended to rival *Viner*'s celebrated abridgment in twenty-four volumes, as well in ſize as perſpicuity; but we learn, that death, happily perhaps in this reſpect for the author, if not for the profeſſion, has interrupted his great deſign, and confined the work to the ſize of the preſent volume, in which, to uſe the words of the preface, "the author has ſtudiouſly endeavoured to give a clear and intelligible ſtate of the facts in each caſe, and the queſtions ariſing upon them, together with the pith and marrow of the judgment; omitting altogether the ingenious arguments at the Bar, and frequently the more learned elucidations of the Bench; becauſe a contrary method appeared to be inconſiſtent with the nature of an abridgement, which ſhould not only be conciſe and faithful, but ſufficiently copious to afford the reader ſubſtantial information upon the ſubject; and, in order to give an additional authority to this work, ſo far as it comprehends caſes determined in the Court of Chancery, the author has all along had recourſe to THE REGISTER'S BOOK. So that where the decree is entered, much time will be ſaved in ſearching for it; and where it is not, a fruitleſs ſearch will be prevented." Such is the account given by the author of this work; and we ſhould do great injuſtice to his memory,

* Abatement and Revivor. 2. Account. 3. Acquieſcence. 4. Ademption. 5. Adminiſtrator. 6. Advowſon. 7. Affidavit. 8. Agreements. 9. Alien. 10. Amendment. 11. Annuity. 12. Anſwers, &c. 13. Appeals. 14. Apprentice. 15. Appointment. 16. Appropriation. 17. Arreſt. 18. Aſſets. 19. Aſſignment. 20. Award.

if we did not add, that, in our opinion, it may be of uſe to the profeſſion, even in its unfiniſhed ſtate; for he has been careful to inſert every caſe, *reported*, by authority, from the reign of George the Firſt to the thirty-third year of the preſent King, and has, in general, not only arranged them with perſpicuity, but abridged them, though, in ſome inſtances, rather too copiouſly, with fidelity and judgment. We cannot, however, cloſe this article without noticing the obſervation of *Sir Matthew Hale* in his excellent preface to the abridgement of *Sir Henry Rolle*, "that ABRIDGEMENTS are "intended for the help and benefit of Students, not to abate "their induſtry, but to encourage it; for that he who truſts "only to another's labours, without his own diligence, attention, and ſtudy, will never come to be able in his profeſſion, "but will diſappoint both himſelf and others."

ART. IX. *Democratic Rage; or, Louis the Unfortunate. A Tragedy. By William Preſton, Eſq;* 8vo. 2s. and Duodecimo. 1s. Archer, *Dublin.*

IT has always been conſidered as an arduous attempt to write a drama upon a recent topic; this difficulty has, in the preſent inſtance, been encountered and vanquiſhed. Mr. Preſton, diſtinguiſhed before by poetical productions of merit, the moſt remarkable of which is the Heroic Epiſtle to Richard Twiſs, Eſq; much read at the time both in England and Ireland, has here diſplayed his powers by working up into a tragedy the principal circumſtances attending the cataſtrophe of the much-lamented Louis. In Ireland, we underſtand, this tragedy attracted ſo much attention as to paſs through three editions, in the courſe of as many weeks. In England alſo it will doubtleſs be thought worthy both of notice and of commendation. It may be proper to add, that it has not appeared on the ſtage, nor was probably intended for it, the nature of its ſubject being, in that point of view, objectionable. The intention of the poet appears to have been to aid the natural ſympathy of the public in behalf of the murdered Louis and his family, and to remind the ſubjects of this empire of the happineſs they enjoy, by diſplaying the contraſt of Democratic rage and anarchy. In the execution of this taſk, the writer has been ſingularly happy. He has diſplayed and diſcriminated ſimilar characters with addreſs and propriety, and has contraſted thoſe which are oppoſite with force. His poetry is vigorous and unaffected, his ſtyle pure, his plot ſimple, yet intereſting. The time comprehended is

only that between the condemnation of the King, and his murder. A ſuppoſed conſpiracy carried on by Gaſton, and other Royaliſts, to reſcue Louis before the fatal moment, creates the ſuſpence of hope, in the reader who can for a moment forget the real termination of the dreadful ſcene, and is very dramatically ſuppoſed to have been imparted to, and in ſome degree relied upon by the Queen, at the very moment when her final interview with Louis was to happen.

The Drama preſents three groupes of perſonages, the Republican Faction, the Royaliſts, and the Royal Family itſelf; of which the latter is, as may be ſuppoſed, the moſt touching. Of the Poetry, our readers can only judge by means of ſpecimens, which we ſhall produce from the parts that ſtruck us moſt in the peruſal. The following will, doubtleſs, be allowed to convey a natural and affecting picture.

"ACT II. SCENE I.

The Queen's Apartment in the Temple.

The QUEEN *and* PRINCESS ELIZABETH, *the* PRINCESS ROYAL *aſleep on a couch, the* DAUPHIN *at a diſtance, with a port-feuille, drawing.*

Princeſs Elizabeth—looking over the Princeſs Royal.

STILL ſhe repoſes. 'Tis a bleſſed reſpite
From agonizing thought. The languid frame
Sinks in the arms of ſleep in ſpite of care.—
Well, little-one, how goes thy taſk? Oh fie,
Such ſombrous colouring! What, this a landſcape!

Dauph. Black, black is ever next me; and no wonder,
For this abode is gloomy—Thou art ſad,
My mother ſadder ſtill, and my poor ſiſter
Saddeſt of all!——I would that we were free.——
When I ſit down to copy out a landſcape,
The ſtreams and groves, and fields, with ſun-ſhine gay,
It makes me wiſh, that ſtill, as in time paſt,
I might be free to range, and ſkip, and play;
And when a wand'ring bird, as oft befalls,
Againſt the window beats with careleſs wing,
Methinks I envy him, and would exchange
My hopes of royalty for his free ſtate.

Queen. Thy hopes of royalty!—oh child, child, child!—
Avenging heav'n look down on me and mine.

Dauph. But, mother, why is this? Muſt we remain
All the next ſummer in this narrow room?
Nor range the fields, nor chace the butterflies,
Nor cull wild flow'rs, nor ſee the lambkins ſport,
As in times paſt? Oh, when I ſee the ſun,
And think of the green fields, I grow ſo ſick

To

To range abroad. Why are we thus confin'd?—
I would I were a bird; but 'tis moſt ſtrange,
What can they fear from a poor little child,
Simple, and weak, that they ſhould mew me up,
Like an unhappy bird, in this dark cage?
Tell me, how fares my father? Shall I ſee him,
And have his bleſſing? We have long been parted.
Queen. Thy father is condemn'd. Thou haſt no father—
Condemn'd, condemn'd to die! moſt wretched child.
P. Eliz. Forbear thy clam'rous grief; thou wilt awake
This ſleeping wretch, that hath a moment ſtol'n
From feeling of her pangs.
Daup. Would I could paint
Like thoſe fine artiſts that adorn the cielings
Of palaces and churches.
P. Eliz. Why, my child?—
Daup. I would deſcribe our ſtory. Firſt, a king,
Torn from his palace and his friends, confin'd
In a vile priſon; thro' the grated windows,
The ſcanty beams ſhould paſs; his eyes, with weeping,
Should be all red, his viſage pale and wan,
His hair ſhould hang neglected, and his garb
Expreſs th' extreme of ſorrow. I would paint
His woeful ſiſter, and afflicted wife,
His wretched daughter, and his little ſon,
Degraded from a prince, and now become
An hopeleſs beggar child. The portraiture
Should be ſo pity-moving, and ſo true,
That all mankind ſhould wonder firſt, then weep,
Then join relenting, and redeem my father.
Queen. Redeem thy father! fooliſh child, forbear:
Thine artleſs prattle ſtings me to the ſoul.
Oh happy thou, that can'ſt not feel thy ſtate!
Daup. Sure, Cleri tells me, they have murder'd all
My father's friends and ſervants; good Laporte,
That venerable man, the Jacobins
Have cut his head off; and the valiant Swiſs,
Thoſe brave tall fellows, who have borne me, oft,
In their ſtout arms—all murder'd, and he ſays,
They'll kill my father, too, and you, and me.
This, ſure, is ſtrange; for we ne'er injur'd them.
Queen. Why, why does reaſon hold her fatal ſeat?
And mem'ry, why reſide within this brain,
Too, too, tenacious of the happy paſt,
To tear my ſoul, with cruel diligence,
Dwelling on images of parted joy,
Reflecting all augmented, and with ſkill,
Redoubling every horrid circumſtance,
Of miſery around me? Gracious heav'n!
Am I the worſhipp'd queen of mighty France,
Daughter and ſiſter of an emperor?

Daup.

Daup. But, muſt I loſe my father?
P. Eliz. Wretched child!
Too ſoon, too ſoon—thy words are ominous."

It may, perhaps, be objected with juſtice, that chacing butterflies, and culling wild flowers in the fields, were amuſements of which the Dauphin was not likely to have had experience; but abating that little blemiſh, the ſcene is certainly entitled to much praiſe, not only in the part we have produced, but throughout. Nor can Poetry very often boaſt of more ſucceſsful flights than in the allegorical paſſage which we here ſubjoin.

Paris. There ſpake a ſon of France.—My friend, embrace me;
Yes, look around and weep; where'er we turn,
Are ſubjects for our tears; but, let thoſe tears
Inflame, not melt our courage to deſpondence;
The proſtrate ſtate preſents a ſpectacle
Of outrage wild, and multiply'd miſrule;
She lies, a giant corſe, o'erthrown and butcher'd
By her rebellious children; reft of ſenſe,
She welters in her gore; in every quarter,
The dreadful echoes of her mighty fall
Are heard abroad; they ſhake the ſolid earth;
From rocks and dens, from water, earth, and air,
They call each noxious, vile, and hideous thing,
That lives by prey, to ſhare th' abundant feaſt—
From air, deſcends the felon kite, the crow,
The pie, the daw, the raven ominous,
And ev'n the moping owl, by ſcent of carnage,
Is tempted into day:—all flap their wings,
And rend her bleeding vitals. From the hills
And mountain caves, pour forth the ſcowling tenants,
The ſlaviſh jackall, and the wily fox,
And the gaunt wolf, with ſlaughter never cloy'd,
And, more obſcene, the minor plunderers,
That loathing light, abide within the earth,
In privacy abhorr'd,——ev'n they aſſume
Unwonted boldneſs, brave the ſight of man,
And, ſtill more awful, the broad eye of day.
The hydrus, lizard, and the crocodile,
Their river-haunts forſake, o'erſpread the land,
And feel their chilly hearts ſtrange warmth imbibe,
With draughts of human gore.

The characters of the Royal Family are touched with peculiar truth and vigour. In the King is diſplayed Benevolence, true Patriotiſm, Humility, Fortitude, with a dignified and pious reſignation. His ſpeeches in the concluding ſcene contain the ſubſtance of his will, ſo touching in the original, perhaps the leſs ſo here for being known already. In the Queen

Queen we ſee an exalted and ardent mind, the remains of Royal pride wounded, but not ſubdued; the ſenſibility of a woman and a mother. The other Royal characters are alſo drawn with livelineſs from the originals, as delineated by general report. Among the Republicans, Orleans, Robeſpierre, and Marat, ſtand foremoſt, well diſcriminated in character, though united in villainy. The former, timid and irreſolute, though ſpurred on by ambition; and, as is once hinted, by revenge for diſappointed love: a motive which has ſometimes been aſſigned to him. The ſecond, all activity and relentleſs cruelty. The latter, a fanatic of the wildeſt ſort, ſanguinary and inflexible, ſuſpicious of others, and determined to ſacrifice them as ſoon as they ſhall have ſerved his purpoſes. Kerſaint and Sieyes are contraſted as a lover of limited monarchy, and a determined republican; but more of virtuous philoſophy is given to the latter than we conceive to belong to him: ſince, unleſs he has been groſsly belied by the reports which have reached our ears, he is the moſt deep and dangerous plotter of the gang. Paris, who ſtabbed Pelletier, is, by an allowable licence, raiſed into a character of ſome conſequence, and ſuppoſed to be leagued with Gaſton to attempt the deliverance of the King. The enſuing encomium on Britain, which we truſt ſhe will always deſerve, is put into the mouth of Kerſaint:

> "*Kerſ.* Thrice happy Britain!
> There, the mild genius of her virtuous ſons
> Inſures the temp'rate rule of equal laws,
> Juſtice, and decent order; pure alike
> From eaſtern ſoftneſs, and from gothic fury,
> That fill th' unhappy Frank. Alike, they ſhun
> The tyranny of democratic rage,
> That levels all diſtinction; and, more hateful,
> Tho', ſure, leſs noxious, of deſpotic pow'r,
> That ſtrikes the palace but the cottage ſpares."

We trace the author now and then, very allowably, in the ſteps of Shakeſpeare. Thus Louis ſays,

> "——"I am a man
> More ſinn'd againſt than ſinning;" glorious boaſt,
> Dearer to me than all the laurell'd fame
> Of blood-ſtain'd conquerors."

It is marked as a quotation; and, as Louis may be ſuppoſed to have read Lear, is not improper, even in that light. Kerſaint ſays,

> "'Tis better ſpeak
> Ideal ponyards, if we thus avert
> Material ponyards from the nobleſt hearts
> That beat in France."

Evidently

Evidently from Hamlet, but well uſed; as is this alſo given to Orleans,

"—— Something in thy words
Strikes home; I feel them in my heart of heart."

On the whole, we have been much gratified by the peruſal of this Dramatic Piece, and ſhall think highly of the Muſes of Ireland, if they can, even occaſionally, convey to us ſo rational a pleaſure as we have now received, and have here pointed out to others.

ART. X. *Aſiatic Reſearches; or, Tranſactions of the Society inſtituted in Bengal, for enquiring into the Hiſtory and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Aſia. Vol. III. Calcutta.* *London*, Elmſley. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

WE are not a little pleaſed, that our endeavours to obtain a very early opportunity of laying before our readers the contents of this important volume, have been attended with ſucceſs. We ſhall, therefore, without further preface, enter immediately upon the ſubject, that we may give all the ſpace we can afford to a publication ſo materially intereſting to the cauſe of taſte and ſcience.

The Society's ſecond volume was noticed in our numbers for June and July; the third, which is now before us, conſiſts of ſixteen articles.

The firſt of theſe is the eighth anniverſary diſcourſe, delivered by the Preſident, Sir William Jones, February 24, 1791.

In his preceding addreſſes to the ſociety, the Preſident had taken a general view of the five principal nations, which occupy the larger portion of Aſia. In this he propoſes to animadvert on the numerous races of Borderers eſtabliſhed on the limits of Arabia, Perſia, India, China, and Tartary, as well as on the tribes inhabiting the mountainous parts of thoſe regions, and the inhabitants of the iſlands, annexed by geographers to the Aſiatic diviſion of the globe. To accompliſh this, he commences at Idume, near the Gulph of Elanitis, and making the circle of Aſia, returns to the point where he firſt began.

The principal objects of attention in this diſcourſe appear to be the following: The Idumeans, Sir William believes to be a ſtock of the Hindoo race; and though, perhaps, ſome readers may ſuppoſe, that they do not ſee enough of argument or proof to juſtify this deduction, yet the idea is in itſelf not improbable, and is at leaſt ingeniouſly ſupported.

Great

Great compliments are paid to Mr. Bruce for his ardour and intrepidity in the cauſe of ſcience, but the Preſident differs entirely from that gentleman concerning the language and genius of the Arabs. He thinks the written Abyſſinian language a dialect of the old Chaldæan; he believes the Ethiops of Meroe to be the ſame with the original Egyptians, and conſequently with the original Hindus. It is aſſerted, that there is no trace in the maritime part of Yemen, from Aden to Maſkat, of any nation, who were not either Arabs or Abyſſinian invaders. We next come to the iſlands between Yemen and Iran, the Curds and the independent tribes who inhabit the branches of Taurus, or the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris. Theſe have no written language, nor any memorial of their origin. The country Sindhu, where the Sangarian language is ſpoken, next preſents itſelf. The Sangarian is thought, by Sir W. Jones, to be derived from the Sanſcrit. He imputes alſo an Egyptian, or, in other words, a Sanſcrit origin to that ſingular race of men called Gypſies. We cannot help thinking, that this too much wears the appearance of bending every thing, with greater or leſs violence, to the ſyſtem, of which the learned Preſident ſeems too much enamoured. The Boras are a ſingular race of men who dwell in the cities of Guzarat, Muſſulmans, as the author expreſſes it, in religion, but Jews in features, genius, and manners. Thoſe who inhabit the continent of India, between the river Hypaſis and the mountains of Tripura, Camarupa, and Himalaya, are aſſerted to have ſprung from the old Indian ſtem. Silan or Taprobane was alſo peopled by the Hindu race. Yava or Java, is an Indian word, ſignifying barley; Sumatra implies abundance or excellence, and multitudes of pure Sanſcrit words occur in the principal dialect of the Sumatrans. A ſimilar concluſion, ſtrengthened, if not abſolutely confirmed, by the opinion of Mr. Marſden, is drawn with reſpect to all the inſular dialects, from Madagaſcar to the Philippines. The people of Tibet alſo were, it ſeems to Sir William Jones, of Hindu origin: but this, however, many will be inclined to allow, with ſome degree of caution. The language of this nation is blended with the Chineſe, and conſiſts almoſt entirely of monoſyllables; whereas the very genius and eſſence of the Sanſcrit is polyſyllabic. The author, after travelling round the continent, and among the iſlands of Aſia, comes again to the coaſt of the Mediterranean. Here the learned Preſident animadverts upon the Greeks and Phrygians; to thoſe alſo, from a prevailing ſimilarity in their religious worſhip, he imputes the ſame ancient ſtock as he does to Syria, Samaria, and Phœnicia. Before he concludes, the

the author pauſes, to take notice of the people of Judea; different as theſe people are from all mankind in manners, their language ſpeaks an affinity with the Arabs, and the Preſident conſiſtently avers, that the firſt Hebrew hiſtorian is at leaſt entitled to an equal degree of credit with any other hiſtorian of antiquity; and he poſtpones to his ſubſequent diſcourſe, the inveſtigation how far this moſt ancient writer confirms his enquiries concerning the genealogy of nations.

ART. II. *Certain Obſervations on the Inhabitants of the Garrow Hills, made during a public Deputation in the Years* 1788 *and* 1789. *By John Eliot, Eſq.*

The Garrow Hills bound the North-Eaſtern parts of Bengal; and the following deſcription of their inhabitants may not be unacceptable:

"A Garrow is a ſtout well-ſhaped man, hardy, and able to do much work; of a ſurly look, flat cafri-like noſe, ſmall eyes, generally blue, or brown, forehead wrinkled, and overhanging eye-brow, with large mouth, thick lips, and face round and ſhort; their colour is of a light or deep brown; their dreſs conſiſts of a brown girdle, about three inches broad; having in the centre a blue ſtripe; it goes round the waiſt, is paſſed between the thighs, and is faſtened behind, leaving one end or flap hanging down before, about eight inches; ſometimes it is ornamented with braſs plates, with rows of ivory, or a white ſtone ſhaped like bits of tobacco pipes, about half an inch long; the braſs plate is made to reſemble a button, or apothecary's weight, but more indented: ſome have it ornamented with little bits of braſs, ſhaped like a bell; ſome wear an ornament on their head, about three or five inches broad, decorated in the ſame manner as the flap, ſerving to keep their hair off their face, which gives them a wild and fierce appearance. Some tie their hair on the crown, in a looſe careleſs manner, while others crop it cloſe. The Booneahs or chiefs wear a ſilk turban; to the girdle they affix a bag, containing their money and pawns, and alſo a net for holding the utenſils with which they light their pipe, hung near to it by a chain.

The women are the ugliеſt creatures I ever beheld, ſhort and ſquat in their ſtature, with maſculine faces, in the features of which they differ little. Their dreſs conſiſts of a dirty red cloth, ſtriped with blue or white, about ſixteen inches broad, which encircles the waiſt, and covers about three fourths of the thigh. It never reaches to the knee, and being but juſt long enough to tie above on the left ſide, part of the left thigh when they walk is expoſed. On their necks they have a ſtring of the ornaments above deſcribed, reſembling tobacco pipes, twiſted thirty or forty times round, but negligently, without any attention to regularity; their breaſts are expoſed to view, their only clothing being the girdle above mentioned; to their ears are affixed numbers of braſs rings, increaſing in diameter from three to ſix inches: I have ſeen thirty of thoſe rings in each ear; a ſlit is made in the lobes

of the ear, which increaſes from the weight of the rings, and in time will admit the large number ſtated. This weight is, however, partly ſupported by a ſtring, which paſſes over their heads; a tape three inches broad ties their hair, ſo as to keep it back from their foreheads, though generally it is tied with a ſtring on the crown of the head. The wives of the Booneahs cover their heads with a piece of coarſe cloth, thirteen or fourten inches broad, and two feet long, the end of which, with their hair, hangs down behind, flowing looſe on their backs. The women work as well as the men, and I have ſeen them carry as great burthens. Their hands, even thoſe of the wives of the Booneahs, bear evident marks of their laborious occupations."

Their manners are repreſented as mild, and they are very fond of drinking and dancing. Their marriage ceremonies are very whimſical; the bridegroom affects to hide himſelf; the prieſt who officiates carries a cock and hen in the nuptial proceſſion; theſe they firſt feed, and afterwards kill, with particular ceremonies. Their religion reſembles that of the Hindus. Their puniſhments conſiſt of fines; but adultery, murder, and robbery, are capital crimes. Inoculation is practiſed among them, and the following ſingular ſpecies of diſeaſe, not unfrequent in this nation, will neceſſarily remind the reader of the lycanthropy of the ancients.

"Among the Garrows a madneſs exiſts, which they call transformation into a tiger, from the perſon who is afflicted with this malady, walking about like that animal, ſhunning all ſociety. It is ſaid, that on their being firſt ſeized with this complaint, they tear their hair, and the rings from their ears with ſuch force as to break the lobe. It is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a medicine applied to the forehead; but I endeavoured to procure ſome of the medicine thus uſed without effect; I imagine it rather to be created by frequent intoxications, as the malady goes off in the courſe of a week or a fortnight; during the time the perſon is in this ſtate, it is with the utmoſt difficulty he is made to eat and drink. I queſtioned a man who had thus been afflicted, as to the manner of his being ſeized, and he told me he only felt a giddineſs without any pain, and that afterwards he did not know what happened to him."

Mr. Eliot had extracted enough of their language for a vocabulary, but it was unfortunately loſt in a boat. Some words however are annexed, and they will be found to bear a reſemblance to the Bengáli. Mention is made at the concluſion of this entertaining paper, of a caſt of people called *Hajins*, whoſe virtues nearly reſemble the Garrows, but whoſe religious cuſtoms are more like thoſe of the Hindus.

ART. III. *A Royal Grant of Land in Carnata, communicated by* Alexander Macleod, Eſq; *and tranſlated from the Sanſcrit by the Preſident.*

To this article is prefixed a ſpecimen of the original, written on Palmyra-leaves, with a ſtylus. We inſert the following extract:

"PROSPERITY ATTEND YOU!

ADORATION TO GANESA!

STANZAS.

"1. Adored be the god Sambhu, on whom the city of the three worlds reſted in the beginning, as on its main pillar, and whoſe lofty head is adorned with a creſcent, that kiſſes it, reſembling the point of a waving Chamara.

Note. 'The compariſon is taken from the image of an Indian prince, fanned by an officer who ſtands behind him, with the tail of a Chamara, or wild cow, the hairs of which are exquiſitely fine, and of a pale yellow tint. Sambhu is Mahadeva.

"2. May the tuſk of that boar whoſe form was aſſumed in ſport by Heri, when the raiſed earth was his gorgeous umbrella, with Hémádri (or the golden mountain) for the ornament of its top, be a ſtaff to keep you ſecure.

Note. 'Viſhnu in his third incarnation is allegorically repreſented as a boar, the ſymbol of ſtrength, ſupporting our globe on his tuſk, which is here compared to the ſtaff of a Ch'hatra or Indian umbrella. The Ch'hatras of rich men have an ornament of gold on their ſummits, called a Calaſa, to which the royal bard, who wrote the grant, compares the mountain Sumeru, or the North poſe.

"3. May the luminous body of that God, who, though formed like an elephant, was born of Pàrvati, and is revered even by Heri, propitiouſly diſpel the gloom of misfortune.

Note. 'The bodies of the Hindu Gods are ſuppoſed to be an ethereal ſubſtance, reſembling light; and Ganéſa, or the Divine Wiſdom perſonified, is repreſented with the head of an elephant. His mother was the daughter of the mountain Himalaya. This couplet is in the ſtyle called Yamaca, where ſome of the words have different meanings, but are applicable in all of them to the reſt of the ſentence: thus Agaja, or mountain-born, may ſignify the Goddeſs Parvati; but it alſo means *not a female elephant*; and Heri or Viſhnu may be tranſlated a lion, of which elephants are the natural prey.

"4. There is a luminary which roſe like freſh butter from the ocean of milk, churned by the Gods, and ſcattered the gloom from around it.

Note. 'After the uſual ſtanzas, called Mangala or Auſpicious, we are

preſented with the pedigree of the donor, beginning with the Moon, who, in the ſecond incarnation of Viſhnu, was produced from the ſea of milk. A compariſon of the Moon to butter, muſt ſeem ridiculous to Europeans, but they ſhould conſider that every thing which the cow produces, is held ſacred by the Hindus, and the ſimile is conſiſtent with the allegory of a milky ocean, churned by the deities.'

ART. IV. *On the* MUSICAL MODES *of the* HINDUS; *written in* 1784, *and ſince much enlarged. By the* PRESIDENT.

The Preſident, who ſeems to have thought profoundly on the ſubject of Muſic, as on many others, commences this curious paper by the following diſtinction between Muſic as a *Science* and as an art, which, if not new, is at leaſt well expreſſed.

" Muſic belongs as a *ſcience* to an intereſting part of natural philoſophy, which, by mathematical deductions from conſtant phænomena, explains the cauſes and properties of ſound, limits the number of mixed or harmonic ſounds to a certain ſeries, which perpetually recurs, and fixes the ratio which they bear to each other, or to one leading term; but, conſidered as an *art*, it combines the ſounds, which philoſophy diſtinguiſhes, in ſuch a manner as to gratify our ears, or affect our imaginations, or, by uniting both objects, to captivate the fancy while it pleaſes the ſenſe, and ſpeaking, as it were, the language of beautiful nature, to raiſe correſpondent ideas and emotions in the mind of the hearer: it then, and then only, becomes what we call a *fine art*, allied very nearly to verſe, painting, and rhetoric, but ſubordinate in its functions to pathetic poetry, and inferior in its power to genuine eloquence."

While he continues to treat on the general topic, the author ſpeaks of the power of muſic in a manner which proves him to be enthuſiaſtic in the love of that delightful art. " That any medical purpoſe," he ſays, " may be fully anſwered by muſic, I dare not aſſert; but after food, when the operations of digeſtion and abſorption give ſo much employment to the veſſels, that a temporary ſtate of mental repoſe muſt be found, eſpecially in hot climates, eſſential to health, it ſeems reaſonable to believe that a few agreeable airs, either heard, or played without effort, muſt have all the good effects of ſleep, and none of its diſadvantages; *putting the ſoul in tune*, as MILTON ſays, for any ſubſequent exertion; an experiment, which has often been ſucceſsfully made by myſelf, and which any one, who pleaſes, may eaſily repeat." He then relates an account, " from a credible eye-witneſs," of two wild antelopes that came frequently from the woods to liſten to the concerts of *Sirajud-daulah* " till the monſter, in whoſe ſoul there was no muſic,

ſhot

ſhot one of them to diſplay his archery." He ſubjoins accounts of ſerpents liſtening to muſic, and of nightingales, the latter very ſtrikingly ſimilar to the beautiful and well-known fiction of Strada; which narratives, however atteſted, demand ſome ſtretch of faith to give them full credit.

With reſpect to the ſubject of this paper, the muſical modes, it is known to the muſical philoſopher that what is called a mode, depends upon a certain ſucceſſion of the five tones and two ſemitones that compoſe an octave; and that the modes, according to the Greek ſyſtem, were ſeven, Mixolydian, Lydian, Phrygian, &c. in each of which the two ſemitones will be found differently placed. But if each of the tones be divided into its two ſemitones, the whole number of ſemitones in the ſeries will then be twelve, each of which may in its turn become the leader of a ſeries, formed after the manner of each of the ſeven primary modes, producing conſequently ſeven times twelve, or in all eighty-four modes: of which the additional ſeventy-ſeven may be termed ſecondary. This whole number of modes, Sir W. informs us, is found in the Hindu muſic. "We ſhall ſee accordingly that the Perſians and the Hindus (at leaſt in their moſt popular ſyſtem) have exactly *eighty-four* modes, though diſtinguiſhed by different appellations, and arranged in different claſſes; but, ſince many of them are unpleaſing to the ear, others difficult in execution, and few ſufficiently marked by a character of ſentiment and expreſſion, which the higher muſic always requires, the genius of the Indians has enabled them to retain the *number* of modes which nature ſeems to have indicated, and to give each of them a character of its own by a happy and beautiful contrivance." This number is not ſpecified, but we ſuppoſe, by what follows, of the ſeven colours, that it is the primary number ſeven. Yet there is ſome obſcurity in the account that the Hindus in their moſt popular ſyſtem have eighty-four modes, and yet retain only ſeven, or any number ſmaller than the whole. This ſhould have been more clearly explained. * As to the practical application of eighty-four modes, by any means whatever, we confeſs ourſelves at a loſs to form any conception of it. After a few incidental remarks on Perſian muſic, the Preſident gives a fuller account of the Indian ſyſtem, which he has taken from the beſt authority he could command; "*the Pandits* of this province," he ſays, "unanimouſly prefer the *Dámódara* to any of the popular *Sangitas*; but I have *not been*

* This is mentioned again in p. 71, but with the ſame obſcurity. We find afterwards thirty-ſix modes ſpecified as in general uſe.

able to procure a good copy of it, and am perfectly ſatisfied with the *Náragan* which I received from *Benares*, and in which the *Dámódar* is frequently quoted." According to the account in this paper, the Hindus have a gamut, formed from the initial ſyllables of the words which expreſs the ſeven ſounds, at leaſt as convenient as that of Guido; it is this:

Sa, ri, ga, 'ma, pa, dha, ni.

The ſubſequent very curious detail of particulars, not being of a nature to admit of abridgment, we muſt refer our readers to the paper itſelf. At the end is given an Indian air in European notes. The Hindus, in whoſe literature all nature is animated and perſonified, have a ſingular mythology reſpecting the muſical modes, the account of which forms not the leaſt entertaining part of this eſſay. But we have already ſo far expatiated upon it, that it becomes neceſſary to ſay *manum de tabula.*

ART. V. *An Account of the Battle of* PANIPUT, *and of the Events leading to it, written in Perſian, by* Caſi Raja Pundit, *who was preſent at the Battle.*

Every conteſt between the princes or people who poſſeſs the vaſt peninſula of India, muſt more or leſs involve the intereſts of Engliſhmen, as well as the cauſe of hiſtory. This is a narrative particularly important; and we learn from it a great deal of the intrigues of thoſe Eaſtern countries, the manners and policy of the different nations, and the defective diſcipline of their vaſt and unweildy armies. In this memorable battle of Paniput, between the Durrany army, commanded by the Shah, and the Mahrattas under the Bhow, the former conſiſted of forty-one thouſand eight hundred horſe, and thirty-eight thouſand foot; the latter of fifty-five thouſand horſe, and fifteen thouſand foot. In the firſt engagement the Mahrattas had the diſadvantage, loſing two thouſand men, whilſt their opponents did not loſe more than one thouſand. After this, the two armies, ſingular as it may appear, kept not only in ſight of each other, for the ſpace of three months, but were engaged in conſtant ſkirmiſhes, and had three ſevere though partial actions. The following ſeems almoſt to exceed probability; and, perhaps, is either incorrectly tranſlated, or is not meant to be literally underſtood.

"One night, when about *twenty thouſand* of their camp followers had gone out of the lines to gather wood in a jungle, at ſome diſtance they happened to fall in with a body of *five thouſand* horſe, under the command of Shah Puſſund Khan, who had the advanced guard that night,

night, and who, ſurrounding them on all ſides, put the whole to the ſword, no one coming to their aſſiſtance from the Mahratta camp."

It is not very eaſy to imagine how five ſhould ſurround twenty thouſand, or that not one of the twenty thouſand ſhould eſcape; or, finally, that their diſtance from the main army ſhould be ſuch as to admit of no ſuccour.

We learn, in the following page, that this incident, as well it might, impreſſed the Bhow with terror and deſpondency, and induced him to apply to the writer of this article to mediate a peace, ſending a handful of ſaffron, as is the cuſtom of the people when they determine to abide by any agreement. When the Bhow's army was reduced to the laſt extremity, and all hopes of peace and treaty at an end, his followers, who had not taſted food for two days, entreated to be led againſt the enemy, each perſon taking a betel leaf, in confirmation of their reſolution to fight to the laſt extremity. A plan of the battle, which is annexed to this paper, explains the different poſitions of the two armies before the battle. After various attacks and repulſes on both ſides, the whole Mahratta army, as if by enchantment, at once turned their backs, and fled at full ſpeed, leaving the field of battle covered with heaps of dead. The inſtant they gave way, the victors purſued them with the utmoſt fury, and the ſlaughter is repreſented as prodigious. Of *five hundred thouſand ſouls* in the Mahratta camp, the greateſt part were killed, or taken priſoners. We are afterwards told, that near forty thouſand priſoners were taken alive, of theſe many thouſands were afterwards deſtroyed, ſo that every tent had heads piled up before the door. Some intereſting anecdotes ſucceed relative to the treatment of ſome illuſtrious captives, not very highly to the honour of the humanity, good faith, or apparent wiſdom of the victors, ſince, after being concealed by ſome chiefs from the hopes of ranſom, they were murdered in cold blood, by others from motives of perſonal revenge. The body of the Bhow was found at ſome little diſtance: this was known by ſeveral natural marks. "Firſt, a black ſpot, about the ſize of a rupee, on one of his thighs; ſecondly, a ſcar on his back; and, thirdly, in his foot the fortunate lines, called *Puddum mutch.*" As it was known that the Bhow every day made one thouſand two hundred proſtrations before the ſun, ſo were *there marks of ſuch a practice* on the knees and hands of this corpſe.

We confeſs ourſelves a little curious to know what theſe marks could be. If they were calloſities, ſuch would alſo be viſible in others who indulged in the like ſuperſtition. Some notes, partly hiſtorical, and partly explanatory, are ſubjoined.

From theſe we learn, that ſome time after this battle, a perſon appeared, calling himſelf the Bhow; nor does it indeed ſatisfactorily become manifeſt that he was not the Bhow: but after various changes of fortune, at one time treated as an impoſtor, at others as the prince, whoſe name and character he aſſumed, he died at Benares. He wrote a hiſtory of himſelf in Perſian, and gave it to Mr. Thomas Graham; but being depoſited in a place not ſufficiently dry, it was deſtroyed by vermin. It ſhould be finally obſerved, that this account of this memorable battle differs in many circumſtances from the narration of Dow.

ART. VI. *A Specimen of a Method of reducing practical Tables and Calculations into more general and compendious Forms.*

This is addreſſed to Colonel Pearſe from Mr. Reuben Burrow, and was firſt intended for a periodical mathematical publication. It ſeems, however, to have the claim both of ingenuity and uſefulneſs for inſertion, where it now appears. In aſtronony, where there are two ſeries of quantities, whoſe reſpective terms depend on each other, it is uſual to find a general expreſſion for an intermediate term.

This is applied by Newton to comets, and by De la Caille to eclipſes. Mr. Burrow has, in this article, done the ſame in ſome examples in the ſcience of artillery and fortification.

To this paper Mr. Burrow has ſubjoined a demonſtration of one of the Hindoo rules of arithmetic.

ART. VII. *On the Nicobar Iſles, and the Fruit of the Mellori. By Nicolas Fontana, Eſq.*

The Nicobar iſlands are at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, to the north of the iſland of Sumatra. The inhabitants are of a copper-colour: what is white in the eyes of the Europeans, in them is yellow, and their teeth are black. They are very fond of dreſs: they live in huts, ſix or eight in one hut. The men fiſh and trade to the neighbouring iſlands; in the mean time the women dreſs the meat, and cultivate the ground. If a man diſlikes his wife, he ſends her away, and takes another. Adultery is diſgraceful, and ſometimes puniſhed with death; yet the lending of their wives, of the ſame caſt, for a public token, of nothing more than a leaf of tobacco, is very common. Few women bear more than four children. The cauſe of this is the debility of the men, occaſioned by their compreſſion of the parts of generation by a bandage, by premature venery, and the immoderate uſe of ſpirits. The men ſeldom live beyond

beyond the forty-eighth year; the women longer. Their manner of killing fiſh ſeems greatly to reſemble that practiſed by the natives of Botany Bay. Relations, in caſe of death, cry for ſome hours before the corpſe is interred. They continually ſupply the dead with food, but their names are never mentioned. They reckon by moons, but have no idea of years or months: they are viſited by the ſmall-pox, but happily know nothing of the venereal diſeaſe. They are ſubject alſo to ſwellings of the legs, called the Cochin Leg, from the place where the diſorder much prevails. They have no quadrupeds, but hogs and dogs; the former are thought very delicious food. Monkeys, though common in the neighbouring iſlands, will not propagate here. Their birds conſiſt of wild pigeons, pheaſants, turtles, and parrots. The climate is pure and ſalubrious. They have a kind of dull melancholy dance. The baſis of their language is Malay, of this a ſpecimen is annexed. They have an exquiſite fruit, which they call LERAM, but which the Portugueſe name *Mellori*. The trunk is more than thirty feet high; the leaves are three feet long, and four inches broad; the fruit is ſhaped like a pine. When nearly ripe, it changes its colour from green to yellow, and it weighs from thirty to forty pounds. This is put into earthern pots, covered with leaves, and boiled on a ſlow fire for ſeveral hours together. When boiled enough it is expoſed to the air; it is extracted from the ſhell by a thread, and reſembles *Polenta*, or the dreſſed meat of *Zea Mays*. It will keep a long time, but is not like either the palm deſcribed by Maſſon, or the bread-tree of Otaheite.

A note is ſubjoined by the Preſident, aſſerting, that the Leram (Mellori of Nicobar) is the Cadhi of the Arabs, the Cetaca of the Indians, and the Pandanus of our Botaniſts, which he intimates is deſcribed *very aukwardly* in the Supplement to Linnæus. The plant has been brought from Nicobar, and ſeems to flouriſh in the Company's botanical garden. A fruit, ſays Sir William Jones, weighing twenty or thirty pounds, and containing a farinaceous ſubſtance, both palatable and nutritive in a high degree, would, perhaps, if it were common in the provinces of Bengal, for ever ſecure the natives from the horrors of famine.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. XI. *P. Virgilii Maronis Opera, Varietate Lectionis et perpetua Adnotatione illuſtrata, a Chr. Gottl. Heyne, Georgiæ Auguſtæ Prof. et Bibliothecario. M. Britann. Regi a Conſil. Aul. Accedit Index uberrimus. Editio tertia Emendatior*

et Auctior. Londini, Typis T. Rickaby. *Impenſis* T. Payne, B. *and* J. White, R. Faulder, *and* J. Edwards, 1793. Quarto. 4 vols. 2ol. Octavo, fine paper, &c. 4l. 4s.; Octavo, inferior paper, 4 vols. 1L. 16s.; and Octavo, 1 vol. for Schools, &c. 6s.

SPLENDID publications, like the preſent, have ſeldom been carried on in other countries of Europe, but under the immediate patronage of ſovereign princes, or eminent and affluent men, who, from their own bounty and munificence, have undertaken to indemnify the individual from that peril which might eventually attend his want of ſucceſs with the public. It is not therefore a little honourable to this country, and the ſtate of the arts among us, that the bookſellers of the metropolis, relying with confidence on the public taſte, have, without calling for any collateral aids, proſecuted to its accompliſhment a work of extraordinary ſplendor, and conſequently of ſerious expence, patiently expecting the remuneration, to which they have ſo juſt a claim. Had the undertaking been one, merely calculated to ſatisfy the curioſity of the more opulent, in ſome confined and ſolitary branch of ſcience, our praiſe would have been given them with greater reſerve: but as their liberality has been employed, and their diligence exerciſed, on the publication of the works of a Poet, dear to us from our childhood, from familiarity and long acquaintance; to whom, if any of us poſſeſs the love of ſcience, or the feelings of better taſte, we muſt of courſe be importantly indebted, we ſhould indeed regret, if either they ſhould fail in obtaining their reward, or we be at all backward in affording them our countenance and active aſſiſtance.

It is ſufficiently known, that the edition, which is the baſis of the preſent, was publiſhed by Heyne, at Leipſic, in 1788. This has been ſo favourably received by the learned, and is in ſo many hands, that we need not ſay much concerning it: but if this had pretenſions to praiſe, from its excellence of any kind, we can have little ſcruple in aſſerting, that our London edition of 1793, in every reſpect ſurpaſſes it: but it may be proper, and indeed ſeems to preſent itſelf as the only duty we have to perform, to mention the particular points of difference.

The ſecond edition, publiſhed by Heyne himſelf, differs very conſiderably from the firſt; and though this before us is yet more enlarged, it cannot be expected that the additions ſhould be ſo numerous as to require of us minute and various ſpecification. The Index, however, from the communication

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of Mr. Heyne himſelf, has been improved, and increaſed to the extent of half a ſheet.

The corrector of the preſs, in a conciſe but pertinent introduction, informs the reader what he has to expect. He tells us, that the additions, ſupplied by himſelf, are not many in number, and conſiſt principally of the conjectures of ſome learned men, which Heyne, if he had known, would probably have inſerted. Such, for example, are thoſe that follow. See Eclog. V. Line 27.

" Daphni tuum Pœnos etiam ingemuiſſe leones
Interitum, monteſque feri ſilvæque loquuntur."

The following is the note of Heyne, as it appears in the Leipſic edition of 1788, among the various readings.

" Markland. ad Stat. II. Sil. 5. 13. conj. *monteſque, feras, ſilvaſque loquuntur*, ſcil. homines; ingenioſe quidem, verum vid. notam. Tum parum placent *feræ*, inter *montes* et *ſilvas*."

The corrector has properly obſerved, that *feras* is an error of the preſs in Burman's reference to Markland, and that Markland's conjecture was *monteſque feros*. He has thus expreſſed himſelf:

" [Imo Marklandus legit *monteſque feros*, ſed errore typorum *feras* excuſum eſt in ed. Burman.]"

We ſelect another example from Georg. II. Line 336.

" Non alios prima *creſcentis* origine mundi
Inluxiſſe dies, aliumve habuiſſe tenorem,
Crediderim ——"

On the word *creſcentis*, Heyne himſelf has made no obſervation; but the corrector of this London edition informs us, that Bentley, in his edition of Manilius, propoſes to read *naſcentis*—

" [336. *naſcentis* Bentlei. ad Manil. II. 428.]"

See alſo Georg. IV. Line 208, ſpeaking of the Bees, Virgil ſays,

" At genus immortale *manet*, multoſque per annos
Stat fortuna domus et avi numerantur avorum."

Heyne obſerves, that the Codex Francianus has *manent*, which Burman approves; but a note is ſubjoined by the corrector, informing us, that Bentley, in his notes to Lucan, prefers the reading of *tamen*—

" [*tamen* Bentlei. ad Lucan III. 182.]"

Our readers will obſerve, that the ſhort, but always acute,

and often important, additions of the kind before ſpecified, and ſupplied by the hand which ſuperintended the preſent edition, are inſerted between brackets. Heyne himſelf communicated, together with a ſhort preface, ſome few additions and corrections. The preface has accidentally been loſt; but we are given to underſtand, that it conſiſted merely of an intimation, that whatever he had been able to acquire from his own reading, or from the correſpondence of his learned friends, he had ſupplied for the uſe and benefit of this edition. The ſale of the Pinelli Library, in this country, gave Mr. Heyne an opportunity of knowing ſome editions of his author, with which he was before unacquainted. Theſe will be found inſerted in their proper place. His additions with reſpect to the Index we have already noticed; his different corrections are ſo ſcattered through the volumes, that it would be difficult for us, and not very intereſting to our readers, to bring forward many ſpecimens. We ſhall, however, notice that he has affixed additional marks of ſuſpicion to ſome paſſages; as, for example. Eclog. VI. Line 16,

"* Serta procul tantum capiti delapſa jacebant *."

In his own edition, Heyne had expreſſed his ſuſpicion of this verſe, or rather his diſlike of it. In this, as the reader will obſerve, he has placed it between two ſtars, which rule he obſerves with reſpect to all thoſe verſes whoſe authenticity he doubts.

See alſo Æn. VIII. Line 283.

"* Inſtaurant epulas, et menſæ grata ſecundæ
* Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras."

To theſe verſes Heyne has ſubjoined, in this edition, the following various readings:

"Quam impedita ſit interpretatio verſuum *inſtaurant epulas, et dona ferunt*, in notis declaravi: ſcilicet ſi dicere licet quod ſentio, hi duo verſus à poeta in margine appoſiti fuiſſe videntur ad ſuperiora: *Otius omnes in menſam læti libant*, divoſque precantur: inſtaurant epulas ſq. Duobus verſibus h. l. ejectis bene procedit narratio: *Jamque ſacerdotes—flammaſque ferebant—Tum Salii ad cantus incenſa altaria circum, Populeis adſunt evincti tempora ramis.*"

In a work of ſuch magnitude and extent as this before us, and which, from the circumſtance of the notes and various readings, conſiſts of characters and letters perpetually varying in ſize and form, whoever is unwilling to make due allowance for typographical errors, muſt both be unacquainted with the difficulties inſeparable from ſuch an undertaking, and have more faſtidiouſneſs than ourſelves. The Germans

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in their editions of Latin books, never make uſe of our *j*, and are ſyſtematically different from Engliſh printers in their application of the *v* and *u*, it cannot therefore be matter of ſurpriſe that many errors ſhould flow from this ſource. One, for inſtance, occurs in the laſt note to the Fourth Georgic, where we find *audax inventa* for *audax juventa*: but we can, in ſome degree, confirm the hope which we find expreſſed in the learned corrector's preface,

" Nullum tamen ut ſpero mendum tanti momenti invenietur, ut lectorem mediocriter doctum morari poſſit."

He muſt indeed be a reader of very little ſkill, and of very moderate learning, who can long be perplexed by literal errors, ſuch as moſt of thoſe which we have found in this publication.

It would be a great and uſeleſs expence of time to any reviſor now to attempt the trouble of comparing ſeveral thouſand pages of ſmall print, word by word, and letter by letter; yet, if the proprietors would print a liſt of the errors which preſent themſelves in the text, an eaſy remedy would be adminiſtered to the only defect which defaces the beauty, or diminiſhes the excellence, of this valuable publication.

ART. XII. *Henry's Hiſtory of Great Britain. Vol. VI.*

[*Concluded from Page* 322.]

THOUGH the ſucceſſion of events related here, is of courſe the ſame as in other hiſtories of credit, it is but doing juſtice to Dr. Henry to ſay, that he has fully ſucceeded in giving an air of originality to his own narration. The facts are clearly ſtated, the characters of the agents well diſplayed, and, in many inſtances, particulars are brought forward, which have been either omitted, or too ſlightly noticed, by the beſt hiſtorians that have preceded. The parliamentary tranſactions eſpecially, are more regularly and diſtinctly recorded, by means of a careful recurrence to the Journals, the Rolls of Parliament, the Parliamentary Hiſtory, and other documents. As an inſtance of the ſuperior accuracy of Henry to his predeceſſor Hume, in particular, we may ſpecify the account he gives of the conferences for peace held at Calais in the year 1521, in which Wolſey acted as mediator, and plenipotentiary, on the part of the King of England. Hume ſays, " on Francis's rejecting theſe terms (namely, thoſe propoſed by the Emperor) the congreſs of Calais broke up, and Wolſey, ſoon after, took a journey to Bruges, where he met the Emperor." But it is a very ſtriking proof of the art and haughtineſs of Wolſey, that

that the congreſs was *not* finiſhed when he went to Bruges, but only ſuſpended by his arbitrary will, and during his pleaſure. He pretended to diſapprove the terms, and told the French plenipotentiaries, with much ſeeming candour, that "if he had a perſonal conference with the Emperor, he hoped to prevail upon him to make peace on more moderate terms; and that he was determined to take a journey to Bruges (where the Emperor then reſided) for that purpoſe. The French plenipotentiaries remonſtrated ſtrongly againſt this, as inconſiſtent with that impartiality which it became a mediator to obſerve, and threatened to break off the conferences and retire. But Wolſey told them plainly, that if they departed from Calais before he returned from Bruges, he would declare them the aggreſſors in the war, and enemies to peace, and to the King of England. That they might not give him a pretence for doing this, *they were conſtrained* to remain, and await his return." P. 111.

This *worthy* mediator went, concluded a ſecret treaty with the Emperor *againſt* the King of France, and then returned to amuſe his plenipotentiaries with trifling ſtipulations of his own. This extraordinary tranſaction, which is related from competent authorities, and verified by dates, is entirely loſt in the narrative of Hume. According to Dr. Henry, Wolſey arrived firſt at Calais, on Auguſt 2d, went to Bruges on the 12th, and returned to Calais on the 27th, to reſume the conferences. He remained there, detaining the French plenipotentiaries as long as he could, till the latter end of November.

The proceedings in parliament on the demand of a ſubſidy, in the year 1523, are much more fully related by our author than by his predeceſſor. The whole preſent a picture of the times too extraordinary to be omitted.

"It was not long before the demand of a ſupply was introduced, and in a very uncommon manner. The cardinal propoſed to make the demand in the houſe of commons in perſon, which occaſioned a debate in that houſe, whether he ſhould be admitted or not, and in what manner. At length, the ſpeaker perſuaded the houſe "to "receive him with all his pompe, with his maces, his pillars, his "poll-axes, his croſs, his hatt, and the great ſeal too." He entered accordingly, in great ſtate, attended by a train of prelates and noblemen; and, in a long harangue, declaimed vehemently againſt the king of France, for his ambition, his breach of oaths and treaties, by making war on the king's deareſt nephew the emperor, and by ſending the duke of Albany into Scotland to excite the Scots to invade England, &c. which had compelled the king to declare war againſt him: that the expences of this war had been calculated, and amounted to 800,000l. which he deſired them to raiſe, by granting the king a fifth of all rents and moveables, to be paid

paid in four years. When the cardinal had finiſhed the harangue, a profound ſilence enſued, which offended him not a little. The ſpeaker then falling on his knees, excuſed the ſilence of the houſe, by ſaying, that they were abaſhed at the ſight of ſo noble a perſonage, which was enough to amaze the wiſeſt and moſt learned men of the realm. As for himſelf, except all the members preſent could put their ſeveral thoughts into his head, he was unable to give his grace an anſwer in ſo weighty a matter. The cardinal then retired very much diſpleaſed with the houſe, and particularly with the ſpeaker. After his departure a warm debate took place. Some of the members affirmed, that there was not above 800,000l. of caſh in the kingdom; and if all the money were in the king's hands, no trade could be carried on but by barter. The courtiers advanced many plauſible arguments to induce the houſe to comply with the demand, but could not carry their point at that time. The king was enraged at this oppoſition, and threatened, it is ſaid, ſome of the leading members with death, if they did not paſs his bill. The cardinal, anxious about the iſſue of this affair, went to the houſe of commons a ſecond time, to reaſon, as he ſaid, with thoſe who oppoſed the king's demands. The ſpeaker told him, that they would hear his grace with great humility; but, by the orders of the houſe, they could reaſon only among themſelves. The cardinal then made a ſpeech, to prove that the kingdom was ſo rich and flouriſhing, that the demanded ſubſidy might be raiſed with eaſe, and then retired. This ſpeech rather irritated than convinced the oppoſing members. After long and warm debates, the ſpeaker, by the moſt earneſt intreaties, prevailed on the houſe to paſs the bill, with ſome ſlight amendments. The king and his favourite were ſo much diſguſted by the oppoſition they had met with on this occaſion, that no parliament was called for ſeven years." P. 120.

In this tranſaction it is remarkable, that, notwithſtanding the ſervile humility of Sir Thomas More the ſpeaker, and the general awe produced by the appearance of the Cardinal, the houſe could ſhow ſome pertinacity as to the point in queſtion: but the open violation of their privileges was not reſented, as it would have been by men more conſcious of their proper weight in the conſtitution. Two years afterwards, however, the ſpirit of the nation diſplayed itſelf ſo ſtrongly in oppoſition to the illegal commiſſions iſſued by Wolſey, to raiſe what was very improperly termed *a benevolence*, that it was found neceſſary to recal them.

It cannot be expected that we ſhould purſue this compariſon to its full extent; to attempt it would be, perhaps, more wearyſome to our readers than to ourſelves; but from the examination we have made, we feel ourſelves authorized to ſay, that there are few important tranſactions in the remainder of the period here compriſed, on which our preſent hiſtorian has not beſtowed ſome new illuſtration. The latter end of the reign

reign of Henry VIII. is too much diſgraced by violence and odious paſſions to afford a pleaſing contemplation to any reader, and we paſs it over the more willingly, to take ſome notice of the Scottiſh hiſtory, contained in the ſecond part of the firſt chapter.

In ſpeaking of the part taken by James IV. of Scotland, in the affair of Perkin Warbeck, it was preſumed that he could have no motive to eſpouſe the cauſe of that young man, againſt a prince whoſe alliance he wiſhed, except the actual perſuaſion of the juſtice of his claims. There was, however, a ſecret tranſaction, which, if it could be ſuppoſed to be known to the King of Scotland, might have induced him to retaliate a groſs injury, by any means that offered. In April 1491, Henry VII. had actually granted an indenture to two diſaffected Scots, John Lord Bothwell, and Sir Thomas Todd, engaging to give them a certain pecuniary aſſiſtance, on condition that they ſhould deliver the King of Scots and his brother, the Duke of Roſs, into his hands: but as no conſequent ſteps were taken, and the whole of this plot remained a profound ſecret till the publication of the indenture in 1711, there is little reaſon to ſuppoſe that it had ever been made known to James, or was in the leaſt ſuſpected by him. Dr. Henry's remark on the ſubject, in this part of his hiſtory, is to the ſame effect.

In the character of James IV. there are many traits which raiſe a lively intereſt for him, and the circumſtances of his death, diſplaying that military ardour, which, while we condemn as imprudent, we cannot but admire as generous, leave a melancholy and favourable impreſſion on the mind of all who read his hiſtory: but a celebration of his merits, and lamentation for his death, which he owed to his love of letters, and his judicious choice of Eraſmus as inſtructor to his natural ſon Alexander, who, though Archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, fell by his ſide in the unfortunate battle of Flodden, was overlooked by Dr. Henry, as it had been alſo by other hiſtorians. It is to be found in the Adagia of Eraſmus, included in a long excurſion, in which that author has indulged his pen on the ſubject of the proverb, originally Greek, "Spartam nactus es, hanc orna." As an inſtance of attention to the ſpirit of that adage, he adduces the example of James, and celebrates both him and his ſon in a very elegant encomium, accompanied by pathetic lamentations for their fate. James he thus characterizes: "Is vir abſoiutam felicitatem abſolutæ laudi adjunxerat, ſi perpetuo ſuis ſe finibus continuiſſet. Erat eâ corporis ſpecie, ut vel procul regem poſſes agnoſcere. Ingenii vis mira, incredibilis rerum omnium cognitio, invicta animi magnitudo, verè regia pectoris ſublimitas, ſumma comitas,

mitas, effuſiſſima liberalitas. Denique nulla virtus erat quæ magnum deceret principem, in qua ille non ſic excelleret, ut inimicorum quoque ſuffragio laudaretur." Of his ſon Alexander, he ſays, "Juvenis— in quo nullam conſummati viri laudem deſiderares. Mira formæ gratia, mira dignitas, heroica proceritas, ingenium placidiſſimum quidem illud, ſed tamen ad cognitionem omnium diſciplinarum acerrimum." After which general praiſe, with the warmth of an affectionate preceptor, he goes into a detail of his mode of life and ſtudy while under his care, exhibiting an inſtance, with every allowance for partiality, of extraordinary talents, united with a moſt active diligence. There is ſomething ſo pleaſing in the whole of this enthuſiaſtic tribute, from ſo great a man, poured forth on an occaſion when it might be ſo little expected, that we could not paſs it over in ſilence, as a document connected with the hiſtory before us; though, perhaps, among the admirers of Eraſmus, that is, the greater part of the learned, there may not be many whom it had eſcaped. In deſcribing the battle itſelf, Dr. Henry profeſſes to have ſelected from the various hiſtorians what appeared moſt probable, and neareſt to the truth, and he has given a conſiſtent and good narrative; but, when we conſider what a battle is, our expectations of accuracy in any account whatever, cannot be very ſanguine.

The miſerable picture that ſucceeds, of Scotland, during the long minority of James V. is ably and diſtinctly given; nor can it be denied, that the connected hiſtory of that kingdom, which the plan of our hiſtorian led him thus to include in his work, forms a very important acceſſion to the literature of our country.—The materials ſupplied by Holingſhed, Buchanan, Drummond, &c. are well employed.

But we muſt not allow ourſelves to give too great a ſhare of our attention to one chapter of this work, at the expence of the reſt. The ſecond chapter, allotted, as uſual, to the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of the period compriſed in the volume, contains not much that is important, excepting the innovations in the reign of Henry VIII. a great part of which were ſo inextricably connected with the Civil Hiſtory of the time, that they were of neceſſity related there. In the reign of Henry VII. ſome ſteps were taken towards a reformation of manners among the Monks, then become very neceſſary; but it does not appear that the paſtoral letter of Archbiſhop Morton, though publiſhed expreſsly for that purpoſe, could contribute greatly to advance it. "In this letter," ſays the hiſtorian, "the good Primate doth not trouble his clergy with recommending a ſingle virtue, or reproving a ſingle vice; but he charges them, with great ſolemnity, not to wear ſhort liripoops of ſilk, nor

gowns open before, nor ſwords, nor daggers, nor embroidered girdles; to be very careful of their tonſure, and to wear their hair always ſo ſhort, that all the world may ſee their ears; and he threatens them with very ſevere cenſures, if they do not obſerve theſe injunctions." It is amuſing alſo to read in the account of the Pope's real or pretended plan of an expedition againſt the Turks, that he and his brethren the Cardinals, in a ſolemn conclave, had reſolved upon it, "that they had ſettled the plan of operations, and wanted nothing, but *money, fleets, and armies.*" The time had been, indeed, when theſe trifling wants would have been quickly ſupplied by the zeal of Chriſtian princes, but that time was paſt, and Henry VII. made no ſcruple of evading the requeſt. Perſecution forms an odious feature in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of this period, but no perſecution was ever ſo ſtrange as that of Henry VIII. who at once innovated and reſiſted innovation, renounced the Pope, and ſupported papal doctrines by the moſt tremendous executions: who was himſelf continually wavering, yet required the whole country to follow him in all his changes, "and ſeems to have determined that none of his ſubjects ſhould think, ſpeak, or act, in public, or in private, in matters of religion, but as he directed them." But all theſe particulars are ſo generally known from every hiſtory of that time, that it is unneceſſary here to expatiate upon them. Concerning the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Scotland, the hiſtorian tells us, "the truth is, that materials for a complete hiſtory of the church of Scotland before the Reformation, either do not exiſt, or are ſo ſcattered and ſecreted, that it is impoſſible to collect them." We agree with him that, conſidering the bigotry and ignorance of the times, this is not much to be regretted. The inſtances of perſecution in Scotland, are not leſs atrocious than thoſe in England. Some among them are peculiarly revolting, from the ſingular virtue and innocence of the victims: but though it ends moſt tragically, there is ſomething very ludicrous in the converſation between the Biſhop of Dunkeld, and Dean Thomas Forreſt, accuſed of hereſy for preaching every Sunday on the epiſtle and goſpel. "Your Lordſhip (ſaid the Dean) directs me, when I meet with a good epiſtle, or a good goſpel, to preach upon it. I have read both the Old and New Teſtament, and I have never yet met with a bad epiſtle, or a bad goſpel: but, if your Lordſhip will ſhew me which are the good, and which are the bad, I will preach on the good, and let the bad alone. *I thank my God* (ſaid the Biſhop) I know nothing of either the Old or New Teſtament; therefore, Dean Thomas, I will know nothing but my portaſs (breviary) and my pontifical. Go away, and lay aſide all theſe fantaſies, or you will

will repent it when too late." P. 485.—But though we ſmile at the ſtrange bigotry and ignorance of a Prelate who could make ſuch an avowal, the horrid conſequences of theſe qualities, united with exorbitant power, form a moſt painful ſubject of contemplation.

The Hiſtory of the Conſtitution, &c. contained in the third chapter, diſplays to us the declenſion of the power of the nobility, by the diminution of their numbers in the civil wars, and the ſtrict laws againſt retainers. Some ſymptoms are alſo pointed out of riſing firmneſs and conſequence in the Houſe of Commons, though counterbalanced in general by a ſervility towards the King, particularly the violent Henry VIII. diſhonourable to the members themſelves, and pernicious to the country. The general ſtatement of the cauſes which gave at that time an undue extent of power to the Crown is well given at page 509.

"When the opulence and power of the great barons (which had long formed a balance to the power of their ſovereigns) were gradually declining, by the alienation of their lands and the loſs of their retainers, and when the ſpirit of parliaments was ſinking into ſervility, the power and prerogatives of the crown were gradually increaſing in the ſame proportion, and at length threatened the deſtruction of the conſtitution, and the eſtabliſhment of an abſolute monarchy. The acceſſion of Henry VII. however defective his right might be, was a very happy event. It put an end to a moſt deſtructive civil war, the horrors of which had made ſo deep an impreſſion on the minds of the people, that they ſeem to have been determined to ſuffer and ſubmit to any thing, rather than rekindle thoſe flames which had threatened them with deſtruction. That artful prince availed himſelf of this diſpoſition of the people, and obtained ſuch a ſettlement of the crown as he wiſhed, and every thing he deſired from parliament. His implacable hatred of the houſe of York and its partiſans; his avarice, extortions, vexatious proſecutions on antiquated penal ſtatutes, and the general ſeverity of his government, created him many enemies, encouraged pretenders to his throne, and procured them followers. But the great body of the nobility, gentry, and people, though ſecretly diſcontented, remained quiet; having the dreadful diſaſters of the late times freſh in their memories. The inſurrections were ſoon ſuppreſſed, and ſerved only to render the king more ſecure and arbitrary."

Among the laws of this period, we find one made in England againſt the Gypſies, or Egyptians (22 Hen. VIII.) in which they are only termed "outlandiſh people, calling themſelves Egyptians;" but, in Scotland, about the ſame time, their origin was more acknowledged, and their chief, John Faw, conſidered as a legitimate ſovereign.

" The number of thoſe remarkable wanderers called Egyptians, or Gypſies, in Scotland, at this time, was very conſiderable, and formed a kind of commonwealth, under a chief of their own nation, called John Faw, lord and earl of Little Egypt. The authority of this Egyptian chieftain over his ſubjects was ſupported by government; and James V. publiſhed a proclamation, commanding all ſheriffs and magiſtrates to lend him the uſe of their priſons and ſtocks whenever he demanded them. That prince alſo made an agreement or covenant in form with this Egyptian chief; who engaged on his part to carry all his ſubjects out of Scotland, and conduct them home to their own country of Little Egypt; and the king engaged to furniſh him with ſhips for that purpoſe. But the earl was not able to fulfil his engagement. Many of his ſubjects rebelled againſt him, under the conduct of one of them, named Sebaſtian Lalow, and refuſed to return home. This rebellion continued ſeveral years, as appears from another proclamation iſſued A. D. 1553, by James duke of Chatelrault, earl of Arran, &c. governor of Scotland; commanding all ſheriffs, magiſtrates, and other officers, to aſſiſt John Faw, earl of Little Egypt, in apprehending his rebellious ſubjects (many of whom are named in the proclamation) and compelling them to obey and follow him into their own country. Whether this famous Gypſey, John Faw, was an impoſtor, or had really been the ſovereign of a ſmall territory in Egypt, as he pretended, I ſhall not determine; but his ſcheme of carrying all the Gypſies out of Scotland certainly miſcarried." P. 517.

The kings of Scotland, it is obſervable, ruled more by parliaments than thoſe of England at this period. James IV. called eight parliaments in twenty-one years, and theſe aſſemblies were no leſs frequent in the ſucceeding reign. In this, ſays the hiſtorian, theſe princes acted wiſely. " Their parliaments did them many good offices; and, if we may judge by their acts, they neither did, nor intended to do them any injuries, by encroaching on their prerogatives, or their revenues." But, the ſcheme of James I. to divide the parliament into two houſes, having unhappily miſcarried, it was never received. The prerogatives of the Crown of Scotland were the ſame in this as in the preceding periods: but theſe prerogatives were never very diſtinctly aſcertained, nor very uniformly exerciſed. The monarchy was, however, more limited than that of England at the ſame period, and though its power varied with the characters of the kings, was more fixed within certain conſtitutional limits.

The revival of learning forms an intereſting part of Chapter IV. which is allotted, as uſual, to ſcience, &c. The Latin language was cultivated by a very general conſent, but the ſtudy of the Greek occaſioned feuds and parties, which, at Oxford, took the following turn:

" The

"The diſſention between the friends and enemies of the Greek language and learning at Oxford did not terminate when Eraſmus left that univerſity. On the contrary, they were formed into two parties; one of which was called the Greeks, and the other the Trojans. As the Trojans were the moſt numerous (almoſt all the monks being true Trojans) they were the moſt inſolent. When a poor Greek appeared on the ſtreet, or in any public place, he was attacked by the Trojans with hiſſes, taunts, and inſults of all kinds. But the triumphs of the Trojans were not of long duration. The king and his great favourite cardinal Wolſey having warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of the Greeks, their numbers, their credit, and their courage daily increaſed, the Greek language became a favourite ſtudy, and the Trojans were obliged to quit the field." P. 541.

The fall of ſchool divinity followed; and, as a conſequence of that, the reformation. The learned men here celebrated, as having been connected with Britain, or natives of it, are Eraſmus, Sir Thomas More, William Grocyn, Linacer, Dr. Collet, Lily the Grammarian, Gavin Douglas, Patrick Panter, Latin ſecretary to James IV. and Hector Boëthius, or Boyce. The accounts of theſe are well drawn up; but Sir John Cheke, the great friend to Greek learning, ought certainly to have had a place among them.

The ſixth chapter, the ſubject of which is Commerce, &c. is the laſt that we have from the pen of Dr. Henry, the 5th and 7th being the work of his editor. This chapter is important, and exhibits ſome progreſs in the commerce of theſe kingdoms, yet even at the cloſe of it we find the trade of England chiefly divided between two contending companies, that of the Steelyard, conſiſting of German merchants, and that of the Merchant Adventurers of England. It was not till the reign of Edward VI. that the latter prevailed over their rivals, and the foreign company was aboliſhed.

In the chapters ſupplied by Mr. Laing (Chap. V. on Arts, and Chap. VII. on Manners) we diſcover a talent for reſearch, united with that of delivering the reſults with diſtinctneſs and order; nor do we think his taſte deſerves to be arraigned in matters that belong to that branch of inveſtigation. The preference he gives to the poets of Scotland, in the time of Henry VIII. above thoſe of England, muſt be allowed to be the deciſion of judgment, not of partiality; and the poetry of Dunbar and Gavin Douglas, with due allowance for the ſtate of language at the time, is ſuch as fully juſtifies almoſt any degree of encomium. In the following paſſage they are thus compared. "As a poet, he (Douglas) is inferior to Dunbar, neither ſo tender nor ſo various in his powers. His taſte and judgment are leſs correct, and his verſes leſs poliſhed. The

one deſcribes by ſelecting, the other by accumulating images; but with ſuch ſucceſs, that his prologues, deſcriptive of the winter ſolſtice, of a morning and evening in ſummer, tranſport the mind to the ſeaſons they delineate, teach it to ſympathiſe with the poet's, and to watch with his the minuteſt changes that nature exhibits." P. 606.

But though we approve of Mr. Laing's performance in theſe chapters, where he was confined to particular objects, we cannot wiſh to ſee him take up the mantle of Henry as his ſucceſſor in the office of hiſtorian. His long article of appendix on the difficult queſtion of Perkin Warbeck, is neither well digeſted, nor clearly written; and in this and other parts of what he has ſupplied, he diſcovers a ſtrong ſpirit of party, very hoſtile to monarchy, from which we could have little hope of that liberal and fair judgment, which, as we obſerved before, would be particularly required in the ſubſequent periods of our Civil Hiſtory. His chapter on Manners is prefaced by a general invective againſt monarchy, applicable indeed to ſuch reigns as that of Henry VIII. but not particularly pointed to that, nor limited or qualified in the leaſt by any exception in favour of limited monarchy, which many are at preſent eager to confound with deſpotiſm, becauſe the titles of the agents in it are the ſame. This diſpoſition breaks out elſewhere, but is in no place ſo conſpicuous as at the cloſe of the third article in the appendix, which is moſt wonderfully wound up by an invective againſt the princes of Europe, for not combining againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia; and a ſhort picture of the preſent war in Europe, in which the allied ſovereigns are repreſented as flagitious conſpirators, againſt a gallant nation reaſſerting its freedom, and only interpoſing an intermediate power between the prince and his people. This, though written probably before the murder of Louis, gives little hope of impartiality in the writer. To expect that princes will become moral judges of each other, concerning crimes, to them incapable of proof, or that they will continue tame ſpectators, when violent efforts are made to ſubvert the very principles of ſubordination throughout Europe, is ſurely not to manifeſt the candid temper of a ſound and impartial hiſtorian. In the continuator of this hiſtory, if ever it be continued, we hope to trace a mind averſe to every violence of prejudice, and ready at all times to weigh in equal ſcales the claims of princes and of people; a love of freedom, purified from democratic pride, intolerance, and bitterneſs; and a regard for juſt ſubordination, undebaſed by any tincture of ſervility. If this be to require too much at preſent, we muſt be allowed to ſay, we are not anxious that our hiſtory ſhould be continued, till the paſſions of mankind concerning the topics of government ſhall have acquired more temperance.

ART.

ART. XIII. *A poetical, ſerious, and poſſibly impertinent Epiſtle to the Pope; alſo a Pair of Odes to his Holineſs on his keeping a diſorderly Houſe; with a pretty little Ode to Innocence. By Peter Pindar, Eſq.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Evans.

THIS is our firſt introduction to this celebrated bard, and as he profeſſedly diſdains all ceremony, why ſhould we uſe any? All compliments and ſalutations on both ſides being therefore omitted, we ſhall immediately begin to ſpeak as frankly to him, as he does to others. Indeed, 'ſquire Peter, we have not the leaſt reluctance to allow your claims on the ſcore of wit and humour, nor do we heſitate to confeſs that we have been repeatedly entertained by both: but we muſt add, that this entertainment would have been conſiderably improved to us, if your Pegaſus had been a little more accuſtomed to the diſcipline of the manege. When once you get upon his back, away you go, helter ſkelter, ſplaſhing and daſhing, not caring into whoſe eyes you throw dirt, or whoſe fine clothes you beſpatter. There is, however, a certain young lady, whom we ſhould have been glad if you had not befouled; and, if ſhe ſhould again come in your way, we conjure you to check your ſteed; and if you do not chooſe, like a gallant knight, to pay her any marked civility, at leaſt paſs quietly along, that her white veſt may not be ſullied by your dirt: her name is Modeſty. There is a ſtill more venerable dame, called Religion, for whom we would requeſt the ſame, and we have done.

As for the other perſonages who are often made the burdens of your merry ſongs, though we have much to ſay in their behalf, we will not waſte our time in admonitions, which would certainly be loſt on you, and on the public. We know that you muſt write, and that the public will read; and frequently muſt laugh, even while it diſapproves.

The ſpirit of Peter's humour is certainly not yet evaporated, as will appear from the following *honeſt* laugh at the quondam ſuperſtition of the Gallic church:

> "Lodged in the talons of a famiſh'd kite,
> And juſt about to bid the world good night,
> A gentle goſling on St. Thomas call'd,
> At once the feather'd tyrant look'd appall'd;
> Sudden his iron claw grew nerveleſs, looſe,
> And dropp'd the ſweet believing babe of gooſe."

The ſtory of St. Dunſtan we ſhould have ſuppoſed too trite for Peter's notice; and if this be any objection, it applies alſo to the fable of the Waggoner and Jupiter; but the whole

will be read with ſatisfaction by the poet's friends, among whom, if we do not rank ourſelves, the cauſes may be ſeen in our ſuggeſtions to him.

The Odes to his Holineſs are rather out of our way; the Ode to Innocence we *innocently* began to read, and were pleaſed; nay, delighted, as who would not with ſuch ſtanzas as theſe?

"Oh nymph of meek and baſhful mien,
Lone wanderer of the rural ſcene,
Who loveſt not the buſtling ſound,
But in the ſtill and ſimple vale,
Art pleas'd to hear the turtles tale,
Mid the gay minſtrelſy that floats around.

Now on the bank, amid the ſunny beam,
I ſee thee mark the natives of the ſtream,
That break the dimpling ſurface with delight;
Now ſee thee pitying a poor captive fly,
Snapp'd from the lov'd companions of his joy,
And ſwallow'd ſink beneath the gulph of night."

We can pay no greater mark of reſpect to Peter than to let fall the curtain over the concluſion of what begins ſo chaſtely, and ſo well.

ART. XIV. *Obſervations made in a Journey through the Weſtern Counties of Scotland, in the Autumn of* 1792, *relating to the Scenery, Antiquities, Cuſtoms, Manners, Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Political Condition, and Literature of theſe Parts. By Robert Heron.* 8vo. 2 vols. 12s. Moriſon, *Perth*; Vernor *and* Hood, *London.*

THE late author of Triſtram Shandy made *a ſentimental journey* to France, without ſtirring out of his arm chair. The late Dr. Johnſon made *a philoſophical tour* through part of the Highlands, without profeſſing to deſcribe many of the objects that he ſaw; what he publiſhed is rather an amplification of ſuch reflections as occurred to him from the contemplation of the wild ſcenery he viſited, than a deſcriptive account of the places he paſſed through: but Johnſon had the power of Midas: he turned whatever he touched to gold, and his name gave his productions a currency which few writers have attained, until they were alike inſenſible of human praiſe, or human cenſure. Mr. Pennant's Tours are of a different claſs from either of the preceding, but, like the portraits engraved by *Vertue*, are generally authentic repreſentations of whatever he ſaw. Since that time we have had a ſchool of writers, who have given

given us picturesque tours, where the letter-press is a mere vehicle to inclose the prints, which yet, taken separately, come frequently into the class of *fan paintings*.

The writer of this *journey* does not belong to any of the classes above enumerated: he takes for his model Mr. Pennant, rather than Dr. Johnson, and though he is sometimes rather too diffuse on local topics, in general he seems to be influenced by the same spirit with the late Dr. Campbell, in his political survey, where he enquires how much further than they have yet advanced, the natural advantages of this island might be carried.

Mr. Heron's volumes are preceded by a short, but highly complimentary dedication to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and a modest advertisement, stating his consciousness that as this work is unaccompanied with engravings, and was published in detached volumes, it must appear under considerable disadvantages; and that, "reviewing his work, when the charm of novelty, and the ardour of composition are over, he finds it so very imperfect in his own estimation, that he dares hardly hope for the notice of the public, or mercy of the Critic."

Six or seven pages are devoted to the reasons which induced him to collect materials for this work—and here we find that the author, having been for a series of years subjected to many of the inconveniencies, although, perhaps, without reaping many of the advantages, of a life of study and retirement, lately resolved to try the benefit of a short excursion through some parts of his native country. He tells us, he pleased himself with the hope that he might in this way quicken his powers of observation, by the view of those numberless unconnected particulars, which in every country meet the traveller's eye. Among such a diversity of objects, some are unavoidably interesting;—he adds, *what is scarce necessary to observe*, that where the mind is roused, its attention must be engaged, and that it is thus roused from that languor, into which, in long confinement within a narrow sphere, it is apt to sink; its faculties gain a new elasticity or energy, and become capable of nobler exertions. With these views (and many others, which are specified in the following pages) he tells us, that in the beginning of August, 1792, he prepared to leave Edinburgh, and saw that many advantages might be gained in an excursion through some of the interesting parts of Scotland, though he could not flatter himself that he should be able to visit them all. The time and the expence he could allot to the design, were not considerable enough to enable him even to include many of them, but such considerations served to make him set out with pleasure on his little tour, and to examine

with an eye of intereſt and curioſity, the objects which occurred to his obſervation.

The firſt volume contains his journey from Edinburgh to the South Ferry, to Kinroſs, and Perth, of which he gives a diffuſe account, interſperſed with ſome remarks on Gourie's Conſpiracy, the conſequences of the Union, rebellions in 1715 and 1745; cauſes of its preſent flouriſhing trade, account of its religion, manufactures, bleach-fields, fiſheries, exports, *&c.* Thence he goes to Dunkeld, Blair-Athole, Taymouth, Rannoch, Kenmore, Killin, Tayndrom, Dalmally, Vale of Glenorchie, Inverary, Arroquhar, and ends with Glaſgow. Some pages are devoted to diſcuſſing the *authenticity* of Oſſian's Poems, in which queſtion the author, judiciouſly enough, takes up a kind of middle opinion between unqualified admiſſion, and abſolute rejection. Strenuouſly as we diſbelieve the general authenticity of thoſe poems, we have little doubt that the editor had ſome original models from which he formed his ſtyle and deſign, and ſhould only differ from Mr. Heron in the quantity to be admitted. He ſpeaks thus of them:

"I, for my part, after peruſing a conſiderable ſhare of what has been written on both ſides of this literary queſtion, remain ſatisfied that the Poems of Oſſian do indeed exhibit a modification of manners and a refinement of ſentiment ſingular in the hiſtory of ſavage life; that the age of their compoſition cannot now be aſcertained, nor can it be determined whether they are the compoſitions of Scotland or of Ireland; that they are in many inſtances mutilated fragments, pruned, or eked out by the tranſlator; that ſuch of them as exhibit any conſiderable regularity or complexity of ſtructure owe their form probably to the cares of the tranſlator; that the tranſlator has connected their hiſtory with a ſuperficial and ill-founded theory of the early part of the hiſtory of Scotland; and they have not been given to the public in a form ſufficiently ſimple." Vol. I. p. 355.

He afterwards tells us, "the ingenious tranſlator is, at this time, I underſtand, engaged in the publication of a very ſplendid edition of the originals of Oſſian's Poems, with a Latin tranſlation on the oppoſite page." It would have been much happier for the plea of the *tranſlator*, if this had been done immediately after the publication of his work, or the ſuggeſtion of doubts upon it. There has now been ample time *to make originals*, by tranſlating back into Gaelic.

The ſecond volume contains an account of Liſmahagow, Weſton, Newton, Holeſtane, New Galloway, the Glenkens, Kirkcudbright, Gatehouſe of Fleet, Ferry Town of Cree, Douglas, Glenluce, Stranraer, Ballantray, Girvan, Kirk Oſwald, Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Beith, Kilbarchan, Paiſley, Stirling, Perth and Edinburgh: but it is time to let the author ſpeak

ſpeak more fully for himſelf. In his journey from *Killin* to *Tayndrom*, he mentions a floating iſland in Loch Dochart, in the following terms:

"This iſlet is fifty-one feet long, and twenty nine in breadth. It may perhaps have been gradually formed by the natural intertexture of the roots and ſtems of ſome water-plants. It moves before the wind; and may be puſhed about with poles. Cattle going unſuſpectingly to feed upon it, are liable to be carried on an unintended voyage round the lake." Vol. I. p. 277.

A few pages further he gives a curious recipe for the cure of inſanity.

"We, ſoon after, entered Strath-Fillan: the vale divided by the river of Fillan. In this river is a pool conſecrated by the ancient ſuperſtition of this country. The pool is formed by the eddying of the ſtream round a rock. Its waves were many years ſince conſecrated by Fillan, one of the ſaints who converted the ancient inhabitants of Caledonia from paganiſm to the belief of Chriſtianity.—It has ever ſince been diſtinguiſhed by his name, and eſteemed of ſovereign virtue in curing madneſs. About two hundred perſons, afflicted in this way, are annually brought to try the benefits of its ſalutary influence. Theſe patients are conducted by their friends, who firſt perform the ceremony of paſſing with them thrice though a neighbouring cairn; on this cairn, they then depoſit a ſimple offering of clothes, or perhaps of a ſmall bunch of heath. More precious offerings uſed once to be brought. But, theſe being never long left in the unmoleſted poſſeſſion of the ſaint, it has become cuſtomary to make him preſents which may afford no temptation to theft. After theſe, ſuch as they are, have been depoſited, the patient is then thrice immerged in the ſacred pool. After the immerſion, he is bound hand and foot, and left for the night in a chapel which ſtands near. If the maniac is found looſe in the morning, good hopes are conceived of his recovery. If he is ſtill bound, his cure remains doubtful. It ſometimes happens that death relieves him, during his confinement, from the troubles of life." Vol. I. p. 282.

He obſerves, in the ſecond volume, that,

"Since potatoes were, within the preſent century, introduced into Scotland, the fare of the common people has been greatly bettered; and that if Sir Walter Raleigh did indeed introduce the potatoe from America, and plant it on his eſtates in Ireland, for the firſt time of its being known, or planted in theſe iſlands, he muſt be acknowledged to have performed, in this, a more beneficial ſervice to his country, than if he had ſucceeded in the diſcovery of gold mines in Guiana." Vol. II. p. 104.

In an account of a ridge between the Tarff and the Dee, called Tongueland, is a curious anecdote taken from Lord Hailes's Notes on Dunbar's Poems, which reminds us very ſtrongly

ſtrongly of the concluſion of the ſeventh chapter of Johnſon's Raſſelas:

"King James the Fifth, I think it was, who preferred to the priory of Tongueland an Italian friar whoſe name was of note in that age. He was an alchymiſt, a phyſician, a projector, a philoſopher. He was, for ſome time, in eſtimation at the Scottiſh Court. But, an unfortunate accident at Stirling covered him with diſgrace, and expoſed him to the coarſe, but pointed and forcible ſatire of William Dunbar, the poet. Among other merits, he made pretenſions to the Art of Flying, and propoſed to make wings with which he would riſe, in the preſence of the King and the whole Court, from the battlements of Stirling-Caſtle, and fly to France. He made himſelf wings, fitted them to his body, and in the hope of invading the province of the winged tribes, mounted the battlements of the Caſtle; while the King and his Court looked on, to ſee him begin his flight. He waved his wings, and ſprung into the air, but to his own great diſappointment and mortification, but perhaps according to the expectation, and undoubtedly to the great diverſion of the beholders, inſtantly fell, and, as Dunbar ſays, ſank deep into a dunghill. I know nothing of the ſubſequent hiſtory of this Abbot of Tongueland; except that to account for the failure of his attempt to fly, he pretended, that he ſhould not have fallen, had he not unluckily intermixed the feathers of dunghill fowls with thoſe of eagles and the nobler birds: the ſympathy between the hen-feathers in his wings and the earth drew him down; had he uſed only eagle's-feathers in forming his wings, he ſhould have ſoared like the eagle *." Vol. II. p. 181.

A very judicious remark on *Friendly Societies* is introduced in page 273, where the author intimates a wiſh that they may gradually be extended ſo as to ſuperſede the neceſſity of rates. A tribute of ſome praiſe and ſome gentle cenſure, very temperately mixed, is paid in page 342, to Mr. *Boſwell*, of Auchinleck, whom, ſays the author, "I cannot content myſelf with merely alluding to—or naming—*en paſſant*;" and the reader who ſhall turn to the paſſage will be amuſed with ſeveral ingenious and well-expreſſed remarks on the character of that gentleman. *Robert Burns* is next introduced, and, as he deſerves, with high honour: and a few pages further is an encomium on a man now deaf to flattery, and long the object of, we believe, unmerited obloquy, which is too remarkable to be paſſed over. He has been ſpeaking of the iſle of Bute.

* The chapter in Raſſelas concludes thus: "He waved his pinions awhile to gather air, then leaped from his ſtand, and in an inſtant dropped into the lake. His wings, which were of no uſe in the air, ſuſtained him in the water, and the Prince drew him to land, half dead with terror and vexation." Dunbar's Poem is entitled the *Fenyet Frier of Tungland*.

"Such

"Such, with its appendages, is the iſle that gave a title to him who had a conſiderable ſhare in directing the early education of our excellent Sovereign, and who was, for ſome ſhort while, at the head of the Britiſh Adminiſtration, in the beginning of the preſent reign. Few monarchs have ever done higher honour, by the tenor of their life—to their early education—than George III. of Britain. And, if in the biography of any great or good man, it be thought injuſtice to conceal the names of the inſtructors and guardians of his youth, the Britiſh Nation cannot rejoice that the beſt of princes ſits on their throne, without gratefully remembering Lord Bute, as the Friend and tutor of his early days. They were not perſonal vices and follies; they were not blunders in adminiſtration, or abuſes of power, that inflamed the Engliſh againſt his miniſtry. It was the oppoſition of the great whig families; the popularity of a whig miniſtry who were to give place to Lord Bute and his friends, upon the acceſſion of his Royal Pupil. The benevolent policy, too, of uniting all parties, of annihilating all invidious, national diſtinctions, of making of the whole inhabitants of the Britiſh Empire, but one people, unanimous in loyalty to the houſe of Hanover, and in attachment to the Britiſh Conſtitution—was ſhocking to the prejudices of many of our ſouthern brethren; who, with a not ungenerous pride, imagined, that in loyalty, in honour, in every illuſtrious public virtue, none could, none ought, to vie with themſelves. The termination of a ſucceſsful war in peace, without proſecuting it to the utter ruin of a humbled enemy, was another heinous offence by which Lord Bute diſobliged the Engliſh Nation.—But, in all the fury of oppoſition that was excited againſt him, I know not that his perſonal character was ever ſucceſsfully attacked. The diſloyalty, the poverty, the cunning, the duplicity of Scotchmen in general, were the favourite themes of Churchill and of Wilkes. The conſtancy of Scotchmen, where they have formed an attachment, was held up in an invidious light. The ancient prejudices with which the Engliſh had viewed the Scotch, before the union of Scotland and England under one Sovereign, were powerfully addreſſed. But even the piercing, ſoul-ſearching vehemence and acute malignity of Junius, reſpected the private character of the Earl of Bute. From his diſcernment, the genius and learning of Johnſon obtained that encouragement, which Cheſterfield had firſt oſtentatiouſly offered, and then meanly withheld. By his dignified candour were the quackery and frivolity of Hill overlooked, and that botanical ſkill which he actually poſſeſſed, munificently patronized. The Murrays, the Wedderburnes, the Homes, the Macpherſons, all the Scottiſh names, whether in buſineſs or in literature, which were diſtinguiſhed by his care, are the ornaments of this age, and might well adorn any æra in hiſtory. In his long retirement from public buſineſs, the rancour of political prejudice ceaſed to be directed againſt him. In the cultivation of thoſe virtues which adorned his character, and of thoſe ſtudies in which he delighted, it ſhould ſeem, that he found an happineſs in retirement which he had unſucceſsfully ſought on the heights of ambition. Happier in this than Sir Robert Walpole, of whom

whom it is related, that, after he had reluctantly retired from public office, a friend one day entered his library-room at Houghton, while the Ex-Miniſter was buſy at the ſhelves: his friend entered unobſerved, and continued ſo for ſome minutes, till he had ſeen Sir Robert take down volume after volume, look into each, but without reading, immediately return it into its place*: at length, the old man threw himſelf down upon a ſeat, and burſt into tears: his friend then addreſſing him, he lamented, that having ſo long neglected literature, amid the cares of public buſineſs, he had now loſt ſo entirely all reliſh for books, that they could afford him no recreation in his liſtleſs ſolitude. But, in the enjoyments of claſſical literature, in the duties of religion, and in the cultivation of his favourite Botany, Lord Bute is ſaid to have ſpent his latter years in calm happineſs. I doubt not that his merits, as a man and a politician, will be more candidly judged of, by thoſe who ſhall review them in the next century." Vol. II. p. 363.

Theſe extracts will ſerve abundantly for a ſpecimen of this writer's language, who ſeldom falls into any reprehenſible peculiarities of expreſſion†. His book, even to thoſe who knew the country he deſcribes, will afford amuſement and inſtruction; and indeed as his obſervations extend not only to mineralogy, agriculture, and manufactures, but almoſt to every liberal or intereſting topic of enquiry, there are few readers who may not find abundant matter in the work to gratify their own peculiar taſte.

The extreme and exemplary modeſty of Mr. Heron would diſarm the ſeverity of criticiſm, even if his work were liable to ſuffer from it. As that is not the caſe, we cannot refrain from pointing it out as deſerving of commendation. From his introduction we gave ſome ſpecimens; his concluſion is yet more ſtriking. After apologizing to all whom he may have offended by his remarks, or even *by preſuming to praiſe them*, he thus cloſes his volumes: "It has been my wiſh to drop nothing but what—if noticed at all—might tend to promote the welfare of my country, and the intereſt of knowledge, of virtue, of pure religion. Even in this too I may have failed. If I have unfortunately ſet down any thing of a contrary tendency, I pray God to forgive; and intreat the reader to impute it, not to ill intention, but to ignorance, or overſight."

We think we can acquit Mr. H. of any ſuch offences; and may ſay, with truth, that few books of the kind are more likely to be read with pleaſure and advantage, than this which is ſent out with ſuch profound humility.

† We have reaſon to believe that this anecdote is erroneous.

* In Vol. II. p. 105, he uſes *miln* for mill, throughout a whole paſſage, as if not conſcious that the word is not Engliſh; and in page 428, he talks of the notes he had "*jotted* down."

ART. XV. *Sight, the Cavern of Woe, and Solitude. Poems by Mrs. Mary Robinſon, Author of Poems, &c. Ainſi va le Monde, the Monody to the Memory of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Vancenza, &c. &c.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Evans.

MRS. Robinſon is a perſon of elegant accompliſhments, with no inconſiderable portion of poetic taſte and talent; but, we think, that in the publication before us, ſhe has been leſs ſucceſsful than in moſt of her preceding efforts. Homer, who to uſe Mr. Goldfinch's phraſe, *knew a thing or two*, has intimated in ſeveral paſſages that his Gods had a language of their own, very like Greek, but not the ſame. It may be ſaid of many of our modern poets, that, whether they are allied to Gods or Goddeſſes, they have alſo an *appropriate language, very like Engliſh*, but ſomewhat leſs intelligible. The perfection of this ſeems to conſiſt in bringing words together, which nature and common ſenſe never intended to meet. We would caution Mrs. Robinſon againſt this deluſion; which muſt, in ſome degree, have faſcinated her pen, when in her firſt poem, called Sight, ſhe makes her blind man

"Feed a perpetual ſolitude of woe."

We have a ſimilar objection, when a few lines farther ſhe

"Robes creation in a garb of reſt."

A garb of reſt preſents no other idea to us than that of a night gown.

"The ſpangling legions of the ſphery plains,"

Next march out in aſtoniſhing array;

"While the breezes ſtay
To kiſs the fainting flow'rs, whoſe ſilky heads
Inclining, fade beneath their with'ring touch!"

The beings above-mentioned, againſt whoſe ſtyle we again warn Mrs. Robinſon, may, perhaps, call a blind man *iſolated*, but men ſay *inſulated*. The ſame poor man is

"Sad, unillum'd, diſconſolate, and loſt."

And he ſits in

"A dreadful *ſhade* that mocks each other ſenſe,
And plunges reaſon in its worſt abyſs."

In the third poem on Solitude we find the Sun in a violent fury, darting down ſhafts, &c. and for what? Merely to drink the tears of the morning from the breaſt of a young floweret.

"When

" When the fierce *Lord of Noon*, with flaming eye,
Rolls furious o'er the ſapphire floor of heav'n;
Or downward ſhoots his ſhaft of glitt'ring fire,
Upon the ſultry heath ———
To drink the ling'ring tears of morn, that ſhine
On the young flow'ret's aromatic breaſt."

We ſubmit to this lady's good ſenſe and cooler judgment, whether the rational praiſe, that ſhe is very well able to obtain from her countrymen, by addreſſing them, if we may ſo ſay, in their own language, is not quite as valuable as the enthuſiaſtic raptures of a certain claſs of witlings, whom ſhe herſelf cannot ſeriouſly eſteem. Of theſe poems, the *Cavern of Woe* is far the beſt, and evidently diſcovers that the author has much ſenſibility and genius. The allegory of this, we muſt obſerve, is not ſufficiently perſpicuous; but ſuch of the imagery as is not overcharged is good. In juſtice to Mrs. Robinſon we inſert the following ſpecimens:

" Next, with a ſolemn, ſlow, and feeble pace,
Came ſilent Poverty, in tatter'd veſt!
The frequent tears, that gliſten'd on her breaſt,
Had fretted channels down her meagre face!
A rabble crew of Idiots dinn'd her ear;
While mean Reproach came ſmiling in the rear.
With firm, yet modeſt look, ſhe paſs'd along;
Nor ſought relief, nor mark'd the taunting throng;
While her wrung heart, ſtill ſcorning to complain,
Suppreſs'd the rending groan, and throbb'd with proud Diſdain.

Cloſe at her heels, inſidious Envy crept;
The Imp, deform'd, and horrible in ſhape,
Mock'd, when the ſlow-conſuming victim wept,
Pointing, and grinning, like a wither'd Ape:
About her throat, the aſp Detraction clung,
Scatt'ring deſtructive poiſons from her tongue!
She wav'd a blaſted Laurel o'er her head,
Stol'n from the ſacred aſhes of the dead;
Inly ſhe pin'd; while in her panting breaſt,
Shrunk Ignorance ſtruck its fangs, to baniſh gentle reſt.

In a lone corner, almoſt hid in ſhade,
With downcaſt eye, ſat unrequited Love!
As from their hollow cell the ſlow tears ſtray'd,
A willow garland for his brow he wove!
Low at his feet, bare Madneſs laid his head,
Rattling his chains, upon his flinty bed!
Rous'd from his ſtupor, by the clanking ſound,
The penſive youth gaz'd fearfully around;
And, wond'ring to behold ſuch miſ'ry near,
Forgot his mournful wreath, and dropp'd a pitying tear."

ART. XVI. *The Naturaliſt's Miſcellany, or coloured Figures of natural Objects, drawn and deſcribed immediately from Nature. Vol. IV.* 8vo. 18s. Nodder.

Vivarium Naturæ, ſive rerum naturalium variæ et vividæ icones, ad ipſam Naturam depictæ et deſcriptæ.

THIS pleaſing work, which appears monthly, has now been continued for upwards of four years, the fourth volume having been completed a few months paſt. The deſcriptions are written, as in other publications ſuperintended by Dr. Shaw, in Latin as well as Engliſh: they are in general ſhort, but ſufficient, with the aid of the generic and ſpecific characters prefixed, to point out the moſt ſtriking peculiarities of the object deſcribed. In taking the whole range of nature for his ſubject, and conſidering variety as one principal quality to recommend a work profeſſedly popular, rather than ſcientifical, Dr. Shaw ſeems to have choſen his birds and butterflies chiefly for their beauty. Other natural objects are brought forward either on account of their recent diſcovery, or ſomething remarkable in their hiſtory, not generally known. Some of the moſt beautiful birds have, however, the additional recommendation of being lately introduced from New Holland, which has proved ſo fertile a ground for diſcovery, as to occaſion a work entirely appropriated to its productions, which we ſhall hereafter have occaſion to review. The firſt bird in this volume is a native of New Holland, and is very beautiful: it is called the *Speckled Manakin*, or *Pipra punctata*. The ſame may be ſaid of the ſecond, the *Swallow Warbler*, or *Motacilla Hirundinacea*. A few of our own birds have alſo a plumage well deſerving a coloured repreſentation; as, for inſtance, the *Alcedo Iſpida*, or *Common Kingfiſher*; and the very elegant, but little noticed bird, the *Blue Titmouſe* (Parus cæruleus.) The *Bohemian Chatterer* viſits us occaſionally, but is common in many of the more Southern countries of Europe. Among the fiſh kind we may remark the *Trigla cataphracta*, or *mailed Gurnard*, whoſe name deſcribes its peculiarity; and the *Zeus imperialis* remarkable for its colours, yet ſometimes found on the coaſts of Britain: but there are few objects in this volume more ſtriking than the *Tree Frog*, whoſe extraordinary mode of adheſion to the leaves of trees by its feet, and inflated pouch under the throat, are very diſtinctly repreſented in the plate. As a ſpecimen of the work, we ſhall extract the account of this animal.

"THE

" THE TREE FROG.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body four-footed, naked, tailed *.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

GREEN FROG, with unwebbed feet, and orbicular flattened toes.

The TREE FROG.

The beautiful little ſpecies of frog here repreſented is not uncommon in many parts of Europe, as France, Germany, &c. but is not found in England. It reſides amongſt the foliage of trees, and generally adheres to the under ſide of the leaves, the ſtructure of the feet being finely adapted for this power; each toe terminating in an orbicular flattened proceſs, by means of which the animal can apply itſelf with perfect ſecurity to the ſmootheſt ſurface. Like others of its genus, it is firſt produced in the ſtate of a Tadpole; the females, during the breeding ſeaſon, leaving the trees, and betaking themſelves to the water, in order to depoſit their ſpawn. The male, during that period, has an inflated gular pouch or globe, which at other times is ſcarce ever viſible."

Among the inſects here repreſented, we may point out the *Midas Beetle*, and *Dry-leaf Mantis*, as very ſingular in their form. The *Long-legged Cerambyx*, is at once curious in the length of its horns, and the beauty of its colours. We ſhould recommend the occaſional publication of an index arranged under the Linnæan claſſes, to add the advantage of order to this pleaſing miſcellany.

ART. XVII. *A Chemical Diſſertation on the Thermal Waters of Piſa and Aſciano in Tuſcany, with Analytical Papers on the Waters of Yverdun, in Switzerland. By John Nott, M. D.* 8vo. 3s. Walter.

IN the preface to this work, we are informed that the ſubſtance of what is mentioned concerning Piſa, and its waters, is taken from a well-written Italian work of Giorgio Santi, profeſſor of Chemiſtry and Natural Hiſtory, in the univerſity of Piſa.

Firſt, the ſituation of the baths is deſcribed, and then the ſtructure of the Piſan mountains, which appear to be principally calcareous.

We cannot ſay that the account which the Profeſſor gives of theſe, and their conſtituent parts, impreſſes us with a

* This is evidently an error; it ſhould be tail-leſs. In the Latin of Linnæus it is *ecaudatum*.

very

very favourable idea of his mineralogical knowledge, his deſcriptions being too looſe and vague to convey a clear notion of what he means.

In deſcribing particular ſpecimens, he ſays, "*various calcareous ſtones, ſtriated with ſparry cryſtallizations*," and "*a calcareous ſtone with cryſtals of calcareous ſpar.*" In the firſt of theſe inſtances, the expreſſion *ſparry cryſtallizations* conveys no diſtinct idea, ſince it is applicable not only to calcareous ſpars, but to thoſe of quartz and heavy ſpar, &c. In the ſecond inſtance it would have been ſatisfactory, or rather neceſſary, to have mentioned the form of the cryſtals, ſince the calcareous genus admits of great variety in this reſpect.

A long liſt of the plants growing on the Piſan mountains, and in their vicinity, is next given; and then follows a table of the temperature and ſpecific gravity of the waters of each bath.

The reſult of the chemical analyſis of 100 pints of the reſervoir waters is as follows:

"Aerial acid uncombined	Gr. 187
Vitriolated natron	203
Muriated natron	265
Vitriolated calx	969
Vitriolated magneſia	325
Muriated magneſia	199
Lime-ſtone	281
Magneſia alba, *not calcined*	87
Argillaceous earth	46
Siliceous earth	12"

The water of the warm ſpring of the Queen's Bath differs only in the abſence of the uncombined aerial acid, and in the proportion of the other contents.

The medical qualities of theſe waters are by the author ſaid to be attenuating, inciſive, detergent, and anthelmintic; terms to which (if we except the laſt) there are not, perhaps, two people who attach the ſame notions, and which are taken from an old hypotheſis that is daily falling into diſrepute.

Our author indeed, in the next paragraph, approaches nearer to the point we wiſh, and mentions the particular diſeaſes in which theſe waters have been found uſeful. He ſays, they are good in obſtinate diarrhæas and dyſenteries, in lienteric and cœliac affections, and in obſtructed meſenteric glands, that they cure the jaundice, and diſſolve the gall ſtone: but ſtill we would object to ſuch modes of expreſſion, as being too general to be ſatisfactory; and we therefore think that in ſuch works as the preſent, the virtues of the mineral

water would be beſt aſcertained by the relation of particular caſes.

The analytical papers relating to the waters of Yverdun are tranſlated from ſome French accounts preſerved in the archives of that place.

Dr. N. apologizes for any inaccuracy that may be found in the chemical part, and alſo for the obſolete terms of art which he has retained.

The analyſis is too inaccurate to draw any certain concluſions from it. The waters ſeem to contain an hepar of ſulphur; but in what proportion, or whether in conjunction with any thing elſe, we cannot take upon us to ſay.

ART. XVIII. *Elements of Moral Science. By James Beattie, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic, in Mariſchal College, Aberdeen. Vol. II.* 8vo. 7s. Cadell.

EVERY thing that comes from the pen of Dr. Beattie muſt be intereſting to the Scholar and the Chriſtian, and to the work before us, as well as to all that we have ſeen of this amiable writer, we may juſtly apply the eulogium of Horace on his favourite moral inſtructor:

> " Qui, quid ſit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
> Planius ac melius Chryſippo ac Crantore dicit."

Though the retroſpective limits of our work forbid us to enter into any diſcuſſion of the former part of the author's publication, yet we cannot withhold that general tribute of praiſe, which the pleaſure and advantage we have received from its peruſal, deſervedly require: and when we conſider the whole as a ſummary of lectures actually delivered from the Profeſſor's chair, we mingle with our approbation a high reſpect for a ſituation, the duties of which are ſo ably and ſo faithfully diſcharged.

In the volume before us, the author proceeds to unfold the Elements of Moral Philoſophy, which he claſſes under *Ethics*, as treating of the morality of actions in a general point of view. *Oeconomics* as promoting the good of that family, of which we may be members; and *Politics*, as regulating our conduct, our rights, and duties, in civil ſociey.

On the firſt of theſe ſubjects the author diſtinguiſhes ſpeculative from practical ethics, that is, virtues from duties. The firſt being duties actually performed or acquired, and the latter what is incumbent upon us to perform or acquire. He then enquires into the nature of virtue, and conſiders it as ſubject

to

to man's moral judgment; and when applied to the conſideration of his own conduct, is in common language called his Conſcience. This he proves to be the ſupreme regulating principle of human nature, and conſequently that a life of approving conſcience, muſt be a life of virtue; and virtuous action is the ultimate end for which man was made. We cannot undertake to detail the ingenious illuſtrations of this argument, nor the admirable connection by which the author unites it to our religious Hope, Faith, and Dependence. The ſum and ſubſtance of the whole cannot be better compriſed than in the author's own words:

"Moral virtue is a diſpoſition of the mind, voluntary and active—agreeable in itſelf, and praiſe-worthy—incumbent on all men—and tending to improve our whole nature, and promote our happineſs both here and hereafter."

The ſecond chapter, which the author calls Miſcellaneous Obſervations on the ſame Subject, is intended to combat the erroneous notions of others in oppoſition to his former poſitions. He here briefly examines the different ſyſtems of the Peripatetics and Stoics; and we think him peculiarly happy in his diſtinction between feelings and judgment, ſenſations and ſentiments: from the confounding of which terms together, many errors have been introduced into our reaſonings and practice. Dr. Beattie concludes his remarks by aſſerting, that conſcience, or the moral ſentiment, is a natural faculty of the ſoul; and though, like other faculties, it may be improved by cultivation, or perverted by neglect, yet that it is not, more than reaſon, the *mere effect* of education, as Mr. Locke has ſuppoſed; but both are original parts of man, which, though they do not appear at his birth, nor for ſome time after, as the ear of corn is not ſeen till long after the blade has ſprung up, fail not however, provided outward circumſtances be favourable, to diſcloſe themſelves in due ſeaſon.

From the general nature of virtue, the author comes to the nature and foundation of *particular* virtues; and theſe he ranks, according to the common diſtribution, under the duties we owe to God, to our fellow-creatures, and to ourſelves. He conſiders the three parts of piety as conſiſting in right information concerning the divine exiſtence and attributes; right affections, ſuitable to his nature; and the proper expreſſion of theſe affections in ſuitable words and behaviour. The reader, if he ſhould want any perſuaſive arguments in favour of *ſocial worſhip*, will do well to peruſe the ſhort but forcible reaſons here adduced. What is alſo ſaid of ſuperſtition and enthuſiaſm, both ariſing from the ſame cauſe (namely, falſe opinions concerning the Deity) is well worthy of attention.

Social virtue Dr. B. claſſes under the general head of Good-Nature and Forgiveneſs; and from theſe, and reſentment the oppoſite of theſe, deduces all the modifications of good or evil, as they reſult to ſociety from the indulgence of theſe propenſities in our reſpective ſituations.

Under the article of the Duty we owe to Ourſelves, he lays down as the firſt and moſt eſſential principle of human happineſs, a life *of uſeful occupation*, and in making indolence and inactivity the chief ſources of moral turpitude, gives to the exertions of our intellectual powers the fulleſt energy, and to the improvement of our moral nature the faireſt encouragement. We would earneſtly recommend this chapter to the peruſal of every young man on his entrance into life; connected as it is in ſome meaſure with the obſervations in the former volume, on the regulation of the Paſſions and Imagination: nor can we conclude our remarks on this part of the author's treatiſe, without adding to that advice our ſincere opinion, that they will ſcarcely riſe from any work more convinced of the goodneſs of the author's heart, and more ſatisfied, from their own feelings, of the ſoundneſs of his underſtanding.

Under *Oeconomics* the author conſiders human beings as members of *a family*, which he juſtly regards as the foundation of all civil ſociety; and then branches out the general relation into the reſpective ſituations of huſband and wife, parent and child, maſter and ſervant. The reader will feel much pleaſure in peruſing the ſhort but well-collected arguments in favour of Matrimony and Education. On the latter ſubject, though he does not undertake to decide a queſtion ſo frequently controverted, as whether a public or private mode of tuition be the beſt, yet he has ſtrongly intimated his opinion by alledging, what, if it were ſtrictly true, ought certainly to produce the deciſion: That ſuppoſing the teachers in both equally conſcientious, and of equal ability, one might ſay, perhaps, that the former (viz. a public ſchool) is the beſt ſcene of diſcipline for this world, and the latter for that which is to come; but experience of the conduct of both claſſes of pupils does not ſeem to juſtify the remark. The different and mutual relation of maſter and ſervant, is extended to a conſiderable length, from the opportunity it has afforded the author of delivering his ſentiments on the ſeverer kind of ſervice, called Slavery; and, though the topic has been almoſt exhauſted, we have peruſed his arguments with ſatisfaction, and think them well calculated to ſtrengthen that ſide of the queſtion, which morality muſt eſpouſe, though ſhe may conſent to proſecute her wiſhes with much caution.

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As a ſpecimen of the manner in which the learned Profeſſor treats his ſubject, we ſhall inſert his anſwer to the common argument, that the Negroes are happier in our colonies than they were in their own country.

"Suppoſing this to be true," ſays Dr. Beattie, "it will not follow that we are excuſeable in making them ſlaves, unleſs we did it with a ſincere intention to make them happy, and with their free conſent, founded on a belief that we meant to do ſo. If I, by oppreſſion, reduce an innocent man to poverty, and if Providence endow him with ſtrength of mind to bear his misfortune as becomes a Chriſtian, it is poſſible he may be happier in adverſity than ever he was in proſperity. But will this excuſe me for what I have done? If it is unlawful to enſlave an inoffenſive creature, no unforeſeen and unintentional good conſequences that may follow upon it, will ever render it lawful. The knife of the ruffian may diſmiſs a good man from the troubles of this life, and ſend him to Heaven; but is it therefore lawful to murder a good man! If we eſtimate the morality of actions, not by the intention of the agent, but by the conſequences whereof, by the over-ruling care of a good Providence, they may be productive, we ſhall at once confound all moral principles." P. 175.

From this part we are carried to the third diviſion of the ſubject under the title of *Politics*, in which the origin and nature of policy, or civil government, is examined with no leſs accuracy of inveſtigation than the foregoing queſtions. We muſt be content to notice only the arrangement of the author's matter, which, from the general nature of law, proceeds to the explication of the laws eſſential to the ſeveral forms of civil polity. We cannot, however, entirely coincide with him in opinion, that marriage ought to be binding even upon drunken men, though in fact it is ſo by the laws of Scotland; becauſe, if common contracts made with ideots, with madmen during their phrenzy, or with drunken men when the drunkenneſs is apparent, ought not to be valid, ſurely a contract, which, of all that can be mentioned, implies moſt ſtrongly a voluntary and mutual aſſent, cannot in equity be enforced in a caſe where other contracts would be deemed fraudulent; and to ſay that a man ſhould be careful to keep himſelf always ſober, is only giving a moral exhortation to ſecurity, but no ſanction to the penalty which may ariſe from the caſual neglect of it. In this, as well as in the author's ideas of ſolitary impriſonment, we muſt beg leave to differ from him. If it be a ſubſtitute for capital puniſhment, the delinquent can have no cauſe for complaint, and the dread of its preying on his ſpirits, and tainting his imagination, is only placing an evil that may *poſſibly* enſue againſt a good that is *poſitively* obtained. Beſides, an experience of ſome years has given the moſt ſa-

tisfactory anſwer to ſuch ſuppoſitions; for, perhaps, no one inſtance can be brought of ſolitary impriſonment, as tried in this country, having terminated in phrenzy and ſelf-deſtruction; whereas various examples have been produced of offenders being reſtored to a ſenſe of duty, and to habits of virtuous induſtry. In the different forms of government conſidered by the author, and his diſquiſition on the Britiſh conſtitution, we find the analyſis of Monteſquieu and de Lolme, with the addition only of a few judicious obſervations; and with regard to the fourth and laſt part on Logic, or the art of improving our intellectual faculties, we think the Dr. is likely to meet with many opponents. If no objection can be made to his explanation of the nature and uſe of tropes and figures, as included in words and forms of expreſſion, much may be ſaid with regard to his deciſion on ſtyle; but as this to a certain degree will ever be matter of opinion, it may not invalidate the propriety of the Dr.'s remarks. If, for inſtance, we agree with the author that the ſtyle of Locke is verboſe, we certainly muſt inſiſt upon that of Shafteſbury, and of Bolingbroke, as dangerouſly captivating; and, perhaps, with many faults, it would be hard to ſelect two writers abounding with greater beauties. The laſt chapter, containing remarks upon Evidence, we look upon as a maſter-piece of pure writing and ſound criticiſm, and in the author's juſt oppoſition to metaphyſical ſubtlety, vainly called Philoſophy, we moſt heartily coincide with him. We will not mutilate the beauties of this part by any extract, but conclude our remarks by obſerving, that we think nothing is wanting to complete the excellence and utitily of theſe lectures, but various references to the works from whence many of the arguments are neceſſarily taken; and which, as, from the way in which they are handled, they muſt naturally excite in the ſtudent a deſire of improvement, ſhould alſo be accompanied with the readieſt means of facilitating and extending his reſearches. In this reſpect the method of the moderns is certainly ſuperior to that of the ancients. An ancient author worked up his materials into a regular compoſition, as a perfect whole, proceeding from himſelf; excepting only a few ſhort quotations, occaſionally introduced. A modern writer ſubjoins in the margin the names of the authors and works whence he has drawn his reſources, and thereby enables his readers to verify or diſcuſs the foundations of his opinions. This advantage, originating from the Art of Printing, which facilitates the practice, ought not to be given up in works that are in any degree compiled.

BRITISH

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 19. *Modern France, a Poem, by George Richards, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College.* 4to. 1s. Cooke, *Oxford*; Robinſons, *London.*

THE author of this poem, after drawing a very high-coloured and juſt picture of the preſent ſanguinary anarchy of France, which he well deſcribes as *tainting* the air of Europe; in the character of Britannia, ſeated upon a rock, informs us, that

" —— Should yon Tyrants dare with deſperate prow,
To plough the ſounding waves that roll below;
Not one returning foe ſhall e'er recline
Beneath the cluſters of his bluſhing vine;
Nor ſpread with chequer'd ſhade of olives pale,
The ſtreams that wander through *Rouſſillon*'s vale.
Hurl'd ceaſeleſs hence terrific balls ſhall glare,
In fiery arches thro' the midnight air.
O'er the white cliffs the burning barks ſhall ſhine,
And ſpread their radiance round the awful brine."

The whole poem is written with a ſimilar ſpirit, and in a ſimilar ſtyle.

ART. 20. *Verſes on the Inſtallation of his Grace the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the Univerſity. By George Somers Clarke, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College.* 4to. 6d. *Oxford*, Cooke; Robinſons *and* Rivingtons, *London.*

In this little poem, which does not contain more than eighty or ninety lines, there are ſome marks of a fervid mind and poetical imagination, but as ſo ſhort a compoſition muſt be conſidered as a *miniature picture*, it ought to have been finiſhed with more neatneſs.

ART. 21. *The Seducer; or, Edward and Fidelia. A Poem.* 4to. 1s. Rider.

The author has inſerted the following *declaratory* motto in his title page:

" Smit with the love of Poetry, I join
The num'rous band that woo th' harmonious nine."

If the *numerous* band, by whom theſe nine gentlewomen are *wooed*, did not clothe their courtſhip in better verſe than the preſent ſuitor, the ladies would be very much to be pitied. The work is, however, entitled to one praiſe; it has a uſeful moral, and may be a very proper preſent to ſuch young women as put too much confidence in the vows of *faithleſs men.*

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 27. *Brief Reflections relative to the Emigrant French Clergy: earneſtly ſubmitted to the humane Conſideration of the Ladies of Great Britain. By the Author of Evelina and Cecilia.* 8vo. Cadell.

The Rights of Women are ſet in a much more amiable light by this admired noveliſt, than by the *gentleman-like* Miſs Woolſtoncraft. She gives up the claim to public exertions in general, but aſſerts the right of benevolence as belonging more particularly to them. "It is here then," ſhe ſays, "in the cauſe of tenderneſs and humanity, they may come forth, without charge of preſumption, or forfeiture of delicacy. Exertions here may be univerſal, without rivalry or impropriety; the head may work, the hand may labour; the heart may ſuggeſt, indiſcriminately in all, in men without diſdain, in women without a bluſh; and however truly of the latter to withdraw from notice may be in general the firſt praiſe, in a ſervice ſuch as this they may with yet more dignity come forward." This lady, ſo juſtly celebrated under her former name of Miſs Burney, with great eloquence and ingenuity, pleads the cauſe of the French Clergy, in order to promote the benevolent plan of the ladies ſubſcription for their relief. Among many ſtriking paſſages which this little pamphlet preſents, the following is one of the moſt remarkable. "But *are we to give*, ye cry, *for ever?* Ah! rather, and far more generouſly, reverſe the queſtion, and in *their* names exclaim, "Muſt we *receive* for ever? will the epoch never arrive when our injuries may be redreſſed, and our ſufferings allowed the ſoft recompence of manifeſting our gratitude?—O happy Donors! compare but thus your ſubjects for murmuring with the feelings of your receivers! and do not, becauſe ye ſee them, bowed down by adverſity, thus lowly grateful for the pittance that grants them bread and covering, imagine them ſo unlike the human race to which they belong, that ſometimes in bitterneſs of ſpirit, they can forbear the piercing recollection of better days; days, when beneficence flouriſhed by their own deeds, when anguiſh and poverty were relieved by their own hands!" p. 21.

The whole tract does much honour to the head and heart of the writer, and cannot fail to have conſiderable effect.

ART. 28. *An Hiſtorical Journal of the Tranſactions at Port Jackſon and Norfolk Iſland, including the Journals of Governors Phillip and King, ſince the Publication of Phillip's Voyage; with an abridged Account of the new Diſcoveries in the South Seas. By John Hunter, Eſq. Poſt Captain in his Majeſty's Navy. To which is prefixed, a Life of the Author, and illuſtrated with a Map of the Country, by Lieut. Dawes, and other Embelliſhments.* 8vo. 7s. 6d. Stockdale.

The curioſity of the public concerning the riſing ſettlement at Port Jackſon, has been gratified from time to time by ample publications of authentic papers upon that ſubject; but as the accounts in quarto, with many plates and illuſtrations, demand a price beyond the convenience of many purchaſers, the publiſher has thought it adviſeable to iſſue alſo abridged narratives, for the ſake of more general circulation.

lation. The work now before us is an abridgement of that which we noticed at p. 79 of our Firſt Number; and contains, undoubtedly, ſufficient matter to ſatisfy common enquirers. The excellent map of the country, as far as it has yet been made out, with ſuch conjectures as have been formed concerning the parts beyond that line, is very judiciouſly retained here, being abſolutely neceſſary to give a clear conception of the ſettlement. The ſervices of Captain Hunter in this diſtant colony have been ſuch as to render his name remarkable; and a ſhort ſketch of his life, prefixed to this volume, ſerves to ſhow his gradual riſe in the naval profeſſion, and the nature of his employments to the time of his appointment to a command in the Sirius, with the rank of poſt-captain. The volume will, doubtleſs, be conſidered on the whole as a very ſatisfactory compendium, and though many things are related more conciſely than in the larger work, and ſome of the leſs conſiderable, of neceſſity omitted, yet enough will be found in it to ſhow very clearly the actual ſtate of the colony, and the progreſs made towards extending the intercourſe of our ſettlers with the natives of the country.

ART. 29. *An Eſſay on the Martial Character of Nations, the Means of impreſſing it, its Utility, and its Affections by Form of Government, Climate, and other Moral and Phyſical Cauſes.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Johnſon.

This ſenſible tract is evidently intended to enable the public to judge of the abilities of its author for executing a work announced in the laſt page, a Dictionary of the Art of War; and we think the impreſſion made by it cannot but be favourable. It is written in a pure ſtyle, and diſplays ſome knowledge of the authors, from whom the general principles of the Art Military, both ancient and modern, muſt be acquired; with a power of diving deeply into a ſubject, and methodizing the arrangement of its parts in the delivery. It is divided into five chapters, the firſt of which conſiders the Martial Character in general, and its utility; the ſecond, the definition and explanation of Courage: the third, the means of exciting Courage: the fourth, the means of increaſing thoſe paſſions by which it is excited: the fifth, on the effect of Climate, Government, &c. on the Martial Spirit. Under all theſe diviſions are to be found acute and ſenſible remarks, but we were particularly pleaſed with the general deſcription of the martial ſpirit, as it meets us in the very firſt page. "If it be united with an inordinate love of power and dominion, it promotes, as in the Roman State, the *ſpirit of conqueſt*, that avenging miniſter of celeſtial wrath: whereas, when it is confined within its juſt bounds of repelling the ambitious attacks of its neighbours, or the domeſtic encroachments on public tranquillity and internal liberty, it then blends itſelf with patriotiſm and love of freedom; and this happy union conſtitutes the moſt reſpectable character which a people can poſſeſs, as it exhibits human nature in her brighteſt colours, and calls into exertion her utmoſt powers and ſublimeſt virtues." The French he conſiders as converted by the preſent circumſtances almoſt into a nation of ſoldiers, and thinks that if their tumultuous form of government would allow them to employ this force

to

to advantage, they might be more formidable than the Romans of old; but of their plan of conqueſt, by pretended fraternization, he thus juſtly ſpeaks: "France, ſince ſhe became a Republic, has aimed at aggrandizement by what ſhe calls *fraternization* with other ſtates; which expedient might perhaps have ſucceeded, if her own example of wretched government, which commences with all the anarchy, miſeries, and ſymptoms of diſſolution, with which other old and corrupted Republics have terminated, did not diſguſt and terrify, rather than invite others to the union."

By his ſpeculations on the ſubject of Courage, this author proves himſelf a metaphyſician of no mean force.

ART. 30. *The Traveller's Companion, from Holyhead to London.* 12mo. 3s. Longman.

The great improvements which have been within theſe few years made in our roads, have given riſe to a new *genus* of books; and as the numerous turnpike roads now formed in every part of the iſland have connected the places, that were formerly ſcarcely acceſſible, with the metropolis, it would be very hard that thoſe lively ſpirits, who fly through England with all the celerity that poſt-horſes can convey them, ſhould not have ſomething *beſides their own eyes*, to inform them what *they ought to have ſeen*, or enable them, on their return, to deſcribe thoſe pleaſant vales which they gallopped over at midnight. For this claſs of readers, if they have not *a better companion in a poſt-chaiſe*, the above may be a pleaſant book, and for the cloſet it does not ſeem intended.

ART. 31. *Gregory's Noſe. A Political Romance.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Jones.

The firſt characters to whom we are introduced in this pamphlet, are Gregory, a drier of herbs, and a vender of fruit in Covent-Garden, and his wife Liſette, who appears to be a very fit helpmate for ſuch an huſband. Theſe good people, we learn by ſeveral pages, which are rather laughable than otherwiſe, after living together ſome time, *much as man and wife uſually do*, embarked for the Weſt Indies; when, after a proſperous voyage to within a few *miles* of the wiſhed for port, the waves rolled mountains high, the rain deſcended in torrents, the ſhip was driven again to ſea, and the gardener and his wife clinging by inſtinct to a large piece of the wreck, were thrown, in a diſmal, a dark, a dreary night, a night of danger, diſmay, and death, on a ſavage coaſt, where the danger of Gregory's Noſe gives riſe to ſome whimſical occurences.

After remaining in this melancholy ſituation many tedious months, every day expoſed to the danger of having nothing to eat, or of being eaten themſelves, they happily deſcry a veſſel, which takes them aboard, and proves to be on her voyage to Botany Bay. This ſhip is laden with convicts, conſiſting of the characters who are *now* performing their parts in the political theatre of this country, and by that ſad reverſe of fortune which too often happens to great men, *are ſuppoſed* to be baniſhed for their crimes. The perſonages in this motley group (for it is made up from all parties) at the command

of

of the captain, *for the entertainment of the fruiterer's wife*, are compelled to relate their own adventures, and confeſs what were *the good deeds* for which they ſuffered. Such is the *marvellous* vehicle of this political biography: the manner in which it is executed, is not ſuch as to demand being exhibited in a ſpecimen.

ART. 32. *The Fables of Æſop, with a Life of the Author, and embelliſhed with one Hundred and Twelve Plates.* 8vo. Fine Paper. 2l. 12s. 6d. Stockdale.

Æſop republiſhed in ſo elegant a form muſt undoubtedly be an acceptable gueſt in many families, where the attractions of fine print, and numerous engravings, will be found of great effect in promoting early ſtudy. It is enough to ſay of this edition, that in point of execution, it is beautiful; that the plates are copied from the well-known though ſcarce edition of Barlow, and the fables taken, with ſome trifling alterations, from that of Croxall. The life is that of Planudes, the hiſtorical credit of which is equal to that of the fables; but the choice is that or none.

ART. 33. *A Letter to Mr. Bryant, occaſioned by his late Remarks on Mr. Pope's Univerſal Prayer. By Percival Stockdale.* 1s. Ridgway.

Mr. Bryant, in his treatiſe upon the authenticity of the Scriptures, and the truth of the Chriſtian Religion, took occaſion to animadvert on Pope's Univerſal Prayer, and in particular on the firſt ſtanza:

Father of all, in every age,
In every clime ador'd;
By ſaint, by ſavage, and by ſage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord.

It muſt hurt, ſays Mr. Bryant, a truly pious mind, to ſee the Creator of all things brought upon a level with Jupiter, Pan, Priapus, &c.; that their rites were his rites; yet theſe notions Mr. Pope recommends. In reply to this, Mr. Stockdale contends on behalf of Pope, that when the poet wrote this ſtanza, he had principally in view the univerſal acknowledgement and worſhip of the Deity. We accede to this opinion; and think Mr. Stockdale's pamphlet pertinent in point of argument, and written with much delicacy and good ſenſe.

ART. 34. *A Narrative of Tranſactions relative to a Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of Brighton, Auguſt* 18, 1793, *with ſhort Extracts from the Sermon, and occaſional Remarks, by Viceſimus Knox, D. D. Maſter of Tunbridge School, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. *London*, Dilly.

We are far from entertaining any prejudices againſt Dr. Knox; on the contrary we reſpect his abilities, and would willingly render him every tribute of attention due to a clergyman and a ſcholar. We are, however, ſtrongly inclined to doubt whether this publication will anſwer the intended purpoſe; and we are not a little ſurpriſed, that

that having the faireſt opportunity of refuting every cavil, and every idle clamour, by fairly publiſhing the whole of the ſermon which gave offence, the Doctor ſhould adopt any other mode of vindication. We diſapprove of the perſonal inſult and violence offered at the Brighton Theatre to Dr. Knox and his family; but, unleſs we had been hearers of his ſermon, or were enabled to form a judgment concerning it from a view of the whole, we muſt think much of the author's pleaſantry ill-timed, and that his general profeſſions of good-will and benevolence will hardy do away the impreſſion of a decided and unequivocal accuſation. The queſtion is, Did Dr. Knox in his ſermon make uſe of any expreſſions of an improper tendency? the anſwer can be found in the ſermon alone. Papers VII. and VIII. of the Appendix do no credit to the Doctor's judgment; and will have yet leſs avail, we apprehend, in removing the prejudices againſt him.

LAW.

ART. 35. *The Trial of Avadaunum Paupiah Bramin (Duboſh to John Hollond, Eſq. late Governor of Fort Saint George, and to his Brother E. John Hollond, Eſq. late Member of the Council thereof;) of Avadaunum Ramah Saumy, Bramin, Brother to Paupiah; Sunkaraporam Vincatachillah Chitty, and Appeyingar Bramin; for a Conſpiracy againſt David Haliburton, Eſquire, a ſenior Merchant in the Service of the Eaſt India Company, under the Preſidency of Fort Saint George, &c. &c.* 8vo. 3s. Murray.

This trial, while it affords a certain but melancholy inſtance of the deep deſigns which the inordinate luſt of wealth and power, ſo indigenous to the European ſettlements in Aſia, occaſionally impels ambitious minds to adopt, clearly demonſtrates the powerful efficacy of the Britiſh laws and Engliſh mode of trial when applied to detect the latent ſources of guilt. A conſpiracy of a more profligate nature or deep contrivance never diſgraced the annals of the worſt times. This obſervation, however, muſt only be underſtood to involve thoſe perſons who were the immediate objects of the proſecution; for the evidence not only directly, and beyond the poſſibility of doubt, proves the guilt of the oſtenſible defendants, but obliquely aims at perſons of a much higher deſcription; of whoſe guilt or innocence we ought to abſtain from expreſſing our opinion, as their conduct in theſe tranſactions was not in iſſue in the cauſe. To the narrative of the proceedings of the court, which appears to be drawn up with great accuracy, Mr. HALIBURTON has prefixed an addreſs to the Public, in which he ſtates, with modeſty and candour, the particulars which led to the conſpiracy, and the means by which, at the diſtance of two years and a half after its purpoſes had been effected, it was "providentially" detected.

ART. 36. *A Proteſt againſt Law Taxes, ſhewing the peculiar Miſchievouſneſs of all ſuch Impoſitions as add to the Expence of an Appeal to Juſtice. By Jeremy Bentham, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn.* Small octavo. 2s. 6d. Payne.

A well-reaſoned and diſpaſſionate, but, at the ſame time, a very ſtrong remonſtrance againſt taxes laid on law proceedings. Such taxes,

taxes, under the ſpecious defence that they are a check to litigation, and recommended by the convenience of being eaſily collected, have of late years been conſiderably augmented. Mr. Bentham proves very clearly that the pretence urged in their favour is falſe, and that their direct operation is to enhance unneceſſarily the price of juſtice to all, and to deny it altogether to a very large part of the community. On the whole we cannot but agree with the author on the concluding paſſage, that "the ſtateſman who cares not what miſchief he does ſo he does it without diſturbance, may lay on law taxes without end: he who makes a conſcience to abſtain from miſchief, will abſtain from adding to them: he whoſe ambition it is to extirpate miſchief, will repeal them. *General error makes law*, ſays a maxim in uſe among lawyers. It makes at any rate an apology for law: but when the error is pointed out, the apology is gone."

ART. 37. *An Account of the Proceedings in the Univerſity of Cambridge, againſt William Frend, M. A. Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge, for publiſhing a Pamphlet, intitled Peace and Union, &c. containing the Proceedings in Jeſus College, the Trial in the Vice Chancellor's Court, and in the Court of Delegates. Publiſhed by the Defendant.* 8vo. 4s. 6d. *Cambridge*, Lunn; *London*, Robinſons.

It is not for us to take part in this controverſy between an individual and Alma Mater; but from an attentive peruſal of this account of the proceedings, and comparing it with that of which we have already given an account, we are juſtified to ourſelves in making the following declaration:—Mr. Frend has diſcovered throughout a degree of petulance ſcarcely pardonable in a boy, and highly diſgraceful in a man who lays claim to the character of an enlightened and liberal philoſopher. That Mr. Frend did actually write the pamphlet, moſt improperly denominated "Peace and Union," who ever entertained the remoteſt doubt? yet the whole ſeries of his remarks during the trial, and of his ſubſequent vindication, conſiſts of trifling quibbles, or diſingenuous evaſions. From the documents before us it clearly appears, that the conduct of his opponents was temperate, their proceedings ſyſtematically regular, and their ultimate deciſion juſt.

Mr. Frend has prefixed to his volume an addreſs to the Members of the Houſe of Commons; but if we willingly allow that this contains a conſiderable portion of intellectual vigour, we are at the ſame time compelled to add, that the language is often rude and coarſe, that there is but little appearance of argument, and that this gentleman ſeems to be purſuing means very little likely to enſure either to himſelf or others, "the Peace and Union" he ſo profeſſes to admire.

ART. 38. *Reports of the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquiſites, and Emoluments, which are or have been lately received in the ſeveral Public Offices, as follows:—Secretaries of State, Treaſury, Admiralty, Treaſurer of the Navy, Commiſſioners of the Navy, Dock Yards, Sick and Hurt Office, Victualling Office, Naval and Victualling Departments at foreign or diſtant Ports, Poſt Office.*

Presented to the House of Commons, June 1793. *London*, Debrett. 8vo. 7s.

With respect to a publication of this kind, little more falls to the province of the Reviewer than to announce the size, price, and authenticity of the volume. This we have accordingly done by giving the title page at length. It is a matter of justice however to add, that the commissioners seem to have discharged their office, in some degree invidious, and unquestionably arduous, with the greatest impartiality and judgment.

POLITICS.

ART. 39. *A brief Review of Parliamentary Reformation, from Theory and Practice. By an English Freeholder.* 1s. 6d. Edwards.

The substance of this writer's arguments against any precipitate efforts to obtain a Parliamentary Reform, cannot be given better than in his own words:

"Whatever bill may be brought into parliament for its reformation, it would in all probability meet with much opposition, both within doors and without, for not being competent to concentrate general opinion; the opponents would call it a half-measure, and scout it as cutting off a future hope of a more radical and effective Reform." Nothing can be more true, than that on this question of Reform, there is an almost endless diversity of opinions, among its most strenuous advocates. This gentleman is very successful in his argument against the cant of *restoring the Constitution to its original purity*, (which, in fact, it never had) and discovers an intimate knowledge of English history, as well as of the question he professes to discuss. We agree entirely with him, that a Reform in Parliament is by no means at present the general wish of the people, and that till it shall be so most unequivocally, it will "not be the duty of a wise and judicious statesman to adopt it."

ART. 40. *Hints; or, a short Account of the principal Movers of the French Revolution.* 8vo. 1s. Egerton.

There cannot surely be a stronger warning to those, who, even with the best meaning, are desirous to begin the dangerous work of innovation, than a picture of the numerous persons, who at the beginning of the French Revolution, contributed to raise a storm which they were totally unable to moderate, and in which they since have perished. Even the most unfeeling of the ambitious may also regard it as a *hint* worthy of attention, that the Orleanses, the Gorsas, the Brissots, and most of those who were instigated by private motives, have shared the same fate. The Guillotine works so fast, that before this little tract could be printed, or even announced, many of those, said in it to be alive, must have been cut off; and many new victims added to the catalogue of the proscribed. This tract contains only a rapid sketch of the actors in the Gallic tragedy, but a sketch which exhibits the principal incidents, the beginning, and the end; the first steps taken in the Revolution, and the stroke of the Axe.

ART.

As a ſpecimen of the manner in which this plan is executed, we ſhall give the account of the famous mayor of Paris.

M. BAILLY

Was the firſt mayor of Paris; a man certainly of very ſuperior talents; a member of their boaſted and far-famed academy; a great aſtronomer; and, in particular, remarkable for his eloquence. The revolution, though it abſorbed in its vortex, and though, with a comet's glare, it attracted to its train men of all ranks, fortunes, and accompliſhments, could not boaſt of an adherent more ſubtle or more impoſing than Bailly. The character of Belial, as drawn by Milton, happily applies to him—

> One more groſs to love
> Vice for itſelf: to him no temple ſtood
> Or altar ſmoked, yet who more oft than he
> In temple and at altars, when the Prieſt
> Turns Atheiſt, &c.

On that memorable day, the ſhame of France, when, to ſpeak in Mr. Burke's emphatic language, "the King and Queen were "forced to abandon the ſanctuary of their palace, which they left "ſwimming with blood, polluted by maſſacre, and ſtrewed with "ſcattered limbs and mutilated carcaſes;" on that day, M. Bailly preſumed to inſult his unhappy, degraded Sovereign, with the following coarſe and brutal remark—"Formerly, Sir, Henry the Fourth "conquered Paris, now Paris has conquered its King."

This man's life, alſo, will, without doubt, hereafter meet the wondering and trembling eyes of our riſing generation, who, when they hear of the vices which degraded an individual, who might have been the ornament and aid of human nature, will not be ſurpriſed to learn that he periſhed under the hand of the executioner."

A perſon who had ſtudied only the beginnings of the French Revolution, might naturally aſk what is become of ſuch and ſuch men who figured much at that time? the ſhort anſwer will be found in this pamphlet, Ruined, Baniſhed, Aſſaſſinated, or Beheaded.

ART. 41. *Reply to the Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on Wedneſday, January* 30, 1793, *by Samuel Lord Biſhop of St. David's.* 8vo. 1s. Ridgway.

This replyer tells us, "I deteſt the character of James the IId. *as much* as I do that of William the Third; but I glory in the precedent eſtabliſhed by *caſhiering* the former, and raiſing the latter to the throne:" and ſoon after, that if St. Paul had never inculcated better precepts than thoſe he has given on the ſubject of obedience to the ruling powers, "he would have deſerved the *gallows* inſtead of canonization." Afterwards, that Louis XVI. was "executed for having abuſed the confidence repoſed in him—for having lifted his arm againſt the people (Qu. When?)—for having ſworn to maintain the conſtitution adopted by the nation, and for having violated his oath (a crime the whole Convention was much more guilty of than

he) for theſe crimes, *proved* againſt him, he was executed, and I THINK HE DESERVED HIS DEATH." Finally, that "the day of the murder of Charles I. is a PROUD day for England, and to be remembered as ſuch by the lateſt poſterity of freemen." The ſpirit and candour of his reply may be conjectured from theſe ſpecimens of his diſpoſition.

ART. 42. *Strictures on a Pamphlet, entitled, A Reply to the Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on Wedneſday, January* 30, 1793. *By Samuel Lord Biſhop of St. David's, with an Appendix, containing Obſervations on the Preface to Mr. Hall's Apology for the Freedom of the Preſs, and for general Liberty.* 8vo. 1s. Gardner.

A more ſerious and argumentative anſwer than ſuch a replyer deſerved. If only thoſe perſons read theſe ſtrictures, who ſhall firſt have read the reply to the ſermon, its circulation will, we conceive, be very limited, and confined chiefly to perſons, who having taken up the reply merely in the hope of ſeeing the Biſhop and his doctrines abuſed, will not pay much attention to the remonſtrances in the latter publication. It is fair, however, to ſay, that the author has boldly met his antagoniſt on every aſſertion or pretence of argument in the reply.

ART. 43. *Treachery no Crime, or the Syſtem of Courts, exemplified in the Life, Character, and late Deſertion of General Dumourier, in the Virtue of implicit Confidence in Kings and Miniſters, and in the preſent Concert of Princes, againſt the French Republic.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Ridgway.

It was probably hoped, at the time, that the name of Dumourier would carry off this haſh of nonſenſe and malevolence, affecting philoſophy, in a language which is not that of England, or any other country; yet it contains very few particulars reſpecting Dumourier. We are told, "it was the opinion of Mirabeau, who perfectly knew the eſprit which animated the whole corps, that the new order of things, would never be ſecure till France was entirely purged of her ariſtocracy." This purgation has gone on finely ſince, and would have ſwept off Mirabeau long ago, had diſeaſe ſpared him.

ART. 44. *A ſhort Review, addreſſed to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, wherein is diſplayed his glaring Inconſiſtency, from his own Speeches reſpecting the French Nation; the Conſiſtency, Wiſdom, and Patriotiſm, of the preſent Miniſtry, proved in their Treaty with France; and Mr. Burke's Speech about the French, more than Three Years ago demonſtrated to have been prophetic! the Counter Aſſociations vindicated; and the Object of the Liberty of the Preſs Society, and Mr. Erſkine's Declaration developed. By a Weſtminſter Elector. Dedicated to John Reeves, Eſq. Promoter of the Aſſociations for the Protection of Liberty and Property againſt Republicans and Levellers.* 8vo. 1s. Parſons.

The title page gives ſo full an account of the deſign of this tract, that it leaves us little to ſay on that ſubject. The execution of it is rather

rather ſpirited than judicious; and though ſome things may be well objected, others alſo are brought forward, which it would have been wiſer to have omitted. The contraſt between the ſpeeches of Mr. Fox at different periods is ſtriking, but not altogether unanſwerable: and we are not told, which in ſuch caſes ſhould be done, on what authority the extracts are given. Mr. Reeves is very juſtly praiſed in the Dedication.

ART. 45. *An Eſſay on Parliament, and the Cauſes of unequal Repreſentation. Alſo a Specimen of ſome neceſſary Regulations, with a Proſpect of General Reform.* 8vo. 1s. Johnſon.

This author ſeems inclined to reduce the queſtion of Reform to an Antiquarian Speculation, being himſelf fully confident that "a burgeſs is properly and originally an inhabitant-houſeholder within a borough, and no other," and that a borough meant a walled and fortified town, and that all inhabitants of ſuch boroughs had originally an equal power in nominating members of the General Council. He thinks that unleſs ſome good reaſon can be aſſigned why the practice was changed, it ought to be reſtored. This will not be thought very ſtrong ground of argument by thoſe who conſider the general advantages enjoyed under the preſent mode of repreſentation, and the danger of great alterations, as ſufficient cauſes for continuing it in its preſent ſtate. This writer, however, is not violent in his notions of Reform: he does not even inſiſt that every houſeholder ſhould be repreſented: but he thinks the preſent repreſentation inadequate, and ſuch as requires Reform. But why a county is to be the happier for ſending three, four, or five repreſentatives, inſtead of two, he no more explains than other writers on the ſame topics have done. If this were the caſe, the ſmalleſt counties, which now ſend as many members as the largeſt, ought to be peculiarly happy, ſince they not only have their right, but more than they could claim; an abundant ſhare of favour.

ART. 46. *The Marquis de la Fayette's Statement of his own Conduct and Principles. Tranſlated from the original French, and moſt reſpectfully inſcribed to the Whig Club.* 8vo. 1s. Deighton.

In a very inflated and affected ſtyle, the Marquis is here made to detail his opinions on France, America, and England. To the conſtitution of the latter, the moſt unbounded homage is paid. The language of the tranſlation, (if ſuch it be,) for we never met with or heard of the French letter, favours ſometimes very ſtrongly of the rough originality of an unpoliſhed Engliſh ſtyle. As for example: "The miniſters were upon the perpetual *bicker* with that country (America) playing the part of *a ſtout bully*; who, on all occaſions, picks quarrels with, and pours inſults upon, the man whom he is reſolved to honour with *a ſound drubbing*." P. 38. Theſe, and other marks, induce us to believe that the whole was fabricated in London.

DIVINITY.

ART. 47. *Reflections upon the Commencement of a New Year. By the Rev. James Hurdis, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.* 8vo. 6d. Johnſon.

Theſe reflections are the production of an author, to whoſe riſing reputation we are happy to contribute our teſtimony. His abilities long ſince burſt forth from the obſcurity of a country village. The poetical works attributed to him, have been very generally and very deſervedly admired for their ſimplicity and elegance; and his biblical remarks diſplay, not only an acquaintance with the original language of the Old Teſtament, but a great ſhare of Critical ſagacity. Theſe reflections were addreſſed to the inhabitants of Burwaſh, in the Weald of Suſſex, at which we are informed Mr Hurdis for ſome years reſided as their miniſter. They contain ſeaſonable and juſt remarks on the ſhortneſs of life, and the abuſe of time, in which there is more neatneſs of expreſſion than novelty of obſervation. We were pleaſed with a teſtimony to the character of Biſhop Horne, and with a pathetic tribute to the memory of a beloved ſiſter, which Mr. Hurdis has introduced with very natural and affecting propriety, as ſuggeſted by a retroſpect of the preceding year.

ART. 48. *The Progreſs of Morality, Religion, and Laws, in the different Periods of the World, conſidered in a Sermon preached at the Aſſizes at Reading, before the Honourable Mr. Juſtice Wilſon and Mr. Juſtice Groſe, March 6, 1792. By Richard Valpy, D. D. F. R. S. of Pembroke College, Oxford, Rector of Stradiſhall, Suffolk, and Maſter of Reading School.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Richardſons.

Mr. V. objects to the repreſentations which have been made of the progreſſive degeneracy of mankind, and ſucceſsfully endeavours to eſtabliſh the contrary poſition, by an hiſtorical review of the manners, the ſuperſtitions, and the civil inſtitutions of mankind in various ages. In this ſelection, and the various notes, are diſplayed much hiſtorical knowledge and juſt diſcrimination. The picture of national vices, of debaſing ſuperſtition, and of eſtabliſhed injuſtice, is humiliating, but juſt. It forms a ſtriking oppoſition to modern manners, although all the fruits of the Goſpel are not produced among us. From this he conſiders the bleſſings of the Goſpel, and in what manner theſe have been perverted by ambition and fanaticiſm; this leads him through the darker ages, the Papal Power, the Inſtitution of the Inquiſition, and the Reformation, to the preſent State of France. We join him in the wiſh, that the eyes of the French may ſoon be opened, but do not ſee that the affairs of that nation diſplay any proſpect, at preſent, on which to ground ſuch a confidence.

We have read this ſuperior diſcourſe with peculiar pleaſure: it bears the evident marks of ſtrong intelligence, and a mind enriched with hiſtorical knowledge.

ART.

ART. 49. *A Sermon preached at Knareſborough, for the Benefit of the Sunday Schools, June 29th, 1793. By Samuel Clapham, M. A. Vicar of Bingley. Publiſhed by Requeſt, for the Benefit of the Charity.* 4to. 1s. Deighton, &c.

In our Review for October laſt, p. 213, we ſpoke very favourably of a charity ſchool ſermon by the ſame author. We are not unwilling, on the preſent occaſion, to repeat our commendations; though of the two diſcourſes this appears to us the leſs excellent. Some parts of the dedication to the Biſhop of Cheſter, (Dr. Cleaver) are written with elegance and ſpirit; particularly the concluding ſentence, which is honourable (we believe, very juſtly ſo) to the patron, and creditable to the author. We ſhall give a ſtriking extract:

"A number of children are brought together: they are told by their ſuperiors to whom they look up with reverence, and they obſerve from their equals whom they copy with emulation, that the purpoſe for which they are aſſembled is, to be inſtructed in their duty, that they may be made wiſe, in order to become good, and good, in order to be happy. The regularity which prevails makes, on their firſt entrance, a ſtrong impreſſion on their ſenſes; inſtead of diſturbance, they perceive quiet, inſtead of wayward inclination, implicit obedience. Another ſcene is now preſented to them. They are conducted to church to worſhip an inviſible God: the ſolemnity of the ſcene, the reverence of the worſhippers, the alternate ſtanding, and kneeling, and ſitting, which the Rubric enjoins, has a wonderful effect on their infant minds. Education now commences. I call it education, becauſe it is ſuch as their conditions demand, and their capacities comprehend. They are, with a few exceptions, ſoon taught to read ſo well as to take delight in learning; and when they have made ſuch a progreſs as to repeat our excellent catechiſm, they feel a conſcious ſuperiority: they, by their regular attendance on divine worſhip, learn to diſtinguiſh between the exhortations made, the inſtructions conveyed, the prayers offered, and the thankſgivings poured forth; they are enabled to "pray with the underſtanding;" they contraſt in their own minds their preſent with their former ſtate; and with holy emulation, they ſtrive to excel each other, and to improve themſelves."

ART. 50. *A Letter to the Rev. R. Foley, M. A. Rector of Old Swinford, in Anſwer to the Charges brought againſt the Diſſenters at Stourbridge; with a conciſe View of the Principles of Diſſenters, by B. Carpenter; to which is added, an Account of the Proceedings in the Lye-Waſte. By J. Scott.* 8vo. 1s. Baldwin.

Whenever we find ſentiments ſo moderate, and ſo truly Chriſtian, as the greater part of thoſe contained in this letter, we are happy to expreſs our reſpect for thoſe who can diſſent from us with ſo much temper. The misfortune is, that they who act, and carry on hoſtile deſigns againſt the eſtabliſhed church, are very different men from thoſe who write apologies. Such men as Mr. Carpenter appears to

be, by his letter, would not have thrown the town of Birmingham and its neighbourhood into confuſion, by their open avowal and ſtudious diſſemination of French principles, and conſequently would not have incurred the cenſures which, it ſeems, were paſſed upon them by Mr. Foley. Such an apologiſt as this wipes off the ſtains of diſaffection and turbulence from himſelf, but not from the multitudes of the ſame denomination, who think and act differently. Mr. C. appears rather petulant in his frequent alluſion to the Biſhop being the proprietor of ſouls, an exaggerated and unfair ſuggeſtion; but in moſt other things he is more guarded. We ſhould be glad to ſee the time when men of all denominations ſhall be able to differ in opinion without quarrelling: but we cannot hope it.

ART. 51. *Chriſtian Fortitude. A Sermon, preached at Salter's Hall, on Sunday, March* 24, 1793. *By the Rev. G. Walker, F. R. S.* 8vo. 1s. Dilly.

This diſcourſe on Heb. xii. 3, enforces the duty of Chriſtian fortitude, points out the benefits of ſuffering, and illuſtrates it by the character of our Saviour. "The fortitude of Jeſus Chriſt (ſays he) appears to be derived from his piety and his benevolence, from the perfect conformity of his mind to the will of God, as intending every thing that is wiſeſt and beſt." P. 9. Yet this encouragement to Chriſtian fortitude is addreſſed to his congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, becauſe he ſees the ſkies overcaſt, and the atmoſphere lowering with the black clouds, the gathering tempeſts of direful perſecution ready to burſt upon them. "We are ill thought of, we are maligned, and, perhaps, devoted, in ſome riper day, to a trial in which both our civil and religious magnanimity may be ſeverely proved." P. 18. Is any thing of this ſort to be apprehended? Does not every wiſe and good man unite in condemning perſecution? Why then ſhould men waſte their time in idle lamentations, or diſtreſs themſelves, and embitter their tempers, with needleſs fears?

ART. 52. *A Diſcourſe delivered to the Clergy of the Deaneries of Richmond, Catterick, and Boroughbridge, within the Diocese of Cheſter, at Viſitations held June 20th and 25th,* 1793, *and publiſhed at their Requeſt, by Thomas Zouch, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Maſter of the Rolls, and Rector of Seragingham, Yorkſhire.* 4to. 1s. *York,* Wilſon; *London,* Robinſons.

While many of our correſpondents have expoſtulated with us on our taking too ſerious notice of ſingle ſermons, others have imputed to us ſome degree of blame for delaying that notice too long; and, finally, for its being too conciſe. We ſhall endeavour to ſteer a middle courſe, and hope thus to ſatisfy both. The diſcourſe before us is a very able one, and deſerves the warmeſt praiſe. Mr. Zouch is a gentleman, evidently of ſuperior learning and abilities, and a powerful advocate for our Holy Faith. He recommends, as the greateſt ornament of a Chriſtian, a charitable candour with reſpect to the prejudices of all who differ in opinion from ourſelves; he deſervedly

ſervedly reprobates all acrimony and bitterneſs in controverſy; and he warmly commends the benevolence which has diſtinguiſhed our nation, and the clergy in particular, towards the proſcribed clergy of the church of France. Mr. Zouch writes in a ſtrong and manly ſtyle.

ART. 53. *The Neceſſity and Expediency of an Inequality of Condition among Mankind. A Sermon, preached at the Church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, in York, at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Charity Schools in that City, on Good Friday, 1793. By S. Smalpage, M. A. Vicar of Whitkirk.* 4to. 1s. Binns, *Leeds*; Johnſon, *London.*

Mr. S. from Prov. xxii. 2, ſhows, that the preſent inequality of conditions is "agreeable to the intentions of the Creator of all men, whether you chooſe to call it the appointment, or the regulation, or only the permiſſion of his providence." P. 4.

At a time when ſo much has been ſaid and done to pervert opinions, and to render men diſcontented with their ſtations, the following remark cannot be too often repeated. "Can *labour itſelf* be called a hardſhip? No: a life of labour is the natural ſtate of man. We ſee that thoſe whoſe ſituations place them above the neceſſity of working for their ſupport, do in general find it their advantage and comfort to purſue that under the name of *Exerciſe*, which the more needy are compelled to follow under the name of *Labour.*" P. 10.

ART. 54. *Counſel from Heaven to God's People, in a Time of public Danger or Calamity. A Sermon, by W. Moore, Miniſter of Glaſs-Houſe-Yard Meeting, Alderſgate.* 8vo. 1s. Mathews, &c.

When we have ſaid that this ſermon is well meant, we have recommended it as much as we can. The author earneſtly inculcates private prayer, which is certainly good advice; and ſo is the following, but not very happily expreſſed, "Not to meddle with politics farther than you abſolutely needs muſt."

ART. 55. *Quotations from Dr. Newton's Diſſertations on the Prophecies, which have remarkably been fulfilled, and this Time are fulfilling in the World; with ſome humble Remarks reſpecting the latter Days; or the Approach of the expected Millennium, ſuppoſed to commence at the Expiration of Six Thouſand Years from the Creation of Earth; and Obſervations on the Benefit of the Preſs, &c. By Mrs. Alice Williams, late Miſs Witts.* 8vo. 2s—*No Printer's Name.*

After a great many pages extracted from Biſhop Newton, with additions neither very edifying, nor always in very good Engliſh, or even good grammar, politics are introduced, and morals; and Mr. Erſkine finds in this lady a worthy panegyriſt for his late exertions in behalf of that baſhful, bluſhing, trembling damſel the Engliſh preſs. She deprecates the ſeverity of fellow mortals againſt her work. We conceive that the chief ſeverity exerciſed againſt it will be leaving it unbought.

ART. 56. *The Policy, Benevolence, and Charity, of the Royal Humane Society. A Sermon, preached before the Governors of that Inſtitution,*

ſtitution, in the Pariſh Church of St. Botolph, Alderſgate, on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1793. By the Rev. Samuel Glaſſe, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty, and publiſhed by Requeſt. 4to. 1s. 6d. Dilly, &c.

That a ſociety, ſo eminently benevolent as this, has engaged the eſpecial favor and patronage of the Sovereign, all his ſubjects will rejoice, though none of them will wonder, to hear.

The dedication to the King is written with great propriety; and our ſatisfaction in reading it was enhanced by the information it gives, that "the efforts of this ſociety have been bleſt with eminent ſucceſs; and, that its reputation and its benefits are not limited to Great-Britain, or even to Europe; but are extended to America, and to the Weſt-Indies."

This is an elegant, judicious, and pathetic diſcourſe. It does not profeſs to be argumentative; ſince, on ſuch occaſions, the "hearers come not to convince their judgment, but merely to encourage one another to perſevere, without being weary in well doing."

ART. 57. *The Spirit of the Times conſidered. A Sermon, preached to the Engliſh Church at Utrecht, Feb. 13, 1793. The Day appointed by the States for the General Thankſgiving, Faſting, and Prayer. By W. L. Brown, D. D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, the Law of Nature, and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.* 8vo. 1s. Murray.

This learned and truly ingenious Profeſſor, whoſe excellent Eſſay on the natural equality of Men we recommended in our Review for Auguſt, p. 394, here preſents us with another proof of his abilities in a ſermon on *the Signs of the Times*. Matth. xvi. 3. After explaining what was meant by the ſigns of the times in the original paſſage, the author proceeds, very ably, to deſcribe thoſe of the preſent period, by which he means the actual characteriſtics of events, tempers, and manners, with their tendencies. The admonitions Dr. Brown draws from theſe ſigns, for all ranks of people, are juſt and forcible, and in the ſpirit of thoſe able remonſtrances, ſome of which we extracted from his eſſay. Speaking of the duty now incumbent upon all citizens, to ſtrengthen the hands of government by a willing obedience, he urges theſe ſtrong reaſons: "The conteſt is between order and confuſion, between humanity and cruelty, between juſtice and violence, between religion and impiety, between Heaven and Hell! The torrent that is ruſhing on all ſides from the Pandæmonium of Paris, can be compared to nothing ſo juſtly as to the incurſions of Goths and Vandals, who ſpread deſolation through every part of the Roman empire, and laid waſte every monument of genius, every production of art, and every effect of civilization. Would to God that theſe modern Vandals could at laſt be humanized, as their predeceſſors were, by the divine power of religion! but to her mild and perſuaſive voice their ears are ſtopped, while their hearts are ſteeled againſt her heavenly emotions." P. 32. To judge from this ſpecimen, will not be to over-rate the general merits of this diſcourſe. What more can we ſay to recommend it?

FOREIGN

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 58. *Voyage dans les départemens de la France, par une ſociété d'artiſtes & gens-de-lettres. Enrichi de tableaux géographiques & d'eſtampes.* A Paris, 1792.

THE authors of this work have propoſed to themſelves a double object in it; firſt to give a juſt idea of the geography of France, according to the new diviſion of that country into departments; and, ſecondly, to point out, at the ſame time, the moral effects produced among the people by the Revolution.

Of the firſt of theſe taſks the execution appears to be ſufficiently perfect. The new diviſion is here exhibited with great accuracy in a general chart of France, and the deſcription of each ſeparate department is preceded by a particular chart, in which are to be found the names of all the cities, towns, and other remarkable places, together with the roads, rivers, foreſts, mountains, &c. on a ſcale large enough to mark the diſtances with exactneſs. Beſides theſe, the work is adorned with prints, repreſenting ſome of the moſt beautiful young women in each diſtrict, and the *coſtumi* of the inhabitants.

In regard to the ſecond part of this undertaking, it cannot be doubted that the advantages reſulting to the country from the Revolution, are, at leaſt, greatly over-rated. Such readers, however, as are able to appreciate this work according to its real value, making due allowance for the prejudices and enthuſiaſm of the writer, will unqueſtionably find in the peruſal of it much entertainment and inſtruction. The annexed paſſage, extracted from the deſcription of Amiens (département de la Somme) may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the ſtyle and manner in which this work is written:

" Amiens, chef lieu de ce département, dont on vous offre une vuë du côté, où ſes murs ſont baignés par la Somme, eſt une ville agréable. Les batimens y ſont d'une forme aſſez élegante, & les places y ſont jolies. Il n'y a commerce, que ce qu'il faut pour lui donner un air de vie, mais non pas aſſez pour lui donner un air d'opulence.

" Quand on réfléchit qu' Antonin & Marc-Aurele ont habité Amiens, & que Clovis y eſt entré en conquérant, que Conſtantin y a vécu, & que Pierre l'Hérémite, prédicateur des croiſades, y eſt né, que Julien l'a habité, & que le perſécuteur du malheureux la Barre en a été évêque, on peut comparer cette ville à la boîte de Pandore, d'où les maux & le bien ſe ſont répandus ſur le monde."

The following account of a natural phenomenon in the vicinity of St. Omer (département du pas de Calais) is not only curious in itſelf, but likewiſe accompanied with reflections which our readers will, we conceive, think ſcarcely leſs ſo: " Près de St. Omer il exiſte un jeu de la nature aſſez bizarre: ce ſont des iſles, dont le ſol n'eſt point inhérent au fond du marais ſur lequel elles flottent. Les vents, le plus leger effort même, les font errer ſur la ſurface de l'onde. Elles ſont cultivées, habitées par un petit peuple, ou plutôt par une

une petite famille, qui n'a d'autre rapport avec les humains que les beſoins de premiere néceſſité. Heureux peuple! que, lorſque ſix mille ſiecles ont accumulé les préjugés ſur la terre, peut ſe dire: il exiſte donc encore une barriere entre moi & les vices des mortels! Il ne me faut qu'une rame, & ma petite patrie s'éloignera, ſi je le veux, des climats corrompus, où toutes les paſſions ſe heurtent avec fracas .... L'ambition de quelques hommes va-t-elle armer des millions de combattans? .... La flamme qui s'éléve des cités croulantes ſous les feux, rougit-elle l'horizon? Mon petit univers & moi courons nous cacher dans le paiſibles glaieuls du marais immobile, & là, ſeuls avec Dieu, jouiſſons encore, loin des fureurs humaines, de l'aſpect de la nature, avec les mêmes yeux dont la contempla le premier homme."

We ſhall conclude this article with the deſcription given by our authors of a ridiculous ceremony, annually obſerved at Douay, (département du Nord:)

" Cette ville à auſſi ſes ſuperſtitions. Tous les ans on promène cinq ou ſix figures coloſſales. Ce ſont M. *Gaillan, ſa femme & ſa famille.* Vous dire l'origine de cette caricature, je ne la ſçais pas plus que ceux, qui les promenent. C'eſt la repréſentation d'un géant qui défendit *lui ſeul* Douay contre *cent mille hommes*, qui prenoit *au vol* les boulets de l'artillerie ennemie, *mille ans* à peu près avant qu'il y eut des canons, & les renvoyoit *avec la main* à ſes adverſaires; & cent autres faits *auſſi ſpirituels.*" *Eſp. d. Journ.*

ART. 59. *Inſtructions & Obſervations ſur les maladies des animaux domeſtiques, avec les moyens de les guérir, de les préſerver, de les conſerver en ſanté, de les multiplier, de les élever avec avantage, & de n'être point trompé dans leur achat. On y a joint l'analyſe des ouvrages vétérinaires anciens & modernes, pour tenir lieu de tout ce qui eſt écrit ſur cette ſcience. Ouvrage utile aux gens de la campagne & aux artiſtes, rédigé par une ſociété de vétérinaires-praticiens, mis en ordre & publié par MM.* Chabert, Flandrin, & Huzard. Année 1792. gr. in 8vo. de 816 pp. y compris la table avec deux planches en taille-douce. à Paris.

In the firſt part of this compilation we have an account of the nature and object of this uſeful inſtitution, with an hiſtory of the different veterinary ſchools in France. The ſecond, third, and fourth parts conſiſt of eſſays on ſubjects connected with the matters pointed out in the title, communicated as well by foreigners as natives, and an analyſis of ſeveral works lately publiſhed in the ſame department of ſcience, ſuch as, *L'Agriculture*, poëme, à Paris, 1774. *Recherches ſur les maladies epizootiques, tirées des mémoires de l'académie des ſciences de* Stockholm, *par M.* de Baer, ibid. 1776. *Trattato delle razze de' cavalli*; *par* J. Brugnone, &c. à Turin, 1781. *Obſervations ſur pluſieurs maladies des beſtiaux: avec le plan d'une étable & celui d'une écurie, convenable aux chevaux de cavalerie, des fermes, des poſtes, &c. par M. l'abbé* Teſſier; ibid. 1782. *Inſtructions pour les bergers & pour les propriétaires des troupeaux, par M.* d'Aubenton, ibid. 1782, &c. &c.

Among the eſſays, one of the moſt intereſting to the rural-economiſt is

is the firſt of the third part, entitled *Mémoires ſur les chevaux & les mulets dans les colonies Françoiſes; par M.* Morveau de Saint-Mery, containing likewiſe ſome curious facts in Natural Hiſtory, from which we ſhall ſelect the following paſſage:

" On a penſé long-tems que le mulet etoit condamné à la ſtérilité; cependant le contraire eſt établi par pluſieurs preuves, mais ce fait eſt très-rare, & les mulets produits par les mules n'ont pas vécu long-tems, & n'avoient pas la force des autres. S. Domingue offre trois exemples de mules fécondes. Le premier eſt celui d'une mule qui mit bas le 24 Octobre, 1771, ſur l'habitation de M. Verron, aux Terreins-Rouges. La mule qu'elle fit a vécu juſqu'au 17 Juin, 1776. Le deuxieme eſt celui d'une mule qui mit bas ſur l'habitation de M. Noord, à la petite Anſe, en 1774, d'un muleton qui mourut preſqu'auſſitôt. Ce fait fut conſtaté par un procès-verbal des officiers de la ſénéchauſſée du Cap-François, qui ſe tranſporterent exprès ſur le lieu. Le 3e. eſt récent. Il y eut procès-verbal dreſſé chez M. Gouvion, habitant à la Grande-Riviere, le 30 Mars, 1788, de la naiſſance d'un fétus, provenu d'une mule. J'ai vu le procès-verbal & le fétus dans le cabinet de la ſociété des ſciences & arts du Cap-François, à laquelle ils ont été envoyés."

Gazette ſalutaire.

ITALY.

ART. 60. *Marmi Cremoneſi; oſſia Ragguaglio delle antiche Iſcrizion che ſi conſervano nella Villa delle Torri de Picenardi. Opera del Sign. Abate* D. Iſidoro Bianchi, *R. Cenſore e P. Profeſſore in* Cremona. 314 pp. gr. 8vo. with 33 plates.

This work bears ſome reſemblance to another, entitled *Alticchiero*, from the name of a villa belonging to the ſenator Quirini, of Venice. The family of the Marquis Picenardi has one named *Delle Torri*, between Mantua and Cremona, heretofore a wild uncultivated ſpot, diſtinguiſhed only by the ruins of an ancient tower, but now transformed into a beautiful landſcape, which, together with its buildings, is here deſcribed. Among other things, a circular temple, dedicated *Genio loci*, and what is called a *Scævazione*, in which antiquities of various kinds and inſcriptions were found, have been diſcovered in this place. They are here brought under ſeven diſtinct claſſes, and explained, for the moſt part, in a very learned and ſatisfactory manner by the author, whoſe name is not unknown to the antiquarian ſtudent. One of theſe inſcriptions, No. X, would indeed be very remarkable, if its authenticity could be aſcertained, which we can hardly expect; it is a Greek inſcription, in capital letters, with accents, on the four ſides of the baſe of a ſtatue: ΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ | ΦΙΛΩΝ | ΠΑΝΤΑ ΚΟΙΝΑ | ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ Η. The accentuation is, however, exceedingly inaccurate, nor does the laſt line convey any meaning; perhaps, therefore, the whole inſcription may be modern, or ſome part of it only, as *τα των αριστων*, or with the addition of *φιλων παντα κοινα* genuine, whilſt the reſt, as well as the accents, is probably the work of a later hand. *Efemeridi di Roma.*

ART.

ART. 61. *Collection of Engravings from ancient Vaſes, moſtly of pure Greek Workmanſhip, diſcovered in Sepulchres in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, but chiefly in the Neighbourhood of Naples, during the Courſe of the Years* 1789 *and* 1790, *now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir* W. Hamilton, *his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, with Remarks on each Vaſe, by the Collector. Vol. I. Publiſhed by Mr.* W. Tiſchbein, *Director of the Royal Academy of Painting at Naples.* Folio. Engliſh and French, 159 pp. of each, with 63 Plates. Naples.

This volume, dedicated to the Society of Antiquarians in London in a letter addreſſed to their preſident the Earl of Leiceſter, is intended rather to be uſeful to artiſts, than to gratify the eye of amateurs. The deſigns repreſent the contours only, copied with the greateſt exactneſs, and without any embelliſhment; and we may venture to aſſert, that there ſcarcely exiſts any other work of this kind, which has been ſuperintended with equal care, ſo that the copies are hardly leſs to be depended on than the originals themſelves.

Since the publication of M. d'Hancarville's work, it is univerſally acknowledged that theſe vaſes are of Greek invention and workmanſhip, and, beſides numerous other proofs that might be adduced in favour of this opinion, Mr. Paars has lately depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum different fragments of antiques, brought from Athens, perfectly reſembling theſe, which were heretofore regarded as Etruſcan. They could have been uſed only in very diſtant times, ſince even in that of Suetonius ſome of them, diſcovered at Capua, were conſidered as antiques (Jul. 81.) Accordingly none of them have ever been ſeen either at Herculaneum or Pompeii.

The ſepulchres in which theſe vaſes may be expected, are to be found only in the environs of Capua, Nola, and in ſeveral parts of Apulia and Sicily. They are generally placed near the walls of towns, and always in ſuch numbers as to make it probable that they belong to an entire family. Sometimes they are ranged in two or three rows, one above another, though at no great depth, except in thoſe places where the ſoil has been increaſed by the eruptions of Veſuvius, being formed of rough ſtone or bricks, capacious enough to hold a corpſe, with five or ſix vaſes. This is, at leaſt, the number generally found in the ſepulchres of ordinary individuals; but in thoſe of perſons of diſtinction they are ſeen in greater quantities, and of a larger ſize. The Archbiſhop of Polignano, on opening ſuch a ſepulchre, found in it ſixty of the moſt beautiful vaſes, which were removed to the Muſeum at Capo di Monte. No inſcriptions or medals have ever yet been diſcovered in theſe ſepulchres; it is ſurpriſing that it ſhould not have occurred to men who had made ſuch a progreſs in the fine arts, to preſerve the memory of remarkable events or perſonages by written monuments. It is probable that the vaſes found in theſe ſepulchres, moſt of which were evidently made for the purpoſe, were originally filled with wine, as an offering to the infernal deities.

Nor is this work leſs recommended by the variety than by the execution of the pieces repreſented in it. Beſides the common

ſubjects

ſubjects relating to the worſhip of Bacchus and Ceres, there are ſeveral taken from Homer, or ſuch as exhibit different gymnaſtic exerciſes, or other ancient cuſtoms. The principal ſubject is painted on one ſide only, while on the other are uſually found three male figures, of which he who occupies the middle place, holds a ſtaff, repreſenting, perhaps, the Archon (βασιλευς) or chief magiſtrate, either of Athens, or ſome other place, and two pleaders. Whereever this ſubject forms the reverſe of the medallion, it is here omitted.

We are ſorry that the limits of our Review will not allow us to give a liſt of the ſubjects, drawn from fabulous hiſtory, which appear on thoſe vaſes. It is to be preſumed that they were ſo many copies from the moſt celebrated paintings of the greateſt maſters of antiquity. The exactneſs of the deſign, the delicacy of the contours, the variety of the draperies and ornaments, the taſte with which they are employed, the richneſs of the invention, and, in ſhort, the life and action which animate moſt of theſe elegant compoſitions, all combine to give us the higheſt idea of the cultivation of the fine arts in that part of Italy, before the arrival of the Romans, and that devaſtation by which they were always accompanied.

This collection, beſides other advantages, which it poſſeſſes over that of d'Hancarville, has likewiſe the merit of pointing out the ſpot where each article was diſcovered. The explanations by Sir W. Hamilton ſhew him to have a very uncommon ſhare of erudition and ſagacity; and he likewiſe acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Italinſky, counſellor of legation from the Imperial Court of Ruſſia to Naples, who has here evinced his intimate acquaintance with this branch of literature. *Novelle di Firenze.*

ART. 62. *Saggio ſopra il commercio generale delle nazioni d'Europa, e particolarmente della Sicilia.* In Venezia, 1792.

As an introduction to this eſſay, which is equally diſtinguiſhed by its luminous arrangement, and the perſpicuity of its ſtyle, we are firſt preſented with a ſhort hiſtory of commerce, from the remoteſt times to the preſent, calculated to give a general, but ſufficient, idea of its progreſs in different ages and nations. The author then proceeds to examine the comparative extent and advantages of the commerce which each of the nations of Europe has with the other parts of the world. That carried on by Portugal in Aſia, Africa, and America, is here ſtated by him at 70 millions of French money; that of Spain, at 150; that of Holland, at 225; that of France, at 310; that of England, at 330: that of the Swedes and Danes, at 180; that of the Ruſſians, at 110; that of Turkey, in Europe, at 90; that of Germany, including Hungary and Bohemia, at 120; and, laſtly, that of Italy, Dalmatia, and the iſlands in the Archipelago, ſubject to the Venetian government, at 70 millions. According to this valuation, the aggregate ſum of the commerce of the Europeans in the three other quarters of the globe amounts to about 1665 millions of French livres.

The author next endeavours to give ſome account of the internal commerce of Europe, or that which the different nations of this part of

of the world carry on with each other, eſtimated by him at 1350 millions, which added to the ſum juſt mentioned, produces about 3000 millions, as the total amount of the foreign and domeſtic commerce of Europe. It cannot, however, be doubted that all calculations of this nature muſt be attended with ſuch inſuperable difficulties, that an approximation to truth only can be expected. The work concludes with the author's enquiries into the commerce of Sicily, which are extended to a greater length; and from the method which he has here adopted, to which he had likewiſe had recourſe in the former parts, we are induced to form a very favourable opinion of the execution and utility of the whole. *Giornale Enciclop. d'Italia.*

ART. 63. *Zoologia Adriatica—per l'Abate* Giuſeppe Olivi. Baſſano, 1792. 4to. Vol. I.

A great number of aquatic animals are known to us only by their *envelope*, or by their diſfigured carcaſes, preſerved in ſpirits of wine. With their animal economy we are perfectly unacquainted, and cannot therefore determine their rank in the ſcale of beings. In this branch of natural hiſtory there are certainly many defects to be ſupplied, and the work here announced may contribute eſſentially to that end, as that publiſhed by MM. Macri and Cavolini ſome years ago, on the Worms of the Gulf of Naples, may ſerve as a companion to it. Mr. Poli, at Naples, has promiſed likewiſe to favour the public with the reſult of his obſervations on the *Teſtacea* of the ſame waters, ſo that we are likely ſoon to be in poſſeſſion of materials ſufficient to form a complete natural hiſtory of the Mediterranean.

This firſt volume comprehends the genus of Crabs, and the different orders of Worms, as the *Molluſca*, the *Teſtacea*, and *Zoophyta*, which the author joins with the lithophites, ſeparating, however, from them the genera of *Vorticella* and *Hydra*. He preſerves, in general, the orders of Linnæus, even in ſome inſtances where he does not agree with that reformer of natural hiſtory; this difference of opinion, ariſing principally from the diſcoveries that have been made ſince the time of Linnæus, which have pointed out new relations and deviations.

The Abbé O. promiſes two more volumes of this important work; the latter of which will have for its object the deſcription of the aquatic plants of the ſame gulf. He apprizes us here, that after the moſt attentive obſervation, he is perſuaded that the Cornelian is really a vegetable, as well as the *Alcyonium burſa*, which he claſſes with the *Vermilara retuſa* of Imperati, and ſome other ſpecies, to conſtitute a new genus, under the name of *Lamarkia*. *Ibid.*

SPAIN.

ART. 64. *Memorias œconomicas ſobre los Frutos, Fabricas y Minas de Eſpaña, con incluſion de los Reales Decretos, Ordenes, Cedulas y Ordenanzes, expedidas para ſu Gobierno y Fomento, por D.* Eugenio Larruga. Tom. XVII. 4to. de 332 pp. Madrid, 1792.

The province deſcribed in this volume, of a work already noticed in the Britiſh Critic, is *La Mancha*, or, as it is otherwiſe called, from its

chief town, *Ciudad Real.* It is remarkable, among other things, for its excellent breed of mules, which are ſent in great numbers from this country to other parts of the kingdom, and to Portugal. In this province is likewiſe ſituate the famous quickſilver mine of Almaden, of which the ſuperintendance is, at preſent, entruſted to a German, named Hoppenſack. The woollen manufacture of La Mancha produces annually about 2,360,000 reals, chiefly in common cloths. Upwards of 3,700 women are ſupported in this province by making lace, of which the greateſt part is exported to America. We find in this volume likewiſe the beſt deſcription, that we have yet met with, of what is here called the *Fabrica d'Eſparto* (*Spartum*, the *geniſta Hiſpanica* or *Mat-weed*) and of the articles made of it, which appear to be very productive to the perſons employed in that manufacture.

ART. 65. *Diccionario geographico-hiſtorico de las Indias Occidentales, por D.* Ant. de Altedo. Madrid. 5 vol. gr. 8vo.

This work is regarded in Spain as eſſentially neceſſary to thoſe perſons, who would wiſh to acquire an accurate knowledge of Spaniſh and Portugueſe America; and it certainly exhibits a very complete liſt of the ſmall towns, rivers, mountains, and foreſts, in the interior of the country, as well as other notices, which it would often be very difficult, if not impoſſible, to find elſewhere. Such is, for inſtance, the deſcription of the country of *Tucuman*, a province of the kingdom of Plata, extending as far as the ſtraits of Magellan, and remarkable for thoſe immenſe foreſts, which ſupply the wood required in the *working* of the mines of Potoſi. There is here one kind of wood of a degree of hardneſs approaching to that of iron, and which has likewiſe the advantage of not being ſo brittle. It is conſidered as very valuable; and our author aſſures us, that at Buenos-Ayres the axle-tree of a waggon formed of it will not coſt leſs than 2000 piaſtres. The town of *Zacatecas*, in New Gallicia, is ſurrounded with very rich ſilver mines. This town, which, according to our author, is ſituate at the diſtance of 125 leagues N. W. of Mexico, is but little known. Mines of precious metals have likewiſe been diſcovered in the South-Sea Iſlands, which were pointed out to the Spaniards by a native of the iſland of *Taumaco*. We learn here likewiſe that in the midſt of that oppreſſion under which the other nations, who conſtituted the ancient inhabitants of America, groan, there is one of them, that of *Tlaxacala*, which is treated by the Spaniards rather as an ally than a ſubject, on account of the aſſiſtance afforded by it to them in the conqueſt of America.

This work is likewiſe rendered peculiarly intereſting by the obſervations on the natural hiſtory of the country, with which it abounds. The author deſcribes in it 49 varieties of the cochineal, which are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the ſpots on the wings of the inſect, or by the plant on which it feeds. We are alſo preſented here with ſome new details on the famous plant that furniſhes the Indians with their favourite beverage, which is the *Agave Americana* of Linnæus, and which, it ſeems, forms a conſiderable article of commerce in that country.

ART.

HOLLAND.

ART. 66. *Muſeum Anatomicum Academiæ Lugduno-Batavæ deſcriptum ab* Edwardo Sandifort. Lugd. Bat. 1793. 2 Vol. in Imperial Folio; the firſt of 335 pp. with IX plates; the ſecond of 122 pp. with CXXVII plates.

It is generally known that the Muſeum at Leyden is furniſhed with a conſiderable ſtock of anatomical preparations, for which it is indebted to three of its celebrated profeſſors, Rau, B. S. Albinus, and Van Doeveren. To theſe are now added, an uncommonly numerous and uſeful collection of pathological preparations, owing chiefly to the indefatigable induſtry of profeſſor Sandifort, by the importance of which the Curators have been induced to publiſh an account of them in the ſplendid work which is here announced. The work is divided into two volumes, in the former of which we are preſented with a deſcription of the whole anatomical theatre, as we are in the ſecond with the plates relative to pathological anatomy, accompanied with the neceſſary elucidations. To the firſt volume is likewiſe prefixed the hiſtory of the different profeſſors who have ſucceſſively filled the anatomical chair at Leyden, which may be conſidered as a valuable acceſſion to medical biography.

William I. encouraged the foundation of the univerſity, even during the time of the Spaniſh war: it was fixed at Leyden, as an acknowledgment to the then inhabitants of that place, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their courage in that war. In the courſe of five weeks the new univerſity had its complement of profeſſors.

The three firſt parts of the work contain drawings from the collection left to the Muſeum by Rau, Albinus, and V. Doeveren, reſerving, however, the more accurate deſcription of the pathological pieces for the five remaining ſections. To this volume are likewiſe ſubjoined nine plates, repreſenting the crania of a Calmück, a Tartar, a Negro, a Ruſſian, a Swede, an Engliſhman, a Frenchman, an Italian, and an Hanoverian Woman.

The ſecond volume comprehends the Anatomico-pathological tables, with their explanation and references to the further deſcription of them in the preceding volume. The figures are deſigned by the famous artiſt Abraham Delfos, a ſcholar of the great Wandelaar, and engraved in a very maſterly manner by Von Muys and De Mare.

We are ſorry that we cannot conveniently enter into a further account of a work, that certainly reflects great honour both in the curators, and on the artiſts who were employed in it.

Goetting. Anzeig.

ART. 67. *Icones plantarum rariorum delineavit & in aes incidit* Henr. Schwegman, *edidit & deſcriptiones addidit* G. V. Schneevogt, *ſcriptionem inſpexit* S. J. Van Geuns, *M. D. Prof. in Academiâ Trajectinâ*, &c. Haarlem. VII—IX Fol. 1792–3.

In this continuation of a work, to the perfection of which three perſons, equally eminent in their reſpective departments, have contributed,

buted, are contained, among others, very elegant drawings, and accurate deſcriptions, of the following plants, viz. the Gladiolus Undulatus, Iris Longifolia (lately brought from the Cape, though not unknown among us) Nahufia Coccinea (Fuchſia Coccinea Ait.) Clethra Arborea, Erica Abietina, Begonia Obliqua, Ixia Maculata, Polygala Heiſteria, Gladiolus Cardinalis, &c. &c. *Ibid.*

GERMANY.

ART. 68. Memorabilien, *eine Philoſophiſch-theologiſche Zeitſchrift, von* H. E. G. Paulus, *d. Philoſ. u. morgenland. Literat. Prof. zu* Jena; *4tes Stück.* — Memorabilia; *a Philoſophico-theological Journal, by Prof.* Paulus, &c. *4th part.* Jena, 1793. 204 pp. in 8vo.

Of the two preceding parts of this very intereſting collection we gave the contents in a former number of the Britiſh Critic. The preſent volume contains the following articles. 1. J. J. Reiſke MSS. CXXXV. Orientalium Bibliothecæ Orientalis Dreſdenſis Catalogus, communicated to the editor by M. *Daſſdorf.* They conſiſt principally of Turkiſh and Perſian MSS., among which one of the moſt curious is No. 92. *de interpretatione ſomniorum Danielis prophetæ, & Ibrahimi & aliorum traditiones*, as it was probably written by a Mohammedan. 2. On the Marchtalerian genealogical tables, by Prof. *Bruns.* Of this work, from which ſome extracts were publiſhed by Schickard in his *Tarich, h. e. Séries Regum Perſiæ*, and which has lately been further illuſtrated by Dr. Schnurrer, the original is ſtill to be ſeen in the library at Wolfenbüttel. 3. The Chaos, a poëtical invention, not to be regarded as a principle in phyſical coſmology, by the editor. 4. An antiquarian diſquiſition on the nailing of the feet of perſons crucified, in which the author undertakes to prove that this was not conſtantly the practice, and, particularly, that it was not the caſe in the crucifixion of our Saviour, but that the tradition concerning it originated in the early application of Pſ. xxii. 17. to the Meſſiah. 5. Critique on Pſ. xxii. 17. and of the three readings, כארי, כארו and כרו. 6. Further illuſtration of Pſ. xxii. and of the occaſion on which it was compoſed. Theſe three very learned and ingenious diſſertations are likewiſe by the editor. 7. On the prophecy of Iſaiah reſpecting the captivity of the Jews in Babylon, and their return into their own country, in which the writer *L. G. C. Juſti* queſtions the authenticity of that prophecy, fortunately in oppoſition to all the MSS., and on grounds of what he calls Superior criticiſm only. 8. Notices concerning the Syrian Naſſairites, and their Itame, with ſome obſervations on Arabic and Samaritan coins, by *Mr. O. Tychſen.* 9. *Chr. F. Ammon* on the opinion of the Hebrews, in regard to the ſtate after death, from the earlieſt times down to that of David, in which the author maintains, that though their notions on that head were very obſcure and confined, ſome traces, however, of their belief in a future exiſtence, and a general receptacle of the manes of the deceaſed, are diſcernible among them. *Jena Litteraturzeitung.*

ART. 69. *Biographiſche und litterariſche Nachrichten von ehemaligen Lehrern der Hebräiſchen Litteratur in Tübingen, von* Ch. F. Schnurrer, *Profeſſor zu Tübingen.—Biographical and literary Accounts of former Profeſſors of Hebrew Literature at* Tübingen, *by Profeſſor* Schnurrer. Ulm, 1792. VI. and 274 pp. in 8vo.

The firſt of the profeſſors of whom we have here an account, was the celebrated Reuchlin, or Capnio, whoſe life was not leſs diſtinguiſhed by political, than literary exertions. He was ſucceeded in the office by Robert Wakefield, an Engliſhman, who was at the ſame time reader in the Hebrew language at Cambridge, in the year 1522, to which place he returned in 1524, whence he was afterwards removed to Oxford in the year 1530. The titles of his publications, taken from Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſis, are here annexed.

The remaining profeſſors, whoſe lives and writings are deſcribed in this very inſtructive and entertaining volume, are Jonas, Uelin, Hildebrand, Forſter, Schrekenfuchs, Schnepf, Dachtler, Bartenbach, Weiganmeir, Beringer and Schickard. Of this laſt, who was remarkable for the variety of his knowledge, and the number of his publications in aſtronomy, as well as on ſubjects of oriental literature, Dr. Schnurrer has preſented us with a very circumſtantial account, particularly with reſpect to the Marchtalerian Genealogical Tables, noticed in our laſt article, from which extracts were publiſhed by Schickard. *Ibid.*

ART. 70. *Erläuterung der Sternkunde und der dazu gehörigen Wiſſenſchaften, von* J. E. Bode, *Königl. Aſtronome, der Königlich. Societät zu London, &c. &c. Zweyte ſehr vermehrte und verbeſſerte Auflage.—Aſtronomy illuſtrated; together with the Sciences connected with it, by* J. E. Bode, *Royal Aſtronomer, Member of the Royal Society at London, &c. &c. 2d edition, much enlarged and improved.* Berlin, 1793. 904 pp. in large 8vo.

The firſt edition of this work, conſiſting of about 600 pp. in ſmall 8vo., was intended merely for the purpoſe of academical lectures. What, therefore, is now offered to the public is not ſo much a new edition, as a new book, in which the reader will find not only the neceſſary inſtructions on aſtronomy, but likewiſe on the ſciences connected with, or dependent on it; as mathematical Geography, Chronology, Dialling, &c. delivered in that clear and intelligible manner, which is peculiar to the author; with a full account of the lateſt diſcoveries, to which he has himſelf contributed ſo much. The more difficult aſtronomical calculations, as well as the deſcription and uſe of aſtronomical inſtruments, are reſerved for a ſeparate work. *Goetting. Anzeig.*

ART. 71. Raſchii *Lexicon univerſæ rei Numariæ veterum, Tomi Vti. pars poſterior, from* Tri *to* Victoria. Leipſic.

It ſeems that the number and length of the articles comprehended under each letter of this very uſeful numiſmatic repoſitory, increaſe in proportion as the work itſelf draws nearer to a concluſion. Among thoſe of the greateſt extent are Tripus, Triquetra, Triremis, Triumphus,

phus, Tropæum, Tr. P. and particularly Venus and Victoria. The volume is accompanied with a plate, in which is repreſented a golden medal of the Brettii, in three different ſizes, communicated to the author by the late Confeſſor to the King of Naples, Antonio, Biſhop of Tyana; Venus marina, on a Sea-horſe, preceded by a Cupid, ſhooting an arrow, with the word ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. A ſimilar medal is preſerved in the collections of Magnan and Hunter. *Ibid.*

ART. 72. Ιουλιου Πολυδευκους Ἱστορια φυσικη. Julii Pollucis *Hiſtoria phyſica, ſeu Chronicon ab origine mundi uſque ad Valentis tempora. Nunc primum* Græce & Latine *editum, cum lectionibus variis & notis ab* Ignatio Hardt, *Preſbytero & Bibliothecæ Electorali Monacenſi Adjuncto.* München, 1792. 423 pp. in large 8vo.

The preſent work, now firſt publiſhed from a MS. copy in the library at München, by a perſon reſiding there for the purpoſe of making a catalogue of that library, appears to contain ſcarcely any information not to be found in the Chronicum Alexandrinum, Malelas, Syncellus, and other books of the ſame kind. It commences with the creation, from which circumſtance it derives its name of Ἱστορια φυσικη, is very copious on the ſubject of the Hexaëmeron, the events which took place before the flood, the diſperſion of mankind ſubſequent to that epoch, &c., incorporating occaſionally with the biblical hiſtory, accounts drawn from profane writers. From the birth of Chriſt the author confines himſelf almoſt entirely to eccleſiaſtical matters, or the hiſtory of religious opinions, and is particularly diffuſe on the Homoouſian controverſy.

In the Greek text, which is printed without accents, the editor has introduced many judicious emendations, partly from conjecture, and partly from a compariſon of this with another inedited Greek Chronicle, by Theodoſius Melitinus, preſerved likewiſe in the ſame library, of which many paſſages ſeem to have been tranſcribed from this. The work is accompanied with a Latin tranſlation. *Ibid.*

ART. 73. *Vertheidigung des Verſuches über den Urſprung der Pyramiden in Egypten u. ſ. f.—Defenſe of the Eſſay on the Origin of the Pyramids in Egypt, &c. by* S. S. Witte, *Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Roſtock.* Leipſic, 1793. 8vo.

It was eaſy to foreſee that the work of Mr. Witte on the origin of the pyramids in Egypt, and the ruins of Perſepolis, which appeared in 1789, would produce violent agitations in the republic of letters. Hitherto it had been univerſally believed that the pyramids, the obeliſks, the labyrinth, and other ancient monuments in Egypt, as well as the ruins of Perſepolis, Palmyra, and Balbeck, had been raiſed by the hands of men, though writers had diſagreed reſpecting the authors of theſe immenſe fabrics, or the epochs of their conſtruction; when ſuddenly a man preſents himſelf bold enough to advance, in oppoſition to the opinion of the learned for ſo many ages, that theſe pretended wonders of human art and induſtry, had a more ſimple origin, which, though it takes nothing from their grandeur, renders, however, that grandeur leſs aſtoniſhing. Theſe majeſtic remains of

the moſt remote antiquity are, according to the notion of Mr. W., nothing more than the magnificent ſports of nature, and ſo many incontrovertible proofs of the general derangement which has taken place on the globe; the pyramids are henceforward to be regarded as eruptions of baſaltes; the labyrinth and catacombs were formed by an inundation of lava, the one above, and the other below, the ſurface of the earth; and the lake Moeris is only the depreſſed crater of an ancient volcano, ſerving as a reſervoir to the waters collected from the neighbouring mountains. To its extent no regard is to be paid, ſince to nature, ſmall and great are the ſame.

We might reaſonably expect to ſee thoſe perſons involved in this diſpute, who are by their travels enabled to give their opinions on the ſubject as eye-witneſſes. Accordingly, M. Niebuhr, ſomewhat too haſtily, treats the aſſertion and proofs of Mr. W. as a mere irony and a ſatire againſt thoſe who affect to judge of things with which they are perfectly unacquainted, and who poſſeſs ſufficient effrontery to maintain opinions deſtitute of all foundation in truth; he conceives, therefore, that this hypotheſis does not merit, and that its author did not look for a ſerious refutation.

Improbable indeed as Mr. Witte's notions on this ſubject are, they would, perhaps, have been more plauſible, if he had given them leſs extent; but not ſatisfied with affirming that the enormous maſſes above mentioned, which he is perſuaded that men could neither have had the ability, nor the patience to raiſe, are the work of nature, he goes ſtill further, and accounts in the ſame manner for the exiſtence of a great part of the ancient monuments at preſent to be found in Europe. Admitting, however, that the pyramids are not accumulations of baſaltes; that the labyrinth and catacombs do not owe their origin to eruptions of lava; that the *Giant's pits* in Ceilan, the *Giant's palace* at Girgenti, in Sicily; what are called *the habitations of the Incas* in America, and other ſimilar monuments, were not produced by the operation of fire; and ſuppoſing, as we neceſſarily muſt, that the inſcriptions which have been obſerved on the ſtones of different buildings in Perſepolis and Ceilan, together with the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, are ſomething more than traces left by marine animals, which may indeed bear a diſtant reſemblance to them, it ſtill remains poſſible that among all theſe monuments attributed to art, there may be ſome which were the work of nature only, or in the formation of which nature may, at leaſt, have had ſome part. But we cannot certainly prevail on ourſelves to believe that nature ever produced temples, mauſoleums, porticos, and colonnades of the Corinthian order, or that perſons who have viſited the ruins of Palmyra, ſuch as Wood, Volney, &c., for the purpoſe of communicating their diſcoveries to the public, ſhould either have been ſo groſsly miſtaken themſelves in their opinions concerning theſe ruins, or have wiſhed to impoſe on the world in their deſcriptions and repreſentations of them.

It is remarkable that the account given of the pyramids by Mr. Bruce, whoſe work was not then known, agrees, in a great meaſure, with that of our author. *Oberdeutſch. Litt. zeit.*

ART.

SWEDEN.

ART. 74. *Kongl. Witterhets, Hiſtoire och Antiquitäts Academiens Handlingar, &c.—Memoirs of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, Hiſtory and Antiquities. Vol. III.* Stockholm, 1793. 8vo.

This volume begins with *a view of the manners and cuſtoms of the Greeks during the heroic ages*, by the late Mr. *Floderus*, member of the academy, and profeſſor of Greek literature in the univerſity of Upſal. The chapters which it contains deſcribe, 1. The manners of the Greeks in general. 2. Their buildings, moveables, &c. 3. Their mode of living, repaſts and feaſts. 4. Their hoſpitality, and the uſages obſerved by them with reſpect to their gueſts. It is to be lamented, that the death of the learned author has deprived us of the continuation of this intereſting eſſay.

The ſecond memoir is by Mr. *Murberg*, a member of this and of the Swediſh academies. It treats *of the commerce of cloth, and of the woollen manufacture in Sweden, under the reign of Guſtavus Vaſa.* It appears that at that time theſe manufactures had made very little progreſs in Sweden, as moſt of the articles neceſſary in dreſs were drawn from other countries.

The third memoir is written by Mr. *Adlerſparre, on the ſtate of the army, and the art of war in Sweden, from the death of Guſtavus Vaſa to the reign of Guſtavus Adolphus.* To this memoir, which fills up, in a very ſatisfactory manner, a chaſm in the military hiſtory of the country, the prize was adjudged by the academy.

The fourth memoir is by Mr. *Neichter*, a member of the academy. Its object is *to point out the cauſes which have had an influence on taſte in literature and the arts among different people.* The author proves, that the difference of taſte obſerved in two civilized nations conſiſts only in *nuances*; and that, upon the whole, good taſte is, and always will be, the ſame among all ſuch people in all ages.

The remaining articles regard only the ſubjects propoſed by the academy, and the prizes diſtributed for the year 1788.

DENMARK.

ART. 75. *Examen des principes repandus dans l'ouvrage de Mr.* Paine, *intitulé* les droits de l'homme; ou *la défenſe des Monarchies*; *par* C. W. de Morgenſtierne, *Chambellan*, &c. &c. *à* Copenhague, 1793. 106 pp. 8vo.

If it ſhould ſtill be thought neceſſary to combat with argument doctrines, the pernicious tendency of which is abundantly proved by melancholy facts, we ſhall not heſitate to recommend this eſſay, which is ſcarcely inferior to any of the numerous anſwers to Mr. Paine that have fallen into our hands, as being well calculated for that purpoſe. *Kiöbenhavn. lärda Efterretninger.*

ART.

RUSSIA.

ART. 76. *Natſchalnya oſnowanya jeſteſtwennoi iſtorij, &c.—Principles of Natural Hiſtory*; Mineralogy, *according to the Syſtem of Mr.* Kirwan, *by* Waſſily Sewergin. Peterſburg, 2 vols. with cuts.

The author, wiſhing to give in the Ruſſian language a complete courſe of natural hiſtory, had before publiſhed the zoological part from the work of the late Mr. Leſke, tranſlated and enriched with remarks by Mr. Oſeretzkowſky; purſuing, therefore, the ſame plan, he has now likewiſe rendered into the idiom of his country, the mineralogical work of Kirwan, with the following improvements. 1. He has added to the chymical characters of Kirwan a variety of other external marks, agreeably to the ſyſtem of Wallerius, as publiſhed by Leſke. 2. He has endeavoured to inform himſelf of all the recent diſcoveries in mineralogy, which he has incorporated with the work. 3. As this work is calculated for public inſtruction, he has pointed out the uſes of the different minerals, according to the lateſt obſervations. 4. The places in which the ſeveral ſpecies of minerals have been found in Ruſſia, are carefully marked. 5. The authors are delineated with the greateſt accuracy: and, 6. The names of the minerals given in five different languages, namely, in Ruſſian, Latin, French, German, and Engliſh; ſometimes likewiſe in Italian. 7. The theory of the formation of cryſtals, by Bergman. To theſe are added, a great number of local remarks by the tranſlator; all which have entitled him to the acknowledgments of his countrymen, and to the liberal gratuity wit which he has been honoured by the Empreſs.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

The enſuing Spring promiſes to be very fertile in claſſical productions. From Mr. Bulmer's elegant preſs we have to expect an edition of Perſius, with notes, and accompanied by Brewſter's tranſlation.

A new Claudian, in the ſame ſize and letter, &c. with the Silius Italicus, publiſhed not long ſince.

A beautiful edition of Livy, in ſeveral octavo volumes, which was projected by the late learned and lamented Mr. Homer, in the ſame form with his Cæſar, is nearly ready for publication.

Tacitus will alſo be publiſhed in the ſame form and ſplendid manner.

A new Lycophron, by the Rev. Mr. Mean.

An edition of Horace, with a ſelection of notes, by the Rev. Mr. Wakefield.

Mr. Trevor has printed, at the Parma preſs, a beautiful impreſſion of the Latin poems of Lord Hampden.

The Public will alſo ſoon be in poſſeſſion of Milton's works, with a life, by Mr. Hayley; and verſions of his Latin poems, by Mr. Cowper.

Preparations are making for a very ſplendid edition of the lives of Britiſh Admirals, upon a plan much more enlarged than that of Campbell.

Meſſrs. Boydell's Views on the Thames are alſo in a ſtate of great forwardneſs.

The Biſhop of London is printing a volume of Sermons.

Dr. Aikin is preparing for the preſs, Letters to his Son, with reſpect to the regulation of his conduct in life.

A new volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society is alſo in the preſs.

Mr. Nares will ſoon publiſh a volume of Sermons, preached at the chapel of Lincoln's Inn.

The firſt volume of the Hiſtory of the New World [Hiſtoria del Nuevo-Mundo] written by *Don Juan Muñoz*, with every aſſiſtance of original documents from the Spaniſh government, that hitherto had been always withheld, has juſt been imported into this country by Mr. Elmſly. The ſubſequent volumes of this important work will probably arrive in the Spring. We underſtand that an Engliſh tranſlation is already undertaken, and will appear as ſpeedily as poſſible after the arrival of each volume of the original. Having been favoured with an early ſight of the Spaniſh work, we ſhall probably give ſome account of it in our next Number.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to different Correſpondents who have addreſſed us on the ſubject of the new edition of Horace, in two volumes, quarto, we have to obſerve, that our next Number will contain obſervations on that work; and it is our intention to make a careful examination of the whole.

We are deſired by Thomas Bowdler, Eſq. to inform our readers, that Miſs Bowdler was not the tranſlator of M. de Villette's Eſſay on the Happineſs of the Life to come, as was ſlightly conjectured in our firſt volume, p. 451. Mr. Bowdler is deſired to accept our apologies for the accidental omiſſion of this intelligence laſt month.

D. R. will obſerve, that the writer of the article on Dr. Knox's Narrative entirely agrees with him on the mode of juſtification, which the Dr. ought to have adopted. The article was written without any previous knowledge of his communication, which, as an anonymous article, could not be admitted. The writer has our thanks for his kind intention.

A *Conſtant Reader* is miſtaken in ſuppoſing the Britiſh Critic to have been brought out at firſt under the particular patronage of the Aſſociation at the Crown and Anchor, though we are by no means diſpleaſed that we have had its approbation. The ſermon he mentions was noticed in page 214 of the preſent volume, in the Review for October. We hope this Correſpondent will continue to us his candour and good opinion.

Oxonienſis may be aſſured that we think as he does on the impropriety of introducing French words frequently into Engliſh compoſition; and we truſt that he will not often have the opportunity of detecting us in it.

Dr. *Lickoriſh* thinks it important to his character, that we ſhould ſtate to the Public, that his approbation of the French Revolution went no further than to its firſt period, and the general recovery of Liberty; and that his Sermon on that ſubject was preached in Auguſt, 1790, of which we had by miſtake ſpoken doubtingly. We hope that he will be as much ſatisfied with our conduct in making this acknowledgement, as we are with his in another point alluded to in his letter.

An article ſigned *a Lover of the Drama* has the double diſqualification for our uſe, of being written by an unknown perſon, and on the ſubject of a book publiſhed in the year 1792.

AN

INDEX

TO THE

REMARKABLE PASSAGES

IN THE

CRITICISMS and EXTRACTS in VOLUME II.

A

PAGE

AGRICOLA, ſummary of his campaigns in Britain 10
Agriculture and manufactures, conſequence of each conſidered 285
Air fixed, on the efficacy of 30
Air Oxygene, experiments with 31
——— the cauſe of conſumptions 31
Allſpice, deſcription of the tree 307
Amiens, deſcription d' 465
Angelical Stone, Dr. Dee's 60
Appetite, exceſſive, of a native of New South Wales 63
Arts, plan for improving, in England 143
—— progreſs of 144
Aſia, analyſis of Sir W. Jones's diſcourſe on the Idumeans and leſſer nations of 405
Aſperity in the pulpit cenſured 396
Aſthma, cold bathing recommended for 299
——— efficacy of other remedies conſidered 300
——— general cauſe of 300
Atonement, doctrine of, ſupported 396
Attention to our proper duty and office recommended 288
Authors, continuator ſeldom equal to a projector of a work 122

B

Bailly, M. character and account of 457
Bark, with oatmeal, uſed to make bread in Sweden 228
Barker, painter at Bath, his merits 39
Barrington, his good behaviour at Botany Bay 66
Bath deſcribed in Macklin's Man of the World 170
Beetle, Stag, deſcribed 256
Baneelon, native of New South Wales, account of 62
Bonaſoui Julio, account of 145
Borough, explanation of that term 258
Boſwell, of Auchinlech, his character 434
Brain not the ſole cauſe of thought 300
Bread of bark and oatmeal in Sweden 228
Bread-fruit-tree, planted at Jamaica 150
Britain, conſtitution recommended as a model 277
Brunſwick, duke, cauſe of his ill ſucceſs in 1792 245
Burton, paſſages in his anatomy of melancholy, imitated by Sterne 368
Bute, earl of, character of 435
Butler, Samuel, account of 68

C

Ca Ira, ſaid to originate from an expreſſion of Dr. Franklin 245
Carnata, extract from a royal grant of land there 409
Catullus ad Leſbiam, imitated 142
Characters, tenderneſs in treating recommended 288
Charaibes, origin of 5

Charity-ſchools, benefit of ..... 461.
Charles I. motives for ſeizing him at Holdenby 37
Charters, origin of 258
China, ſome of the convicts attempt to paſs from Botany Bay to China 65
Chocolate, compoſition of Engliſh 307
Chriſtian character compared with the Stoic 79
Cinnamon-tree planted in Jamaica 150
Coffee, Weſt-Indian equal to that of Turkey 307
Coins, the ninepenny piece explained 56
Cold Spring at Jamaica, account of 149
Colonies, New, difficulties of eſtabliſhing 62
Comet obſerved 186
Commerce and manufactures, calamities that affect 68
Condor deſcribed 323
Conſcience defined 443
Conſtitution illuſtrated 257
——— the cauſes of an undue extent of the power of the Crown 425
Conſumptions, on the treatment of 30
——— oxygene air, one cauſe of 31
Corniſh Boroughs, when firſt chartered 258
Corporations, their origin 258
Cotton, of the Weſt Indies 307
Crab, Mountain, account of 147
Cranium, various formation of 226
Creoles, men characterized 302
——— women deſcribed 302
Cretinage, account of that diſorder 341
Critics, their judgments frequently prepoſſeſſed by accidental circumſtances 286
Cromwell, character of the perſons concerned in the rebellion 35
——— his hypocriſy and falſehood 37

D

Death, dance of 239
Dee, Dr. his angelical ſtone 60
Dochart, Loch, floating iſland in 433
Dogs, obſervations on 228
Dreams, a fairy fantaſy 142
Dromedary, account of 228
Dumourier, attempts to clear him of Republican principles 20
Durio, a fetid fruit of Batavia 298
Dutch Eaſt India Company, their method of raiſing men 292
—— cruel practices at the Cape 295
—— want of medical aſſiſtants on board their ſhips 296
Duty to ourſelves, characterized 444

E

Eaſt India trade, view of plans for regulating 153
Eccleſiaſtical character 96
Electrical experiments on a living frog 89
Elizabeth, Queen, her conduct to Mary Queen of Scots cenſured 134
Envy characterized 438
Equality, Bp. Horne on 274
Equatorial inſtrument 187
Eraſmus patronized by James IV. of Scotland 422
——— extracts from his adagies 422
Ethics, what they conſiſt of 442

F

Feathered roads, explained 276
Fiction, danger of intermixing it with hiſtorical facts 275
Figs, taſting of honey, diſcovery of the cauſe of 365
Fiſhing ſtations in the Hebrides recommended 184
Floud, Rob. account of 57
Flying, attempt at 434
Forceps, obſtetric, on the form and uſe of 374
Forreſt, Dean, ludicrous converſation with the Bp. of Dunkeld 434
France, Butler's character of the French 54
——— affecting ſcene of the murder of the clergy at Paris. 102
——— late deeds there, affectingly deſcribed 212
——— on the murder of the king 245
——— change of character in the French 246
——— the interference of the galleries in the Convention cenſured 259
——— emigrant clergy recommended to humane conſideration 450
——— on the preſent views of 452
Frogs, cruel electrical experiments on 89
——— *The tree* deſcribed 440

G

Garrow-hills, inhabitants deſcribed 407
——— extraordinary ſpecies of madneſs there 408
Geological letters 231, 351
George, St. account of. 59
Godlineſs delineated 199
Goitre, account of that diſorder 310
Government, danger from alterations of 33
Grange, Lady, confinement of, at St. Kilda 183

Greeks,

Greeks, picturesque dress of 282
Grimes Dyke, account of 129
Gypsies, John Faw considered as the legitimate sovereign of 425

H

Heart, adhesions to the Pericardium 372
Hebrew, study of, recommended 50
Hebrides, Western, account of 178
——— Tacksmen and Scallags 179
——— ingenuity of the inhabitants 181
——— music and poetry. ..... ib.
——— fondness of news 182
Henry, Dr. Rob. account and character of 121
——— his difficulty in writing .. 122
Hindoostan nearly equal in size to Europe 154
Horace, plan for a new edition of his odes 80

I

Jamaica described. 2
——— population of 150
——— topographical account of 151
James IV. of Scotland, character of 422
Japanese, nail up the bibles and prayer books of sailors whilst in that country 378
——— ceremony of trampling on the Cross, and on the images of the Virgin 378
——— mode of travelling 379
——— their buildings ..... ib.
——— furniture described .... ib.
——— Dairi, or ecclesiastical governor 380
——— account of the reception of the embassy at Jedo 381
Ice, method of making at Benares 186, 190
Idiots well supported in Mahomedan countries 281
Impartiality, difficulty of, in historians of modern times 123
Imprisonment, arguments in favour of solitary 445
Impromptu, written on the sea shore with a party of ladies -- 140
Insanity, curious recipe for .... -- 433
Johnson's tour to the Highlands - 430
Italy, on the trees of 114

K

Kelson, George, an old woodman, speech of 42
Kidnappers, practice of, in Holland 393

L

Lakes, observations on 362
Leram, or Mellori-fruit, account of 415
Lewis XVI. his humanity 63
——— incidents relative to the murder of 250
Leyden Museum, account of 472
Lion, noble spirit in 376
——— prefers a dog to an ox, and an Hotentot to a Christian for prey 377
Love, progress of, to old age 304
——— unrequited, characterized 438
Luc's Geological Letters 231, 351
Lydgate's dance of Machabree 243
Lyons, anecdote respecting the siege of 249

M

Madness extraordinary, on the Garrow-hills 408
Majority, value of, calculated 259
Manakin, the Rock described 324
Mango-tree planted in Jamaica - 150
Mansfield, late Earl, sketch of his character. 124
Manufactures and Agriculture, consequence of each considered 285
Margaret, Queen, her stratagems to bring the Duke of York to battle 278
Marriages for a limited time in the Levant 283
——— whether binding when a man is drunk 445
Mary, Queen of Scots, her innocence respecting Darnley -- 26, 133
Materialism, argument against 364
Midwifery, observations on the practice 194, 374
Miracles defended 394
Mirrors, history of 222
Monopolies, when expedient or otherwise 157
Morality and Metaphysics, speculations in, published in the memoirs of Learned Societies, censured 5
Moravian Missionaries commended 151
Morning beautifully described 78
Moth, the Buff-tip, described - 253
Morton, Chancellor, speech to parliament 310
——— Abp. extract from his pastoral letter 423
Mountains, immense in the West Indies 2
——— —— remarkable and beautiful prospects from 8
Murray characterized. 134
Music, stanza to 140
——— distinction between, as a science and as an art 410

INDEX.

Muſic, the power of, on various animals 410
——— on the modes of the Hindus 411
Muſk, Guinea, deſcribed 325

N

Naſh Thomas, Epitaph 52
——— Family 52
Necker blamed as the firſt cauſe of the troubles in France 215
Newſpapers compared to canibals 20
Nicobar Iſles, account of 415
Nictanthes Sambac, a plant of Batavia 297

O

Oats, a pernicious weed in Africa 297
Obedience, neceſſity of 398
Œconomics characterized 442
Oſſian's Poems, authenticity of, conſidered 432
Oxford, controverſy between the Greeks and Trojans 427

P

Painter, qualifications neceſſary in a 39
Paniput, account of the battle of 413
Parliamentary proceedings in 1523, 420
Parrot, the Ground, of New Holland 327
Paſtoral poetry, origin of 107
Peace, on what terms to be deſired, 73
Pennant's tour characterized 430
Pepper, Jamaica, deſcription of the tree 307
Peripatetics and Stoics, different characters 443
Phyſicians frequently devoted to the Muſes 261
Pitt, W. characterized 67
Politics characterized 442
Pompeii, account of 175
Pope's univerſal prayer, firſt ſtanza, defended 453
Portraits prefixed to books, vanity of 52
Potatoes, great utility of 433
Poverty characterized 438
Prejudices deſtroyed 218
Principles, free declaration of, defended 3
———, importance of good 287
Printing, ſtrictures on too expenſive 194
Pyramids of Egypt, on the origin of 475

Q.

Quadrupeds, on forming a ſyſtem of 161

R

Rainbows, account of two 87
Religion delineated 199
——— attempt to prove it a mere political chain, cenſured, 219
Rhinoceros, double-horned, deſcribed 87, 162
Richard of Cirenceſter, account of his writings 127
Roads in Northamptonſhire recommended to be conſidered by the Humane Society for reviviſcence 276
Roman military antiquities in Britain 7, 127
——— mile-ſtones, account of 128
——— walls 129
——— bath at Netherby, on Eſk, 131
——— altar 132
——— forts at Strathmore 132
Rope's end, a remedy in the Dutch Materia Medica, at the Cape 296
Royal Society, character of 86

S

Savages, beſt method of treating, 69
Scallags, in the Hebrides, miſerable ſtate of 179
——— compared with Negro Slaves 180
School-maſters, honourable ſituation of attentive 54
Scotchmen characterized 434
Scotland, account of the Morſe of Rannach 9
Sea-gull or Fuilag of the Hebrides, cruel treatment of 183
Seal, does not ſwim by nature 197
Sins of the goverament, ſins of the nation 81
Slavery, ſtate of, compared with the Scallags of the Hebrides 181
Slave Trade, obſervations on 304
——— comfortable ſituation of aged negroes 305
——— ode on a negro funeral 305
——— arguments againſt 445

Sloth

INDEX.

Sloth, Urſine deſcribed..... 165
Smyrna, account of the inhabitants and manners..... 282
Sonnet in the manner of the earlier poets..... 141
Spain, on the trees of..... 113
Sterne, comments on 367
——— proofs of imitation in his writings 368
——— ſentimental journey 430
Story, remarkable 246

T

Tar, a ton produced from 72 young pines..... 227
Thought, the brain not neceſſary to produce 365
Tigers, their puſilanimity..... 202
Tongueland, friar, of his attempt to fly 434
Tours, modern, characterized....431
Traveller, characters of three gentlemen travelling for improvement 77
Truth and fable, the blending of, cenſured 386

V

Vaughan, Thomas, account of 57
Vegetation, on the degrees and limits of 113
Vice, odious nature and dreadful conſequences of 288
Virtues and duties, the diſtinction between 442
Viſcera, uncommon formation....187
Vultur Gryphus, or Condor, deſcribed 323

W

Wakefield, battle, account of 277
Wallace, lady, her ſufferings at Paris 22
——— her endeavours to clear herſelf of diſloyal principles....20
Waller, Sir William, account and character of 33
——— letter to Sir Ralph Hopton 34
Walpole, Sir R. his retirement 436
War, reaſons for the preſent 72
Warbeck, Perkin, his claim to the dukedom of York conſidered 311, 429
——— ſupported by James IV. of Scotland 422
Weazel, mephitic, account of 326
Weſley family, account of.....265
——— Charles, account of 272
——— John, account of..... 265
Weſt India iſlands, account of....150
——— population of 302
Whale, boat ſunk by a 64
Wilcocks, Joſeph, account and character of 74
William I. on the conqueſt of 258
Wolf, Aſiatic, account of.....228
Wolſey, Cardinal, the art and haughtineſs of.....419
Woltemad, account of the humane action by which he loſt his life 295
Wright, Mrs. Mehetabel, poem to her huſband 268
——— addreſs to her dying infant.....270
Writing haſtily, for the ſake of publiſhing, cenſured 361

Y

York, Richard Duke of, his death deſcribed 277

Z

Zerda or Fennec deſcribed 164

MOTTOS

To the Eight First Numbers of THE BRITISH CRITIC.

VOLUME I.

Numb. I.

"Nos eorum opinionibus accedimus, qui *Britanniæ* populos,—propriam, et finceram, et sui similem gentem extitisse arbitrantur."
TACIT.

Numb. II.

Discutiens quod quisque novum mandaverit ævo,
Quantaque diversæ producant agmina sectæ. CLAUDIAN.

Numb. III.

——veri speciem dignoscere——
Ne qua subærato mendosum tinniat auro. PERSIUS.

Numb. IV.

Si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis
Quam plurimis, et minimè multos lædere:
In his —— nomen profitetur suum. TER.

VOLUME II.

Numb. I.

Δεινος σοφιστης εστιν, ὁστις ευ φρονειν
Τους μὴ φρονουντας δυναλος εστ' αναγκασαι. Eurip.

Numb. II.

Mais ils trouvent pourtant, quoi qu'on en puisse dire,
Un marchand pour les vendre, et des gens pour les lire. BOIL.

Numb. III.

Still pleas'd to praise, yet not afraid to blame. POPE.

Numb. IV.

Post te victuræ, per te quoque vivere chartæ
Incipiant. MART.

Having been requested by many of our friends and correspondents to adopt some mode by which our Mottos may be preserved, we have printed the eight first in this form; and, in future, shall place the Motto in the first page of every Number.

